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(54) Title: 94 HUMAN SECRETED PROTEINS			
(57) Abstract			
The present invention relates to novel human secreted proteins and isolated nucleic acids containing the coding regions of the genes encoding such proteins. Also provided are vectors, host cells, antibodies, and recombinant methods for producing human secreted proteins. The invention further relates to diagnostic and therapeutic methods useful for diagnosing and treating disorders related to these novel human secreted proteins.			

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94 Human Secreted Proteins

Field of the Invention

This invention relates to newly identified polynucleotides and the polypeptides encoded by these polynucleotides, uses of such polynucleotides and polypeptides, and their production.

Background of the Invention

Unlike bacterium, which exist as a single compartment surrounded by a membrane, human cells and other eucaryotes are subdivided by membranes into many functionally distinct compartments. Each membrane-bounded compartment, or organelle, contains different proteins essential for the function of the organelle. The cell uses "sorting signals," which are amino acid motifs located within the protein, to target proteins to particular cellular organelles.

One type of sorting signal, called a signal sequence, a signal peptide, or a leader sequence, directs a class of proteins to an organelle called the endoplasmic reticulum (ER). The ER separates the membrane-bounded proteins from all other types of proteins. Once localized to the ER, both groups of proteins can be further directed to another organelle called the Golgi apparatus. Here, the Golgi distributes the proteins to vesicles, including secretory vesicles, the cell membrane, lysosomes, and the other organelles.

Proteins targeted to the ER by a signal sequence can be released into the extracellular space as a secreted protein. For example, vesicles containing secreted proteins can fuse with the cell membrane and release their contents into the extracellular space - a process called exocytosis. Exocytosis can occur constitutively or after receipt of a triggering signal. In the latter case, the proteins are stored in secretory vesicles (or secretory granules) until exocytosis is triggered. Similarly, proteins residing on the cell membrane can also be secreted into the extracellular space by proteolytic cleavage of a "linker" holding the protein to the membrane.

Despite the great progress made in recent years, only a small number of genes encoding human secreted proteins have been identified. These secreted proteins include the commercially valuable human insulin, interferon, Factor VIII, human growth hormone, tissue plasminogen activator, and erythropoietin. Thus, in light of

the pervasive role of secreted proteins in human physiology, a need exists for identifying and characterizing novel human secreted proteins and the genes that encode them. This knowledge will allow one to detect, to treat, and to prevent medical disorders by using secreted proteins or the genes that encode them.

5

Summary of the Invention

The present invention relates to novel polynucleotides and the encoded polypeptides. Moreover, the present invention relates to vectors, host cells, antibodies, and recombinant methods for producing the polypeptides and polynucleotides. Also provided are diagnostic methods for detecting disorders related to the polypeptides, and therapeutic methods for treating such disorders. The invention further relates to screening methods for identifying binding partners of the polypeptides.

15

Detailed Description

Definitions

The following definitions are provided to facilitate understanding of certain terms used throughout this specification.

In the present invention, "isolated" refers to material removed from its original environment (e.g., the natural environment if it is naturally occurring), and thus is altered "by the hand of man" from its natural state. For example, an isolated polynucleotide could be part of a vector or a composition of matter, or could be contained within a cell, and still be "isolated" because that vector, composition of matter, or particular cell is not the original environment of the polynucleotide.

In the present invention, a "secreted" protein refers to those proteins capable of being directed to the ER, secretory vesicles, or the extracellular space as a result of a signal sequence, as well as those proteins released into the extracellular space without necessarily containing a signal sequence. If the secreted protein is released into the extracellular space, the secreted protein can undergo extracellular processing to produce a "mature" protein. Release into the extracellular space can occur by many mechanisms, including exocytosis and proteolytic cleavage.

30

In specific embodiments, the polynucleotides of the invention are less than 300 kb, 200 kb, 100 kb, 50 kb, 15 kb, 10 kb, or 7.5 kb in length. In a further embodiment, polynucleotides of the invention comprise at least 15 contiguous nucleotides of the coding sequence, but do not comprise all or a portion of any intron.

5 In another embodiment, the nucleic acid comprising the coding sequence does not contain coding sequences of a genomic flanking gene (i.e., 5' or 3' to the gene in the genome).

As used herein, a "polynucleotide" refers to a molecule having a nucleic acid sequence contained in SEQ ID NO:X or the cDNA contained within the clone

10 deposited with the ATCC. For example, the polynucleotide can contain the nucleotide sequence of the full length cDNA sequence, including the 5' and 3' untranslated sequences, the coding region, with or without the signal sequence, the secreted protein coding region, as well as fragments, epitopes, domains, and variants of the nucleic acid sequence. Moreover, as used herein, a "polypeptide" refers to a

15 molecule having the translated amino acid sequence generated from the polynucleotide as broadly defined.

In the present invention, the full length sequence identified as SEQ ID NO:X was often generated by overlapping sequences contained in multiple clones (contig analysis). A representative clone containing all or most of the sequence for SEQ ID

20 NO:X was deposited with the American Type Culture Collection ("ATCC"). As shown in Table 1, each clone is identified by a cDNA Clone ID (Identifier) and the ATCC Deposit Number. The ATCC is located at 10801 University Boulevard, Manassas, Virginia 20110-2209, USA. The ATCC deposit was made pursuant to the terms of the Budapest Treaty on the international recognition of the deposit of

25 microorganisms for purposes of patent procedure.

A "polynucleotide" of the present invention also includes those polynucleotides capable of hybridizing, under stringent hybridization conditions, to sequences contained in SEQ ID NO:X, the complement thereof, or the cDNA within the clone deposited with the ATCC. "Stringent hybridization conditions" refers to an

30 overnight incubation at 42° C in a solution comprising 50% formamide, 5x SSC (750 mM NaCl, 75 mM sodium citrate), 50 mM sodium phosphate (pH 7.6), 5x Denhardt's

solution, 10% dextran sulfate, and 20 µg/ml denatured, sheared salmon sperm DNA, followed by washing the filters in 0.1x SSC at about 65°C.

Also contemplated are nucleic acid molecules that hybridize to the polynucleotides of the present invention at lower stringency hybridization conditions.

- 5 Changes in the stringency of hybridization and signal detection are primarily accomplished through the manipulation of formamide concentration (lower percentages of formamide result in lowered stringency); salt conditions, or temperature. For example, lower stringency conditions include an overnight incubation at 37°C in a solution comprising 6X SSPE (20X SSPE = 3M NaCl; 0.2M
- 10 NaH_2PO_4 ; 0.02M EDTA, pH 7.4), 0.5% SDS, 30% formamide, 100 µg/ml salmon sperm blocking DNA; followed by washes at 50°C with 1XSSPE, 0.1% SDS. In addition, to achieve even lower stringency, washes performed following stringent hybridization can be done at higher salt concentrations (e.g. 5X SSC).

- Note that variations in the above conditions may be accomplished through the
- 15 inclusion and/or substitution of alternate blocking reagents used to suppress background in hybridization experiments. Typical blocking reagents include Denhardt's reagent, BLOTTO, heparin, denatured salmon sperm DNA, and commercially available proprietary formulations. The inclusion of specific blocking reagents may require modification of the hybridization conditions described above,
- 20 due to problems with compatibility.

- Of course, a polynucleotide which hybridizes only to polyA+ sequences (such as any 3' terminal polyA+ tract of a cDNA shown in the sequence listing), or to a complementary stretch of T (or U) residues, would not be included in the definition of "polynucleotide," since such a polynucleotide would hybridize to any nucleic acid
- 25 molecule containing a poly (A) stretch or the complement thereof (e.g., practically any double-stranded cDNA clone).

- The polynucleotide of the present invention can be composed of any polyribonucleotide or polydeoxribonucleotide, which may be unmodified RNA or DNA or modified RNA or DNA. For example, polynucleotides can be composed of
- 30 single- and double-stranded DNA, DNA that is a mixture of single- and double-stranded regions, single- and double-stranded RNA, and RNA that is mixture of single- and double-stranded regions, hybrid molecules comprising DNA and RNA

that may be single-stranded or, more typically, double-stranded or a mixture of single- and double-stranded regions. In addition, the polynucleotide can be composed of triple-stranded regions comprising RNA or DNA or both RNA and DNA. A polynucleotide may also contain one or more modified bases or DNA or RNA
5 backbones modified for stability or for other reasons. "Modified" bases include, for example, tritylated bases and unusual bases such as inosine. A variety of modifications can be made to DNA and RNA; thus, "polynucleotide" embraces chemically, enzymatically, or metabolically modified forms.

The polypeptide of the present invention can be composed of amino acids
10 joined to each other by peptide bonds or modified peptide bonds, i.e., peptide isosteres, and may contain amino acids other than the 20 gene-encoded amino acids. The polypeptides may be modified by either natural processes, such as posttranslational processing, or by chemical modification techniques which are well known in the art. Such modifications are well described in basic texts and in more
15 detailed monographs, as well as in a voluminous research literature. Modifications can occur anywhere in a polypeptide, including the peptide backbone, the amino acid side-chains and the amino or carboxyl termini. It will be appreciated that the same type of modification may be present in the same or varying degrees at several sites in a given polypeptide. Also, a given polypeptide may contain many types of
20 modifications. Polypeptides may be branched, for example, as a result of ubiquitination, and they may be cyclic, with or without branching. Cyclic, branched, and branched cyclic polypeptides may result from posttranslation natural processes or may be made by synthetic methods. Modifications include acetylation, acylation, ADP-ribosylation, amidation, covalent attachment of flavin, covalent attachment of a
25 heme moiety, covalent attachment of a nucleotide or nucleotide derivative, covalent attachment of a lipid or lipid derivative, covalent attachment of phosphatidylinositol, cross-linking, cyclization, disulfide bond formation, demethylation, formation of covalent cross-links, formation of cysteine, formation of pyroglutamate, formylation, gamma-carboxylation, glycosylation, GPI anchor formation, hydroxylation,
30 iodination, methylation, myristoylation, oxidation, pegylation, proteolytic processing, phosphorylation, prenylation, racemization, selenoylation, sulfation, transfer-RNA mediated addition of amino acids to proteins such as arginylation, and ubiquitination.

(See, for instance, PROTEINS - STRUCTURE AND MOLECULAR PROPERTIES, 2nd Ed., T. E. Creighton, W. H. Freeman and Company, New York (1993); POSTTRANSLATIONAL COVALENT MODIFICATION OF PROTEINS, B. C. Johnson, Ed., Academic Press, New York, pgs. 1-12 (1983); Seifter et al., Meth
5 Enzymol 182:626-646 (1990); Rattan et al., Ann NY Acad Sci 663:48-62 (1992).)

"SEQ ID NO:X" refers to a polynucleotide sequence while "SEQ ID NO:Y" refers to a polypeptide sequence, both sequences identified by an integer specified in Table 1.

"A polypeptide having biological activity" refers to polypeptides exhibiting
10 activity similar, but not necessarily identical to, an activity of a polypeptide of the present invention, including mature forms, as measured in a particular biological assay, with or without dose dependency. In the case where dose dependency does exist, it need not be identical to that of the polypeptide, but rather substantially similar to the dose-dependence in a given activity as compared to the polypeptide of the
15 present invention (i.e., the candidate polypeptide will exhibit greater activity or not more than about 25-fold less and, preferably, not more than about tenfold less activity, and most preferably, not more than about three-fold less activity relative to the polypeptide of the present invention.)

20 Polynucleotides and Polypeptides of the Invention

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 1

Preferred polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: TRPEKVQAPLKWFKFQILDPP (SEQ ID NO:249). Polynucleotides
25 encoding these polypeptides are also provided.

This gene is expressed primarily in dendritic cells and to a lesser extent in other tissues.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a
30 biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, immune, nervous system, and inflammatory disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing

immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., immune, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily
5 fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in dendritic cells indicates that polynucleotides and
10 polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the detection/treatment of neurodegenerative disease states and behavioural disorders such as Alzheimer's Disease, Parkinson's Disease, Huntington's Disease, schizophrenia, mania, dementia, paranoia, obsessive compulsive disorder, panic disorder, and autism. In addition, the gene or gene product may also play a role in the treatment and/or detection of
15 developmental disorders associated with the developing embryo, sexually-linked disorders, or disorders of the cardiovascular system. Furthermore, expression of this gene product in primary dendritic cells also indicates that it may play a role in mediating responses to infection and controlling immunological responses, such as those that occur during immune surveillance. Representative uses are described in the
20 "Immune Activity" and "Infectious Disease" sections below, in Example 11, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, and 27, and elsewhere herein.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:11 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of
25 the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 885 of SEQ ID NO:11, b is an
30 integer of 15 to 899, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:11, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 2

The translation product of this gene share homology with the Tbc1 gene of *Mus musculus* which is thought to play a role in the cell cycle and differentiation of various tissues (See Genebank accession no. gi|988221 as well as Medline article no.96032578; all references available through these accessions are hereby incorporated by reference herein). One embodiment for this gene is the polypeptide fragments comprising the following amino acid sequence:

SAEFGVAPLPGRGSPVRQLAQFRRRLLRSGGARGAPGRPPRCPGEARVMXPPSCIQDEFFPHPLEPEP
 GVSAQPGPGKPSDKRFRLLWYVGGSCLDHRTTLPMLPWLMAEIRRRSQKEAGGCGAPAAREVILVLSAP
 FLRCVPAPGAGASGGTSPSATQPNPAVFIFEHKAQHISRFIHNSHDLTYFAYLIKAQPDDPESQMACHV
 FRATDPSQVPDVISSIRQLSKXAMKEDAKPSKDNEAFYNSQKFEVLYCGKVTVTPQEGPLKPHR
 (SEQ ID NO:250); PMLPWLMAEIRRRS (SEQ ID NO:251); IHNSHDLTYFAYLIKAQPD
 (SEQ ID NO:252); KFEVLYCGKVTV (SEQ ID NO:253); and/or ISSIRQLSKAMKE
 (SEQ ID NO:254). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also provided.

This gene is expressed primarily in smooth muscle and dendritic cells and to a lesser extent in other tissues.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, cardiovascular diseases and immune and inflammatory disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system and cardiovascular system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., smooth muscle and dendritic cells, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in smooth muscle and dendritic cells and homology to a protein involved in regulation of cell cycle and tissue differentiation indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the

detection/treatment and/or prevention of immune system disorders, cardiovascular disorders or diseases, including cancer and other proliferative disorders. The tissue distribution indicates polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the diagnosis and treatment of a variety of immune system disorders.

- 5 Representative uses are described in the "Immune Activity" and "Infectious Disease" sections below, in Example 11, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, and 27, and elsewhere herein. Briefly, the expression of this gene product indicates a role in regulating the proliferation; survival; differentiation; and/or activation of hematopoietic cell lineages, including blood stem cells. This gene product is involved in the regulation
10 of cytokine production, antigen presentation, or other processes suggesting a usefulness in the treatment of cancer (e.g., by boosting immune responses).

- Since the gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the natural gene product is involved in immune functions. Therefore it is also used as an agent for immunological disorders including arthritis, asthma, immunodeficiency diseases such
15 as AIDS, leukemia, rheumatoid arthritis, granulomatous disease, inflammatory bowel disease, sepsis, acne, neutropenia, neutrophilia, psoriasis, hypersensitivities, such as T-cell mediated cytotoxicity; immune reactions to transplanted organs and tissues, such as host-versus-graft and graft-versus-host diseases, or autoimmunity disorders, such as autoimmune infertility, lense tissue injury, demyelination, systemic lupus
20 erythematosus, drug induced hemolytic anemia, rheumatoid arthritis, Sjogren's disease, scleroderma and tissues. Moreover, the protein may represent a secreted factor that influences the differentiation or behavior of other blood cells, or that recruits hematopoietic cells to sites of injury. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of
25 various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types.

- Alternatively, the protein is useful in the detection, treatment, and/or prevention of vascular conditions, which include, but are not limited to, microvascular disease, vascular leak syndrome, aneurysm, stroke, atherosclerosis, arteriosclerosis, or
30 embolism. For example, this gene product may represent a soluble factor produced by smooth muscle that regulates the innervation of organs or regulates the survival of neighboring neurons. Likewise, it is involved in controlling the digestive process, and

such actions as peristalsis. Similarly, it is involved in controlling the vasculature in areas where smooth muscle surrounds the endothelium of blood vessels. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, to raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate
5 their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are
10 related to SEQ ID NO:12 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general
15 formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1126 of SEQ ID NO:12, b is an integer of 15 to 1140, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:12, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 3

20 The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with alpha-1 antitrypsin (See Genbank accession no. gn|PID|d1021080; all references available through this accession are hereby incorporated by reference herein). Alpha-1-antitrypsin is an important plasma protease inhibitor affecting a wide variety of serine proteases involved in coagulation, fibrinolysis and kinen generation.

25 Preferred polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: GERRNWGGEVYSTGYSSRK (SEQ ID NO:255). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also provided.

This gene is expressed primarily in healing groin wound and to a lesser extent in some other tissues.

30 Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are

not limited to, wound healing disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the healing groin wound, expression of this
5 gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., healing, regenerative, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from
10 an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred polypeptides of the present invention comprise immunogenic epitopes shown in SEQ ID NO: 132 as residues: Phe-25 to Tyr-30, Gln-37 to Arg-42, Lys-106 to Leu-112, Leu-123 to Leu-130, Gln-142 to Phe-150, Gln-183 to Lys-188, Asp-219 to Glu-226, Lys-359 to Glu-366. Polynucleotides encoding said polypeptides
15 are also provided.

The tissue distribution in healing groin wound and homology to alpha-1 antitrypsin indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for diagnosis and therapeutic treatment of wound healing disorders. In addition, since healing wounds have transcriptional environments similar to
20 developing tissues, The translation product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer and other proliferative disorders. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, to raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as,
25 antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:13 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of
30 the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or

more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1431 of SEQ ID NO:13, b is an integer of 15 to 1445, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:13, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

5

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 4

The translation product of this gene shares homology with members of the HEMK family of modification methylases (See, e.g., Genbank Accession No. gb|AAD26417.1|AF131220_1; all references available through this accession are hereby incorporated by reference herein).

Preferred polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: EPGAAQESW (SEQ ID NO:256); LCARPSCSYTGAENQGQPRSPGWGSSSHVGWGWG VGSFPFLGSQEWGLAPDLPDQEEEQPVGRHSCPMSQCIKRGHPVGFSGHAWRCLVGCCPWEEEEKRSC HPPGAXLLWVLRFPALQXPXYEDPAALDGGEEMDIXTHILALAPRLKDSGSIFLEVDPRHPXLVSSWL QSRPDLYLNLVAVRRDFCGRPRFLHIRRSGP (SEQ ID NO:257); LCARPSCSYTGAENQGQPR SPGWGSSSHVGWGWGVGSP (SEQ ID NO:258); FLGSQEWGLAPDLPDQEEEQPVGRHSCPMS QCIKR (SEQ ID NO:259); GHQPVGFSGHAWRCLVGCCPWEEEEKRSCHPFGAXLLW (SEQ ID NO:260); VLRFPALQXPXYEDPAALDGGEEMDIXTHILALAPRL (SEQ ID NO:261); and/or LKDSGSIFLEVDPRHPXLVSSWLQSRPDLYLNLVAVRRDFCGRPRFLHIRRSGP (SEQ ID NO:262). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also provided.

20

This gene is expressed primarily in immune and tumor tissues, and to a lesser extent in some other tissues such as heart.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, immune and inflammatory disorders and tumorigenesis. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune and tumor tissues, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative

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to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred polypeptides of the present invention comprise immunogenic epitopes shown in SEQ ID NO: 133 as residues: Met-1 to Cys-6, Ser-26 to Gly-35.

5 Polynucleotides encoding said polypeptides are also provided.

The tissue distribution in tumors of immune origins indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for diagnosis and intervention of such tumors, in addition to other tumors where expression has been indicated. Additionally, this gene is a good target for antagonists, particularly
10 small molecules or antibodies, which block binding of the receptor by its cognate ligand(s). Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, to raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show
15 utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:14 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically
20 excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1194 of SEQ ID NO:14, b is an integer of 15 to 1208, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide
25 residues shown in SEQ ID NO:14, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 5

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with mouse von Ebner minor salivary gland protein which may play a role in carbohydrate
30 metabolism (See Genbank Accession No. gb|AAA87581.1|; all references available through this accession are hereby incorporated by reference herein).

Preferred polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: QELLVKIPLDMVAGFNTPL (SEQ ID NO:263); LRIQLLHKLSFLVNALAK QVMNLLVP (SEQ ID NO:264); AGPWTFTLLCGLLAATLIQATLSPTAVLILGPKVIEK LTQELKDHNATSILQQLPLL (SEQ ID NO:266); and/or HXIWLKVITXNILQLQVKPS (SEQ ID NO:265). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also provided.

This gene is expressed primarily in respiratory tissues such as trachea, larynx and other pulmonary tissues, and to a lesser extent in other tissues.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, respiratory system and oral disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the respiratory tissues, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred polypeptides of the present invention comprise immunogenic epitopes shown in SEQ ID NO: 134 as residues: Lys-39 to Asn-48, Arg-63 to Gly-68, Pro-101 to Gln-106. Polynucleotides encoding said polypeptides are also provided.

The tissue distribution combined with the homology to von Ebner minor salivary gland protein indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for diagnosis and treatment of respiratory and oral diseases. Furthermore, The tissue distribution in pulmonary tissues also indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for diagnosis and intervention of tumors within these tissues, in addition to other tumors where expression has been indicated. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the

above listed tumors and tissues. Protein may show utility in the diagnosis, treatment, and/or prevention of disorders in carbohydrate metabolism.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:15 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1161 of SEQ ID NO:15, b is an integer of 15 to 1175, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:15, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 6

The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is believed to reside on chromosome 2. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 2.

This gene is expressed primarily in fast-growing tissues such as fetal tissues, hematopoietic cells and tumor tissues and to a lesser extent in other tissues.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, growth disorders, tumorigenesis, and immune or inflammatory disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the fast-growing tissues such as fetal tissues, hematopoietic cells and tumor tissues, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a

disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in fast growing tissues indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the diagnosis and treatment
5 of cancer and other proliferative disorders. Expression in embryonic tissue and other cellular sources marked by proliferating cells indicates that this protein may play a role in the regulation or cellular division. Additionally, the expression in hematopoietic cells and tissues indicates that this protein may play a role in the proliferation, differentiation, and/or survival of hematopoietic cell lineages which
10 implicates the protein product of this gene as being useful for the treatment and diagnosis of hematopoietic related disorders such as anemia, pancytopenia, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia or leukemia since stromal cells are important in the production of cells of hematopoietic lineages. Representative uses are described in the "Immune Activity" and "Infectious Disease" sections below, in Example 11, 13, 14,
15 16, 18, 19, 20, and 27, and elsewhere herein. Briefly, the uses include bone marrow cell ex vivo culture, bone marrow transplantation, bone marrow reconstitution, radiotherapy or chemotherapy of neoplasia. The gene product may also be involved in lymphopoiesis, therefore, it can be used in immune disorders such as infection, inflammation, allergy, immunodeficiency etc. Thus, this gene is useful in the
20 treatment of lymphoproliferative disorders, and in the maintenance and differentiation of various hematopoietic lineages from early hematopoietic stem and committed progenitor cells.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are
25 related to SEQ ID NO:16 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general
30 formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 2360 of SEQ ID NO:16, b is an integer of 15 to 2374, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:16, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 7

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with mitochondrial NADH-Ubiquinone oxidoreductase, chain 2.

5 Preferred polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: HFIITLTFFFTNYFL (SEQ ID NO:267); and/or MKITFQDLFPMWNSFKCFL HGNVFSLFVLFPLLTCFSFPYTVNSGKLDWVGWLVGWFFLEFMYINKGFEVTSENNISKRVLVRENIR IKSSPERVLRM (SEQ ID NO:268). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also provided.

10 This gene is expressed primarily in stromal cells (cell code TF274), induced epithelial cells and human cerebellum.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, metabolic disorders and conditions. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the liver, brain, and integument, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, bile, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

25 The tissue distribution in epithelial and cerebral tissues combined with the homology to a known mitochondrial NADH-Ubiquinone oxidoreductase gene indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the diagnosis, prevention, and/or treatment of various metabolic disorders such as Tay-Sach's disease, phenylketonuria, galactosemia, porphyrias, and Hurler's syndrome. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, to raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional

supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:17 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1581 of SEQ ID NO:17, b is an integer of 15 to 1595, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:17, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 8

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with Platelet activating factor acetylhydrolase which inactivates Platelet activating factor, a potent phospholipid mediator affecting various physiological processes (See, e.g., Genbank Accession Nos. gi|349824|gb|AAA02880.1| and gi|2072303|gb|AAC04610.1|; all references available through this accession are hereby incorporated by reference herein).

Preferred polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: RFWGSYEPHFSQEVSVIPP (SEQ ID NO:269); and/or IRGNYFSGRKKSSSDT PKGSKDKISVWNRSQXACIRICKVHPNYIQIYLWHSATSF (SEQ ID NO:270). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also provided.

This gene is expressed primarily in CD34 depleted buffy coat (cord blood) and to a lesser extent in human prostate cancer, stage 3 fraction.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, cancer, particularly of the prostate. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of

disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., prostate, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, cord blood, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or
5 another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in CD34 depleted buffy coat combined with the homology to Platelet-activating factor acetylhydrolases, proteins involved in
10 regulation of platelet activity, indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the diagnosis and treatment of a variety of immune system disorders. Expression of this gene product in hematopoietic cells indicates a role in the regulation of the proliferation; survival; differentiation; and/or activation of potentially all hematopoietic cell lineages, including blood stem cells.
15 Representative uses are described in the "Immune Activity" and "Infectious Disease" sections below, in Example 11, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, and 27, and elsewhere herein. This gene product is involved in the regulation of cytokine production, antigen presentation, or other processes that may also suggest a usefulness in the treatment of cancer e.g. by boosting immune responses.

20 Since the gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the natural gene product is involved in immune functions. Therefore it is also used as an agent for immunological disorders including arthritis, asthma, immune deficiency diseases such as AIDS, and leukemia. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, to raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or
25 receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly
30 available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:18 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically

excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1273 of SEQ ID NO:18, b is an integer of 15 to 1287, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:18, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 9

Preferred polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: AGNQVEPFHVSLPSCLSPLPHLGHSMSGVPSPTAWPSLASFHTQKKARIRQEEES PPLPSPQELAFSALRVFFRV (SEQ ID NO:271). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also provided.

This gene is expressed primarily in primary dendritic cells.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, immunosuppression and cancer. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., immune, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred polypeptides of the present invention comprise immunogenic epitopes shown in SEQ ID NO: 138 as residues: Arg-20 to Lys-44, Arg-59 to Arg-68, Trp-74 to Lys-86, Thr-91 to Val-102. Polynucleotides encoding said polypeptides are also provided.

The tissue distribution in primary dendritic cells indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the diagnosis and treatment

of a variety of immune system disorders. Expression of this gene product in dendritic cells indicates a role in the regulation of the proliferation; survival; differentiation; and/or activation of potentially all hematopoietic cell lineages, including blood stem cells. Representative uses are described in the "Immune Activity" and "Infectious Disease" sections below, in Example 11, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, and 27, and elsewhere herein. Briefly, the uses include bone marrow cell ex-vivo culture, bone marrow transplantation, bone marrow reconstitution, radiotherapy or chemotherapy of neoplasia. This gene product is involved in the regulation of cytokine production, antigen presentation, or other processes that may also suggest a usefulness in the treatment of cancer e.g. by boosting immune responses.

Since the gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the natural gene product is involved in immune functions. Therefore it is also used as an agent for immunological disorders including arthritis, asthma, immune deficiency diseases such as AIDS, and leukemia. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, to raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:19 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1382 of SEQ ID NO:19, b is an integer of 15 to 1396, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:19, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

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FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 10

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with peptide/histidine transporter from *Rattus norvegicus* and other peptide transporters which are thought to be important in transporting amino acids and peptides into cells (See, e.g., Genbank Accession No. gb|AAD24570.1|AF121080_1; all references
5 available through this accession are hereby incorporated by reference herein).

Preferred polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: FIQQNISFLLGYSIPVGCVGLAFFIFLFATPVFITKPP (SEQ ID NO:272).

Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also provided.

The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is believed to reside on chromosome
10 11. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 11.

This gene is expressed primarily in macrophages and to a lesser extent in other immune cells including primary dendritic cells, neutrophils, resting T-cells, B cell lymphomas) and lung and fetal liver spleen.

15 Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, cancer and disorders, particularly of the immune and hematopoietic systems. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are
20 useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., immune, hematopoietic, and/or other tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma,
25 urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred polypeptides of the present invention comprise immunogenic
30 epitopes shown in SEQ ID NO: 139 as residues: Arg-23 to Gln-30, Asp-37 to Asp-50, Glu-230 to Met-235, Pro-271 to Arg-281, Arg-306 to Ser-316, Ser-318 to Gly-325. Polynucleotides encoding said polypeptides are also provided.

The tissue distribution in macrophages and other immune cells indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer and other proliferative disorders. This gene product is involved in the regulation of cytokine production, antigen presentation, or other processes suggesting a usefulness in the treatment of cancer (e.g., by boosting immune responses). Alternatively expression within embryonic tissue and other cellular sources marked by proliferating cells indicates that this protein may play a role in the regulation or cellular division. Additionally, the expression in hematopoietic cells and tissues indicates that this protein may play a role in the proliferation, differentiation, and/or survival of hematopoietic cell lineages. Representative uses are described in the "Immune Activity" and "Infectious Disease" sections below, in Example 11, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, and 27, and elsewhere herein. In such an event, this gene is useful in the treatment of lymphoproliferative disorders, and in the maintenance and differentiation of various hematopoietic lineages from early hematopoietic stem and committed progenitor cells. Similarly, embryonic development also involves decisions involving cell differentiation and/or apoptosis in pattern formation. Thus this protein may also be involved in apoptosis or tissue differentiation and could again be useful in cancer therapy. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:20 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1263 of SEQ ID NO:20, b is an

integer of 15 to 1277, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:20, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 11

- 5 The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with procollagen-proline dioxygenase, an apparently secreted protein which is thought to be important in the formation of 4-hydroxyproline in collagens (See, e.g., Genbank Accession No. pir|A33832|DACHA; all references available through this accession are hereby incorporated by reference herein). Furthermore, the translation product has
- 10 an EF-hand domain (Prosite PS00018) which is a calcium binding domain as found in calmodulin, calpain, spectrin alpha chain, etc., (See, e.g. GeneSeq Accession No.R78523; all references available through this accession are hereby incorporated by reference herein).

- Preferred polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid
- 15 sequence:
- VSAHHPSGADEGVTAQILPTEEYEEAMSTMQVSQDLFRLLDQNRDGHQLREVLAQTRLGNGWWMTP
 ESIQEMYAAIKADPDGDGVLSQLQEFNSMDLRDFHKYMRSHKAESSELVRNSHHTWLYQGEGAHHIMRAI
 RQVRRLRLTRLSPEIVELSEPLQVVRYGEGGHYHAHVDSGPVYPETICSHTKLVANESVPFETSCRYMTV
 LFYLNNTGGGETVFPVADNRTYDEMSLIQDDVDLDRTRRHCDKGNLRVKPQQTAVFWYNYLPDGQGW
 20 VGDVDDYSLHGGCLVTRGTKWIANNWINVDPSRARQALFQQEMARLAREGGTDSQPEWALDRAXXDARV
 EL (SEQ ID NO:273); AVFWYN (SEQ ID NO:274); TVLFYLNNTGGGETVFP (SEQ
 ID NO:275); DLFRLLDQNRDGHQLREVLAQTRLGNGWWMTPESIQEMYAAIKADPDGDGVL
 LQEFS (SEQ ID NO:276); VSAHHPSGADEGVTAQILPTEEYEEAMSTMQVSQDL (SEQ ID
 NO:277); FRLLDQNRDGHQLREVLAQTRLGNGWWMTPESIQEMY (SEQ ID NO:278);
- 25 AAIKADPDGDGVLSQLQEFNSMDLRDFHKYMRSHKAESS (SEQ ID NO:279); ELVRNSHHTWLY
 QGEGAHHIMRAIRQVRRLRLTRLSPEI (SEQ ID NO:280); VELSEPLQVVRYGEGGHYHAHVDS
 GPVYPETICSHTKL (SEQ ID NO:281); VANESVPFETSCRYMTVLFYLNNTGGGETVFPV
 DNR (SEQ ID NO:282); TYDEMSLIQDDVDLDRTRRHCDKGNLRVKPQQTAVFW (SEQ ID
 NO:283); NYNLPDGQGWVGDVDDYSLHGGCLVTRGTKWIANNWIN (SEQ ID NO:284);
- 30 and/or VDPSRARQALFQQEMARLAREGGTDSQPEWALDRAXXDARVEL (SEQ ID NO:285).

Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also provided.

The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is believed to reside on chromosome 3. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 3.

This gene is expressed primarily in human endometrial tumor and to a lesser extent in brain, as well as a variety of other normal and cancerous tissues.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, endometrial cancer, in addition to other proliferative disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the reproductive and neural systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., neural, reproductive, and/or other tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, amniotic fluid, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid, lymph) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred polypeptides of the present invention comprise immunogenic epitopes shown in SEQ ID NO: 140 as residues: Ser-21 to His-33, Ala-35 to Thr-43. Polynucleotides encoding said polypeptides are also provided.

The tissue distribution in endometrial tumors combined with the homology to procollagen-proline dioxygenase indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for diagnosis, treatment and prevention of these tumors, in addition to other tumors where expression has been indicated. The polypeptides of the invention is a good target for antagonists, particularly small molecules or antibodies, which block binding of the receptor by its cognate ligand(s). Accordingly, preferred are antibodies and or small molecules which specifically bind an extracellular portion of The translation product of this gene. Also provided is a kit for detecting endometrial cancer. Such a kit comprises in one embodiment an antibody specific for The translation product of this gene bound to a solid support. Also provided is a method of detecting endometrial cancer in an individual which comprises a step of contacting an antibody specific for The translation product of this gene to a bodily fluid from the individual, preferably serum, and ascertaining

whether antibody binds to an antigen found in the bodily fluid. Preferably the antibody is bound to a solid support and the bodily fluid is serum. Additionally, the homology to a conserved collagen metabolizing protein would suggest that this protein may also be important in the diagnosis or treatment of various autoimmune disorders such as rheumatoid arthritis, lupus, scleroderma, and dermatomyositis as well as dwarfism, spinal deformation, and specific joint abnormalities as well as chondrodysplasias ie. spondyloepiphyseal dysplasia congenita, familial osteoarthritis, Atelosteogenesis type II, metaphyseal chondrodysplasia type Schmid. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:21 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1767 of SEQ ID NO:21, b is an integer of 15 to 1781, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:21, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

25 FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 12

This gene is expressed primarily in human osteoblastoma cell lines (5/23 unique sequences) and to a lesser extent in T cells (4/23).

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, osteoblastoma, and other bone-related disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing

immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the skeletal system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., bone and/or other tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in tumors of bone origins indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for diagnosis and intervention of these tumors, in addition to other tumors where expression has been indicated. Additionally, this gene is a good target for antagonists, particularly small molecules or antibodies, which block binding of the receptor by its cognate ligand(s). Accordingly, preferred are antibodies and or small molecules which specifically bind an extracellular portion of The translation product of this gene. The extracellular regions can be ascertained from the information regarding the transmembrane domains as set out above. Also provided is a kit for detecting osteoblastoma and other bone related cancers. Such a kit comprises in one embodiment an antibody specific for The translation product of this gene bound to a solid support. Also provided is a method of detecting bone related cancers in an individual which comprises a step of contacting an antibody specific for The translation product of this gene to a bodily fluid from the individual, preferably serum, and ascertaining whether antibody binds to an antigen found in the bodily fluid. Preferably the antibody is bound to a solid support and the bodily fluid is serum. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, to raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:22 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of

the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general
5 formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1477 of SEQ ID NO:22, b is an integer of 15 to 1491, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:22, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 13

10 The translation product of this gene is a human homolog of the mouse acetylcholine receptor gamma chain, and is almost identical to a human acetylcholine receptor gamma chain (See, e.g., Genbank Accession Nos.: emb|CAA27442.1| and gb|AAA51568.1|; all references available through these accessions are hereby incorporated by reference herein) which is thought to be important in transmission of
15 nerve impulses to muscles.

Preferred polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: LLADLMRNYDPHLRP (SEQ ID NO:286); ISVTYFPFDWQNC SLIFQS (SEQ ID NO:287); SMARGVRKVFLRLLPQ (SEQ ID NO:288); QASPAIQACVDACNLMAR (SEQ ID NO:289); and/or YNQVPDLPPFGDPRPYL (SEQ ID NO:290). Polynucleotides
20 encoding these polypeptides are also provided. This gene maps to chromosome 2, and therefore, is used as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 2. Included in this invention as preferred domains are Neurotransmitter-gated ion-channels domains, which were identified using the ProSite analysis tool. Structurally, members of the family of Neurotransmitter-gated ion-channels are composed of a large extracellular
25 glycosylated N-terminal ligand-binding domain, followed by three hydrophobic transmembrane regions which form the ionic channel, followed by an intracellular region of variable length. A fourth hydrophobic region is found at the C-terminal of the sequence. In the N-terminal extracellular domain of AchR/GABA/5HT3/Gly receptors, there are two conserved cysteine residues, which, in AchR, have been
30 shown to form a disulfide bond essential to the tertiary structure of the receptor. A number of amino acids between the two disulfide-bonded cysteines are also conserved. We have therefore used this region as a signature pattern for this subclass

of proteins. The consensus pattern is as follows: C-x-[LIVMFQ]-x-[LIVMF]-x(2)-[FY]-P-x-D-x(3)-C.

Preferred polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: CSISVTYFPFDWQNC (SEQ ID NO:291). Polynucleotides encoding these
5 polypeptides are also provided. Further preferred are polypeptides comprising the Neurotransmitter-gated ion-channel domain of the amino acid sequence referenced in Table 1 for this gene, and at least 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 50, or 75 additional contiguous amino acid residues of the amino acid sequence referenced in Table 1 for this gene . The additional contiguous amino acid residues is N-terminal or C-terminal to the
10 Neurotransmitter-gated ion-channel domain. Alternatively, the additional contiguous amino acid residues is both N-terminal and C-terminal to the Neurotransmitter-gated ion-channel domain, wherein the total N- and C-terminal contiguous amino acid residues equal the specified number. The above preferred polypeptide domain is characteristic of a signature specific to Neurotransmitter-gated ion-channels.

15 This gene is expressed primarily in fetal tissues (56/58 unique sequences), specifically lung (42/58) and Dura Mater (14/58). It was also detected (1 sequence each) in a differentially expressed human cerebellum library and human tonsil library

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a
20 biological sample. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly fetal lung and brain, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues and cell
25 types (e.g., developmental, neural, differentiating, and/or other tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid, pulmonary surfactant) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

30 Preferred polypeptides of the present invention comprise immunogenic epitopes shown in SEQ ID NO: 142 as residues: Met-1 to Pro-7, Gln-21 to Glu-27,

Arg-35 to Asp-49, Asn-66 to Leu-72, Trp-82 to Glu-95, Pro-158 to Asn-163.

Polynucleotides encoding said polypeptides are also provided.

The tissue distribution in dura mater combined with the homology to a conserved acetylcholine receptor indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides
5 corresponding to this gene are useful for the detection, treatment, and/or prevention of neurodegenerative disease states, behavioral disorders, or inflammatory conditions. Representative uses are described in the "Regeneration" and "Hyperproliferative Disorders" sections below, in Example 11, 15, and 18, and elsewhere herein. Briefly, the uses include, but are not limited to the detection, treatment, and/or prevention of
10 Alzheimer's Disease, Parkinson's Disease, Huntington's Disease, schizophrenia, mania, dementia, paranoia, obsessive compulsive disorder, panic disorder, learning disabilities, ALS, psychoses, autism, and altered behaviors, including disorders in feeding, sleep patterns, balance, and preception. Potentially, this gene product is involved in synapse formation, neurotransmission, learning, cognition, homeostasis,
15 or neuronal differentiation or survival. In addition, the gene or gene product may also play a role in the treatment and/or detection of developmental disorders associated with the developing embryo, and/or disorders of the cardiovascular and pulmonary systems. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, to raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to
20 identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are
25 related to SEQ ID NO:23 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general
30 formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1825 of SEQ ID NO:23, b is an integer of 15 to 1839, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:23, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 14

Preferred polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: VLKYALFLVLKNYYYCPY (SEQ ID NO:292). Polynucleotides
5 encoding these polypeptides are also provided.

This gene is expressed primarily in small intestine and to a lesser extent in lung cancer.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a
10 biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, gastrointestinal and pulmonary disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the intestinal and pulmonary
15 systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., gastrointestinal, pulmonary, and/or other tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid, lymph, and/or pulmonary surfactant) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e.,
20 the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in small intestine indicates a role in the detection and/or treatment of gastro-intestinal disorders including Whipple's disease, Ulcers, and indigestion. Expression in the lung indicates a potential role in the treatment and/or
25 detection of certain pulmonary defects such as pulmonary edema and embolism, bronchitis, cystic fibrosis and lung cancer. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, to raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed
30 against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:24 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1370 of SEQ ID NO:24, b is an integer of 15 to 1384, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:24, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 15

In another embodiment, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence:

MREYGVERDLAVYNQLLNIFPKEVFRPRNIIQRIFVHYPRQQECGIAVLEQMENHGVMPNKETEFLLIQ
IFGRKSYPMCLKLVRLKLWFRPMNVNPFVPRDLPQDPVELAMFGLRHMEPDLSARVTIYQVPLPKDST
GAADFPQPHIVGIQSPDQQAALARHNPAPVFEVGFSLWLRNKCYYHILRADLLPPEEREVEETPEE
WNLYYPMQLDLEYVRSGWDNYEFDINEVEEGPVFAMCMAGAHDQATMAKWIQGLQETNPTLAQIPVVFR
LAGSTRELQTSSAGLEEPPLPEDHQEEDDNLQRQQGQS (SEQ ID NO:293).

Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also provided.

This gene is expressed primarily in brain and to a lesser extent in pancreas, testes, and other tissue types.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, neurological, behavioral, gastrointestinal, and endocrine disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the nervous system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., brain, endocrine, and/or other tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid, and lymph) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a

disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred polypeptides of the present invention comprise immunogenic epitopes shown in SEQ ID NO: 144 as residues: Val-33 to Arg-39, Ser-57 to Thr-66,
5 Pro-80 to Lys-86, Pro-155 to Cys-160, Val-215 to Pro-223, Pro-250 to Gly-255, Pro-311 to Glu-323, Arg-338 to Tyr-344, Ser-396 to Gln-401, Pro-410 to Ser-431.
Polynucleotides encoding said polypeptides are also provided.

The tissue distribution in brain indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the detection/treatment of neurodegenerative
10 disease states and behavioural disorders such as Alzheimer's Disease, Parkinson's Disease, Huntington's Disease, schizophrenia, mania, dementia, paranoia, obsessive compulsive disorder, panic disorder, learning disabilities, ALS, psychoses, autism, and altered behaviors, including disorders in feeding, sleep patterns, balance, and preception. In addition, the gene or gene product may also play a role in the treatment
15 and/or detection of developmental disorders associated with the developing embryo, sexually-linked disorders, or disorders of the cardiovascular system. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, to raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as,
20 antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:25 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of
25 the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1667 of SEQ ID NO:25, b is an
30 integer of 15 to 1681, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:25, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 16

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with the acid labile subunit of the insulin like growth factor binding subunit which is thought to be important in modulating the activity of Insulin like growth factor. In addition, this
5 gene also shares homology with the melibiose carrier protein (thiomethylgalactoside permease II) of *Caenorhabditis elegans* (See Genebank Accession No. gi|1280135; all references available through this accession are hereby incorporated by reference herein).

Preferred polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid
10 sequence: FQFGWASTQISHLSLIPEL (SEQ ID NO:294); LRYAFTVVANITVY (SEQ ID NO:295); FVYGSMFLDKVANGLA (SEQ ID NO:296); WHLVGTVCVLLSFPPFIF (SEQ ID NO:297); and/or GHFLNDLCASMWFTY (SEQ ID NO:298). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also provided.

This gene is expressed primarily in macrophages and to a lesser extent in
15 dendritic cells.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, immune and hematopoietic disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and
20 antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the hematopoietic and/or immune systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g.hematopoietic, immune, and/or
25 other tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid, and lymph) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred polypeptides of the present invention comprise immunogenic
30 epitopes shown in SEQ ID NO: 145 as residues: Ala-28 to Ala-33, Arg-38 to Leu-48, Thr-120 to Lys-125, Gly-155 to Gln-163, Gly-200 to Glu-214. Polynucleotides encoding said polypeptides are also provided.

The tissue distribution predominantly in dendritic cells and macrophages combined with homology to a growth factor binding subunit indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the treatment and diagnosis of hematopoietic related disorders such as anemia, pancytopenia, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia or leukemia since stromal cells are important in the production of cells of hematopoietic lineages. Representative uses are described in the "Immune Activity" and "Infectious Disease" sections below, in Example 11, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, and 27, and elsewhere herein. Briefly, the uses include bone marrow cell ex vivo culture, bone marrow transplantation, bone marrow reconstitution, radiotherapy or chemotherapy of neoplasia. The gene product may also be involved in lymphopoiesis, therefore, it can be used in immune disorders such as infection, inflammation, allergy, immunodeficiency etc. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, to raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:26 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1935 of SEQ ID NO:26, b is an integer of 15 to 1949, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:26, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 17

The translation product of this gene was shown to have homology to the T13C5.6 gene product from *Caenorhabditis elegans* (See Genebank Accession No. gi|1049369; all references available through this accession are hereby incorporated by reference herein).

5 Preferred polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: AIPLRVLVVLWAFVLGLSRVMLGRHNVTDVAFGFFLGYMQ (SEQ ID NO:299); and/or VGLSRVLGRHTDV (SEQ ID NO:300). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also provided.

This gene is expressed primarily in placenta and small intestine.

10 Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, pregnancy, reproductive, and/or gastrointestinal disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing
15 immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the intestinal and endocrine systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., reproductive, gastrointestinal, and/or other tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid
20 and spinal fluid, amniotic fluid,) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in placenta indicates a potential role for this protein in
25 the detection and/or treatment of pregnancy disorders such as miscarriage and/or gastro-intestinal disorders such as indigestion, ulcers and Whipple's disease. Alternatively, polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the diagnosis, prevention, and/or treatment of various metabolic disorders such as Tay-Sachs disease, phenylketonuria, galactosemia, porphyrias, and Hurler's
30 syndrome. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, to raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional

supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:27 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 2272 of SEQ ID NO:27, b is an integer of 15 to 2286, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:27, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 18

Preferred polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: SFYKMKRNSYDRLRKVV (SEQ ID NO:301). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also provided.

The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is believed to reside on chromosome 1. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 1.

This gene is expressed primarily in prostate and spleen and to a lesser extent in most cell types.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, prostate and immune disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune and endocrine systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., reproductive, immune, and/or other tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid, seminal fluid,

and lymph) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in prostate indicates a potential role in the treatment
5 and/or detection of prostate disorders including benign prostate hyperplasia and prostate cancer. Expression in spleen indicates a role in the treatment and/or detection of spleen disorders such as splenitis and spleen cancer. Alternatively, the expression in the spleen may suggest that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the diagnosis and treatment of a variety of immune system
10 disorders. Representative uses are described in the "Immune Activity" and "Infectious Disease" sections below, in Example 11, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, and 27, and elsewhere herein. Expression of this gene product in tonsils indicates a role in the regulation of the proliferation; survival; differentiation; and/or activation of potentially all hematopoietic cell lineages, including blood stem cells. This gene product is involved
15 in the regulation of cytokine production, antigen presentation, or other processes that may also suggest a usefulness in the treatment of cancer e.g. by boosting immune responses.

Since the gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the natural gene product is involved in immune functions. Therefore it is also used as an agent for
20 immunological disorders including arthritis, asthma, immune deficiency diseases such as AIDS, and leukemia. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, to raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may
25 show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly
30 available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:28 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically

excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 516 of SEQ ID NO:28, b is an integer of 15 to 530, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:28, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 19

10 This gene was shown to have homology to both a human IgE-binding protein as well as to the human gene for Human Factor XIII (See Genebank Accession Nos. gb|S76337|S76337 and Q25893, respectively).

Preferred polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: LHQLRPPHRFPLIPPAEEGAGAPPGCGYCVFWLLNPLP (SEQ ID NO:302),
 15 and/or MPWKRAVVLLMLWFIGQAMWLAPAYVLEFQGKNTFLFIWLAGLFLLINCSILIQIISH YKEEPLTERIKYD (SEQ ID NO:303). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also provided.

This gene is expressed primarily in infant brain.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as
 20 reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, neurological and behavioural disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of
 25 disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the nervous system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., neural, immune, and/or other tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid, and lymph) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard
 30 gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in infant brain indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for detection, treatment, and/or prevention of neurodegenerative disease states, behavioral disorders, or inflammatory conditions. Representative uses are described in the "Regeneration" and "Hyperproliferative Disorders" sections below, in Example 11, 15, and 18, and elsewhere herein. Briefly, the uses include, but are not limited to the detection, treatment, and/or prevention of Alzheimer's Disease, Parkinson's Disease, Huntington's Disease, schizophrenia, mania, dementia, paranoia, obsessive compulsive disorder, panic disorder, learning disabilities, ALS, psychoses, autism, and altered behaviors, including disorders in feeding, sleep patterns, balance, and preception. In addition, the gene or gene product may also play a role in the treatment and/or detection of developmental disorders associated with the developing embryo, sexually-linked disorders, or disorders of the cardiovascular system. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tumors and tissues. Alternatively, considering the homology to a conserved human gene for IgE as well as to a conserved blood clotting factor may suggest this gene is useful for the diagnosis and treatment of a variety of immune system disorders. Homology of this gene to a blood clotting factor, specifically, indicates a role in the regulation of the proliferation; survival; differentiation; and/or activation of potentially all hematopoietic cell lineages, including blood stem cells. This gene product is involved in the regulation of cytokine production, antigen presentation, or other processes that may also suggest a usefulness in the treatment of cancer e.g., by boosting immune responses.

Since the gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the natural gene product is involved in immune functions. Therefore it is also used as an agent for immunological disorders including arthritis, asthma, immune deficiency diseases such as AIDS, and leukemia. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, to raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of

stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:29 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1282 of SEQ ID NO:29, b is an integer of 15 to 1296, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:29, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 20

Preferred polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: ARAQPFAFQLRPAPGRPGSPVA (SEQ ID NO:304);
AGLPGALTAPAXHHHADSRAELVVQPLSPPRLLSHAGLASAAGASSLXRVPGAEESLCALSPGSALR
FPAASCSRPXREPSGDEGTAGALPSPWLAALGPGGRPAVRRVLPRLGGRAGQLPRGLPVPRGLRHAGRY
HLLRLLRAPLLLRGRQAGAGRLHQRPPRTGAPRHHCAACLRPLSHRRLHLHCVHHPGLCSGYLLHL
FETQGALAAANPLLTPQLSDRDPADHPDLHQPGQTLPAVQHSHELQLHRRLLHPQVLLSHLVSWCHPSI
SLTPFSRSPHWLGRAVQTFSSX (SEQ ID NO:305); AGLPGALTAPAXHHHADSRAELVVQP
LSPPRPLL SHA (SEQ ID NO:306); GLASAAGASSLXRVPGAEESLCALSPGSALRFPAASCSRP
(SEQ ID NO:307); XREPSGDEGTAGALPSPWLAALGPGGRPAVRRVLPRLGGR (SEQ ID
NO:308); AGQLPRGLPVPRGLRHAGRYHLLRLLRAPLLLRGRQAG (SEQ ID NO:309);
AGRLHQRPPRTGAPRHHCAACLRPLSHRRLHLHCVHHPGL (SEQ ID NO:310); CSGYLLHLF
ETQGALAAANPLLTPQLSDRDPADHPDLHQ (SEQ ID NO:311); and/or PQGTLPVQHS
ELQLHRRLLHPQVLLSHLVSWCHPSISLTPFSRSPHWLGRAVQTFSSX (SEQ ID NO:312).

Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also provided.

The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is believed to reside on chromosome 4. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 4.

This gene is expressed primarily in heart and to a lesser extent in the embryo.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a

biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, cardiovascular and developmental disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the cardiovascular and developmental systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., cardiopulmonary, developmental, and/or other tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, sputum, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid, amniotic fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred polypeptides of the present invention comprise immunogenic epitopes shown in SEQ ID NO: 149 as residues: Gln-23 to Gly-30, Gln-35 to Gln-43, Leu-73 to Glu-84, Arg-125 to Pro-133, Ser-140 to Thr-145, Thr-153 to Thr-164. Polynucleotides encoding said polypeptides are also provided.

The tissue distribution in heart indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the treatment and/or detection of a range of vascular conditions, which include, but are not limited to, microvascular disease, vascular leak syndrome, aneurysm, stroke, atherosclerosis, arteriosclerosis, embolism, vasculitis, myocardial infarction, myocarditis, ischemia, stroke, in addition to developmental and metabolic disorders. For example, this gene product may represent a soluble factor produced by smooth muscle that regulates the innervation of organs or regulates the survival of neighboring neurons. Likewise, it is involved in controlling the digestive process, and such actions as peristalsis. Similarly, it is involved in controlling the vasculature in areas where smooth muscle surrounds the endothelium of blood vessels. Alternatively, the expression in embryonic tissue indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer and other proliferative disorders. Furthermore, protein may play a role in the regulation of cellular division. In such an event, this gene is useful in the treatment of lymphoproliferative disorders, and in the maintenance and differentiation of various hematopoietic lineages from early

hematopoietic stem and committed progenitor cells. Similarly, embryonic development also involves decisions involving cell differentiation and/or apoptosis in pattern formation. Thus this protein may also be involved in apoptosis or tissue differentiation and could again be useful in cancer therapy. Furthermore, the protein
5 may also be used to determine biological activity, raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

10 Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:30 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is
15 cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1965 of SEQ ID NO:30, b is an integer of 15 to 1979, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:30, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

20

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 21

This gene is expressed primarily in human teratocarcinoma cell line treated with retinoic acid and human brain.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as
25 reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, developmental abnormalities and neural disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For
30 a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the nervous system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., developing, differentiating, neural, and/or other

tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid, amniotic fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

- 5 The tissue distribution in teratocarcinoma cell line indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for early diagnosis and treatment of developmental abnormalities, including agenesis, aplasia, hypoplasia, dysraphic anomalies, division failures, dysplasia, etc. Additionally, the gene and its expression can be used for teratogen detection or classification.
- 10 Alternatively, considering the expression within human brain tissue may suggest that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the detection/treatment of neurodegenerative disease states and behavioural disorders such as Alzheimer's Disease, Parkinson's Disease, Huntington's Disease, schizophrenia, mania, dementia, paranoia, obsessive compulsive disorder, panic
- 15 disorder, learning disabilities, ALS, psychoses, autism, and altered behaviors, including disorders in feeding, sleep patterns, balance, and preception. In addition, the gene or gene product may also play a role in the treatment and/or detection of developmental disorders associated with the developing embryo. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, to raise antibodies, as tissue
- 20 markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

- Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly
- 25 available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:31 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or
- 30 more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1260 of SEQ ID NO:31, b is an

integer of 15 to 1274, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:31, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 22

5 The translation product of this gene was shown to have homology to the human B-cell growth factor which is known to be involved in the maturation of B-cells (See Genebank Accession No. gi|522145; all references available through this accession are hereby incorporated by reference herein).

 Preferred polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid
10 sequence: VAHTCNLSTLGGQGGRIERTAGQEFKTS (SEQ ID NO:313).
Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also provided.

 This gene is expressed primarily in multiple sclerosis and prostate tissues and to a lesser extent in brain and osteoblasts.

 Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as
15 reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, muscle, reproductive, and neural disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of
20 disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the central nervous system and/or PNS, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., muscle, reproductive, and/or other tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid, seminal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having
25 such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

 Preferred polypeptides of the present invention comprise immunogenic epitopes shown in SEQ ID NO: 151 as residues: Gln-28 to Asp-35. Polynucleotides encoding said polypeptides are also provided.

30 The tissue distribution in multiple sclerosis indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the detection, treatment, and/or prevention of neurodegenerative disease states, behavioral disorders, or inflammatory

conditions. Representative uses are described in the "Regeneration" and "Hyperproliferative Disorders" sections below, in Example 11, 15, and 18, and elsewhere herein. Briefly, the uses include, but are not limited to the detection, treatment, and/or prevention Alzheimer's Disease, Parkinson's Disease, Huntington's Disease, schizophrenia, mania, dementia, paranoia, obsessive compulsive disorder, panic disorder, learning disabilities, ALS, psychoses, autism, and altered behaviors, including disorders in feeding, sleep patterns, balance, and preception. In addition, the gene or gene product may also play a role in the treatment and/or detection of developmental disorders associated with the developing embryo, sexually-linked disorders, or disorders of the cardiovascular system. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, to raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:32 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1517 of SEQ ID NO:32, b is an integer of 15 to 1531, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:32, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 23

The translation product of this gene was shown to have homology to the B0035.14 gene of *Caenorhabditis elegans* (See, e.g., Genbank Accession No. gnl|PID|e242592; all references available through this accession are hereby incorporated by reference herein).

Preferred polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: TIKMQTENLGVVYYVNKDF (SEQ ID NO:314); MVSNNPPY (SEQ ID NO:316); HASEL (SEQ ID NO:317); and/or VEEDYVTNIRNNC (SEQ ID NO:315). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also provided.

5 This gene is expressed primarily in bone marrow and to a lesser extent in lung and various tissues.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are
10 not limited to, hematopoietic, and/or cardiopulmonary disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the hematopoietic system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely
15 detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., proliferating, haematopoeitic, and/or other tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid, pulmonary surfactant) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the
20 disorder.

Preferred polypeptides of the present invention comprise immunogenic epitopes shown in SEQ ID NO: 152 as residues: Ile-34 to Glu-39, Lys-49 to Lys-56, Val-63 to Glu-68, Thr-73 to Asp-88, Arg-97 to Pro-107. Polynucleotides encoding said polypeptides are also provided.

25 The tissue distribution in bone marrow indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the treatment and diagnosis of hematopoietic related disorders such as anemia, pancytopenia, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia or leukemia since stromal cells are important in the production of cells of hematopoietic lineages. Representative uses are described in the "Immune
30 Activity" and "Infectious Disease" sections below, in Example 11, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, and 27, and elsewhere herein. Briefly, the uses include bone marrow cell ex vivo culture, bone marrow transplantation, bone marrow reconstitution, radiotherapy or

chemotherapy of neoplasia. The gene product may also be involved in lymphopoiesis, therefore, it can be used in immune disorders such as infection, inflammation, allergy, immunodeficiency, etc. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and
5 in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, to raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or
10 immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:33 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically
15 excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 2076 of SEQ ID NO:33, b is an integer of 15 to 2090, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide
20 residues shown in SEQ ID NO:33, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 24

Preferred polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: LVALDRMEYVRTFRKREDLRGRLFVVALDLLDLLD (SEQ ID NO:318).

25 Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also provided.

This gene is expressed primarily in T-cells and breast cancer tissue.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are
30 not limited to, immune disorders and breast cancer. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of

disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., immune, breast, proliferating, and/or other tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid, breast milk, and lymph) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred polypeptides of the present invention comprise immunogenic epitopes shown in SEQ ID NO: 153 as residues: Tyr-105 to Pro-113, Gln-122 to Pro-133, Pro-140 to Asp-155. Polynucleotides encoding said polypeptides are also provided.

The tissue distribution in T cells and breast cancer indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the diagnosis and treatment of a variety of immune system disorders. Representative uses are described in the "Immune Activity" and "Infectious Disease" sections below, in Example 11, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, and 27, and elsewhere herein. Briefly, the expression of this gene product in T-cells indicates a role in the regulation of the proliferation; survival; differentiation; and/or activation of potentially all hematopoietic cell lineages, including blood stem cells. This gene product is involved in the regulation of cytokine production, antigen presentation, or other processes that may also suggest a usefulness in the treatment of cancer e.g., by boosting immune responses.

Since the gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the natural gene product is involved in immune functions. Therefore it is also used as an agent for immunological disorders including arthritis, asthma, immune deficiency diseases such as AIDS, and leukemia. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the

differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. The expression of the gene in the breast cancer tissue may indicate T-cell mediated immune reaction to the cancer tissue.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:34 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 992 of SEQ ID NO:34, b is an integer of 15 to 1006, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:34, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

15 **FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 25**

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with an yeast ankyrin repeat-containing protein Akr1p which is thought to be important in pheromone response pathway (See Genebank Accession No. gi|466522; all references available through this accession are hereby incorporated by reference herein).

Preferred polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: SVALFYNFGKSWKSDPGIIKXTEEQKKKTIVELAETGSLDLSIFCSTCLIRKPVRSK HCGVCNRCIAKFDHHCPCWVCNVCVAGNHRYP (SEQ ID NO:319); FDHHCPCWVCNVCV (SEQ ID NO:320); and/or QMYQISCLGITTNERMNARR (SEQ ID NO:321). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also provided.

The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is believed to reside on chromosome 12. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 12.

This gene is expressed primarily in human lung cancer cells, B-cell lymphoma and to a lesser extent in fetal tissues and tumor cells of various origins.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are

not limited to, cancer of various origins, particularly of the lungs and hematopoietic systems. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells,
5 particularly of the lung, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., lung, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid, pulmonary surfactant, and lymph) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e.,
10 the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred polypeptides of the present invention comprise immunogenic epitopes shown in SEQ ID NO: 154 as residues: Thr-28 to Phe-35, Asp-140 to Ser-145. Polynucleotides encoding said polypeptides are also provided.

15 The tissue distribution in lung cancer indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the diagnosis and treatment of a variety of immune system disorders. Representative uses are described in the "Immune Activity" and "Infectious Disease" sections below, in Example 11, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, and 27, and elsewhere herein. Briefly, the expression of this gene
20 product in lymphomas indicates a role in the regulation of the proliferation; survival; differentiation; and/or activation of potentially all hematopoietic cell lineages, including blood stem cells. This gene product is involved in the regulation of cytokine production, antigen presentation, or other processes that may also suggest a usefulness in the treatment of cancer e.g., by boosting immune responses.

25 Since the gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the natural gene product is involved in immune functions. Therefore it is also used as an agent for immunological disorders including arthritis, asthma, immune deficiency diseases such as AIDS, and leukemia. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed
30 tumors and tissues. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. Alternatively, distribution

in tumor tissues indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for diagnosis and treatment of cancers of various origins, especially lung B-cell lymphoma, stomach cancer, osteoclastoma. Additionally, this gene is a good target for antagonists, particularly small molecules or antibodies, which block binding of the receptor by its cognate ligand(s). Accordingly, preferred are antibodies and or small molecules which specifically bind an extracellular portion of The translation product of this gene. Also provided is a kit for detecting lung cancer. Such a kit comprises in one embodiment an antibody specific for The translation product of this gene bound to a solid support. Also provided is a method of detecting lung cancer in an individual which comprises a step of contacting an antibody specific for The translation product of this gene to a bodily fluid from the individual, preferably serum, and ascertaining whether antibody binds to an antigen found in the bodily fluid. Preferably the antibody is bound to a solid support and the bodily fluid is serum. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:35 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1773 of SEQ ID NO:35, b is an integer of 15 to 1787, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:35, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

30 FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 26

The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is believed to reside on chromosome 15. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 15.

5 This gene is expressed primarily in infant brain and to a lesser extent in a variety of other tissues and cell types.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, developmental and neurodegenerative diseases of the brain and nervous system. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the brain, CNS, and/or PNS, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g.,
15 developmental, differentiating, neural, and/or other tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

20 Preferred polypeptides of the present invention comprise immunogenic epitopes shown in SEQ ID NO: 155 as residues: Ser-33 to Ile-41. Polynucleotides encoding said polypeptides are also provided.

The tissue distribution in infant brain indicates polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the detection, treatment, and/or
25 prevention of neurodegenerative disease states, behavioral disorders, or inflammatory conditions. Representative uses are described in the "Regeneration" and "Hyperproliferative Disorders" sections below, in Example 11, 15, and 18, and elsewhere herein. Briefly, the uses include, but are not limited to the detection, treatment, and/or prevention of Alzheimer's Disease, Parkinson's Disease,
30 Huntington's Disease, Tourette Syndrome, meningitis, encephalitis, demyelinating diseases, peripheral neuropathies, neoplasia, trauma, congenital malformations, spinal cord injuries, ischemia and infarction, aneurysms, hemorrhages, schizophrenia,

mania, dementia, paranoia, obsessive compulsive disorder, depression, panic disorder, learning disabilities, ALS, psychoses, autism, and altered behaviors, including disorders in feeding, sleep patterns, balance, and perception. In addition, elevated expression of this gene product in regions of the brain indicates it plays a role in
5 normal neural function. Potentially, this gene product is involved in synapse formation, neurotransmission, learning, cognition, homeostasis, or neuronal differentiation or survival. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, to raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a
10 nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are
15 related to SEQ ID NO:36 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general
20 formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1187 of SEQ ID NO:36, b is an integer of 15 to 1201, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:36, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 27

25 The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with a zinc transporter, ZnT-1, which is thought to regulate zinc excretion from cells and maintain homeostasis (See Genebank Accession No. gb|AAA79234.1|, all references available through this accession are hereby incorporated by reference herein; as well as Palmiter and Findley, EMBO J. 14:639-649 (1995), which is hereby incorporated
30 by reference herein). Transformation of normal cells with a mutant rat ZnT-1 lacking the first membrane-spanning domain conferred zinc sensitivity on wild-type cells, suggesting that ZnT-1 functions as a multimer. Deletion of the first two membrane-

spanning domains resulted in a non-functional molecule, whereas deletion of the C-terminal tail produced a toxic phenotype. Transmembrane domains of the protein of the current invention are predicted using PSORT to comprise the following amino acid residues of the amino acid sequence referenced in Table 1 for this gene: Ser-42
 5 to Ala-58, Ala-83 to Leu-99, Leu-115 to Gly-131, Val-249 to Val-265, and/or Val-314 to Leu-330. Therefore, preferred polypeptides of the present invention are the predicted extracellular domains, comprising the following amino acid sequence:
 RVTSSLAMLSDS (SEQ ID NO:322); AIERFIEPHEMQQPL (SEQ ID NO:323); and/or
 NALVFYFSWKGCSEGDFCVNPCFPDPCKPFVEIINSTHASVYEAGPCWV (SEQ ID NO:324). An
 10 additional preferred polypeptide fragment of the invention comprises the following amino acid sequence: AGIRHERNRGRLLCMLALTFMFMVLEVVS
 VTSSLAMLSDSFHM LSDLV LALVVALVAERFARRTHATQKNTFGWIRAEVMGALVNAIFLTGLCFAILLE
 AIERFIEPHEMQQPLVVLGVGVAGLLVNVLGCLCFHHHSGFSQDSGHXSHGGHGHGHLPGKPRVKST
 RFGSSDINVAPGEQGPDQEETNTLVANTSNSNGLKLDPADPENPRSGDTVEVQVNGNLVREPDHMELEE
 15 DRAGQLNMRGVFLHVLGDALGSIIVVNALVFYFSWKGCSEGDFCVNPCFPDPCKAFVEILIVLMHQFM
 (SEQ ID NO:325). Polynucleotides encoding this sequence are also provided.

This gene is expressed primarily in colon, lung, liver, lymphoma, osteosarcoma, adrenal gland tumor and fibroblasts.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as
 20 reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, neurodegenerative disorders, as well as gastrointestinal disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell
 25 type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the central nervous system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., neural, gastrointestinal, and/or other tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such
 30 a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred polypeptides of the present invention comprise immunogenic epitopes shown in SEQ ID NO: 156 as residues: Arg-50 to Thr-58, Ser-125 to Gly-132. Polynucleotides encoding said polypeptides are also provided.

The tissue distribution and homology to ZnT-1 indicates that polynucleotides
5 and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for treatment and diagnosis of disorders associated with the regulation of zinc homeostasis. Although zinc is an important trace element in many biological systems, several lines of evidence suggest that this transporter may serve as a point of intervention particularly in the treatment of neurological diseases. The metabolism of zinc in the brain has been shown to be
10 regulated by a number of transport proteins, including ZnT-1. Pharmacological doses of zinc cause neuronal death, and some estimates indicate that extracellular concentrations of zinc could reach neurotoxic levels under pathological conditions. In Alzheimer's disease, zinc has been shown to aggregate beta-amyloid, a form which is potentially neurotoxic. The zinc-dependent transcription factors NF-kappa B and Sp1
15 bind to the promoter region of the amyloid precursor protein (APP) gene. Zinc also inhibits enzymes which degrade APP to nonamyloidogenic peptides and which degrade the soluble form of beta-amyloid. The changes in zinc metabolism which occur during oxidative stress is important in neurological diseases where oxidative stress is implicated, such as Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, and
20 amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS). Zinc is a structural component of superoxide dismutase 1, mutations of which give rise to one form of familiar ALS. After HIV infection, zinc deficiency is found which is secondary to immune-induced cytokine synthesis. Zinc is involved in the replication of the HIV virus at a number of sites. Collectively, this transporter may prove useful in the treatment and diagnosis of
25 several disorders related to zinc regulation. Alternatively, the tissue distribution within lymphomas indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the diagnosis and treatment of a variety of immune system disorders. Expression of this gene product in immune tissue indicates a role in the regulation of the proliferation; survival; differentiation; and/or activation of
30 potentially all hematopoietic cell lineages, including blood stem cells. This gene product is involved in the regulation of cytokine production, antigen presentation, or

other processes that may also suggest a usefulness in the treatment of cancer e.g. by boosting immune responses.

Since the gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the natural gene product is involved in immune functions. Therefore it is also used as an agent for immunological disorders including arthritis, asthma, immune deficiency diseases such as AIDS, and leukemia. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, to raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:37 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1882 of SEQ ID NO:37, b is an integer of 15 to 1896, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:37, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

25 FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 28

The translation product of this gene was shown to have homology to the mouse interferon-stimulated gene 15 and human calnexin (See Genbank Accession Nos. gb|AAB02697.1| and gi|306481|gb|AAA21013.1|; all references available through these accessions are hereby incorporated by reference herein) which may implicate this gene as playing a role in regulation of proliferating and differentiating cells.

Preferred polypeptides comprise the following amino acid sequence:

MFTFASMTKEDSKLIALIWPSEWQMIQKLFVVDHVIKITRIEVDVNPSETQYISEPKLCPECREGLLC
 QQQRDLREYTQATIYVHKVVDNKKV/MKDSAPELNVSSSETEEDKEEAKPDGEKDPDFNQSGGTRQKI
 SHQNYIAYQKQVIRRSRMRHRKVRGEKALLVSANQTLKELKIQIMHAFSVAPFDQNLSIDGKILSDDCAT
 5 LGTLGVIPESVILLKADEPIADYAAMDDVMQVCMPEEGFKGTGLLGH (SEQ ID NO:326);
 SAPELVSSSETEEDKEEAKP (SEQ ID NO:327);
 FQDKNRCLSNWPEDTDVLYIVSQFFVEEWRKFVRKPTRCSPVSSVGNSALLCPHGGL (SEQ ID
 NO:329); MFTFASMTKEDSKLIALIWPSEWQMIQKLFVVDHVIKITRIE (SEQ ID NO:330);
 VGDVNPSETQYISEPKLCPECREGLLCQQQRDLREYTQATIY (SEQ ID NO:331); VHKVVDNK
 10 KVMKDSAPELNVSSSETEEDKEEAKPDGEKDPDF (SEQ ID NO:332); NQSGGTRQKISHQN
 YIAYQKQVIRRSRMRHRKVRGEKALLV (SEQ ID NO:333); SANQTLKELKIQIMHAFSVAPFDQ
 NLSIDGKILSDDCATLGT (SEQ ID NO:334); LGVIPESVILLKADEPIADYAAMDDVMQVCM
 PEEGFKGTGLLGH (SEQ ID NO:335); and/or KELKIQIMHAFSVAPFDQ (SEQ ID
 NO:328). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also provided.

15 This gene is expressed primarily in brain and hematological tissues.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as
 reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a
 biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are
 not limited to, cancers, developmental and regulatory diseases of the brain and
 20 immune system. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides
 are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the
 tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells,
 particularly of the brain and immune system, expression of this gene at significantly
 higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g.,
 25 cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine,
 synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an
 individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e.,
 the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the
 disorder.

30 Preferred polypeptides of the present invention comprise immunogenic
 epitopes shown in SEQ ID NO: 157 as residues: His-26 to Phe-31. Polynucleotides
 encoding said polypeptides are also provided.

The tissue distribution in brain indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides
 corresponding to this gene are useful for the detection, treatment, and/or prevention of

neurodegenerative disease states, behavioral disorders, or inflammatory conditions. Representative uses are described in the "Regeneration" and "Hyperproliferative Disorders" sections below, in Example 11, 15, and 18, and elsewhere herein. Briefly, the uses include, but are not limited to the detection, treatment, and/or prevention of

5 Alzheimer's Disease, Parkinson's Disease, Huntington's Disease, Tourette Syndrome, meningitis, encephalitis, demyelinating diseases, peripheral neuropathies, neoplasia, trauma, congenital malformations, spinal cord injuries, ischemia and infarction, aneurysms, hemorrhages, schizophrenia, mania, dementia, paranoia, obsessive compulsive disorder, depression, panic disorder, learning disabilities, ALS,

10 psychoses, autism, and altered behaviors, including disorders in feeding, sleep patterns, balance, and perception. In addition, expression in T-cells and bone marrow, and homology to the mouse interferon-stimulated gene 15 and human calnexin proteins indicate that the protein product of this gene might also be useful for the diagnosis and treatment of immune disorders including: leukemias, lymphomas, auto-

15 immunities, immunodeficiencies (e.g., AIDS), immuno-suppressive conditions (transplantation) and hematopoietic disorders. This gene product is involved in the regulation of cytokine production, antigen presentation, or other processes suggesting a usefulness in the treatment of general microbial infection, inflammation, and cancer (e.g., by boosting immune responses). Furthermore, the protein may also be used to

20 determine biological activity, raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

25 Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:38 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is

30 cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1138 of SEQ ID NO:38, b is an

integer of 15 to 1152, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:38, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 29

5 Preferred polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: RGERSEELLGREGLSGSQ (SEQ ID NO:336), and/or AEAAGEKEGVRSCWAER DCPAPRCWASWGAQPSWDGSQVLLWRSCCCCCWPPAFSTDGRTVTWRGTVQLQGETESAGPSLGPSGG GATWESFTITVILATYLMCRMWASTTTTTTPATXLTTXTTTTPTATIPATLAEAAVAGACGQQLPLPSH LFPQGVDPMFPCGRMHLWGERXEQ (SEQ ID NO:337). Polynucleotides encoding these
10 polypeptides are also provided.

This gene is expressed primarily in placenta.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are
15 not limited to, developmental anomalies or fetal deficiencies. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the developing fetus, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain
20 tissues or cell types (e.g., reproductive, and/or other tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid, amniotic fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

25 Preferred polypeptides of the present invention comprise immunogenic epitopes shown in SEQ ID NO: 158 as residues: Gly-35 to Asp-40, Asn-51 to Trp-59. Polynucleotides encoding said polypeptides are also provided.

The tissue distribution in placenta indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the treatment and diagnosis of
30 developmental anomalies or fetal deficiencies, reproductive dysfunction, as well as ovarian and other endometrial cancers. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate

ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

5 Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:39 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is
10 cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1003 of SEQ ID NO:39, b is an integer of 15 to 1017, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:39, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

15

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 30

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with ALS (Acid Labile Subunit of Insulin-Like Growth Factor) which is thought to be important in the regulation of IGF availability. As such, it is likely that the product of this gene
20 is involved in the regulation of various proliferation-dependent cellular processes that is attributable to cancer progression (See Genbank Accession No. gi|184808; all references available through this accession are hereby incorporated by reference herein).

Preferred polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid
25 sequence: FHGLGRLHTVHL (SEQ ID NO:338), AAFTGLALLEQLDLSDNAQLR (SEQ ID NO:339), HEVPDAPRPTPT (SEQ ID NO:341), and/or AFRGLHSLD (SEQ ID NO:340). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also provided.

The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is believed to reside on chromosome
22. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in
30 linkage analysis for chromosome 22.

This gene is expressed primarily in cerebellum.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, neurodegenerative diseases, growth deficiencies, osteoporosis, catabolic disorders and diabetes. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the nervous system and other periferial tissues, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., neural, proliferating, and/or other tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred polypeptides of the present invention comprise immunogenic epitopes shown in SEQ ID NO: 159 as residues: Thr-41 to Gly-47, Pro-170 to Asp-176, Leu-257 to Trp-262, Gln-276 to Ser-283, Arg-323 to Leu-330, Pro-362 to Val-374. Polynucleotides encoding said polypeptides are also provided.

The tissue distribution cerebellum and homology to ALS (Acid Labile Subunit of Insulin-Like Growth Factor) indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the treatment and diagnosis of a variety of metabolic disorders, growth deficiencies, osteoporosis, catabolic disorders (including AIDS) and diabetes. Nearly all of the insulin-like growth factor (IGF) in the circulation is bound in a heterotrimeric complex composed of IGF, IGF-binding protein-3, and the acid-labile subunit (ALS). The protein product of this gene therefore may afford the ability to potentiate the biological actions of IGF or similar growth factors and cytokines. Studies which demonstrate the beneficial effect of IGF-I in amyotrophic lateral-sclerosis, would suggest a role in this disease as well. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement.

Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:40 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1763 of SEQ ID NO:40, b is an integer of 15 to 1777, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:40, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 31

The translation product of this gene was shown to have homology to diacylglycerol kinase which is known to be important in lipid metabolism (See Genebank Accession No.gi|1939; all references available through this accession are hereby incorporated by reference herein).

Preferred polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: MVVADNRNASSSSYLCLLLFSLSLFLCHETVCDRATCLFFFLKFFFLFMCRCMSW GFKNFKAGLLMQSMPTSGILRERKRLHVVRIPQGTEKKLETVEMQI (SEQ ID NO:342), and/or IPQGTEKKLETV (SEQ ID NO:343). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also provided.

This gene is expressed primarily in brain.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, developmental and neurodegenerative diseases of the brain and nervous system. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the brain, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels

is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., neural, and/or other tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or
5 bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred polypeptides of the present invention comprise immunogenic epitopes shown in SEQ ID NO: 160 as residues: Gly-49 to Ser-54, Lys-61 to Arg-68. Polynucleotides encoding said polypeptides are also provided.

The tissue distribution in brain combined with the homology to a known
10 enzyme involved in lipid metabolism indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the detection, treatment, and/or prevention of neurodegenerative disease states, behavioral disorders, or inflammatory conditions. Representative uses are described in the "Regeneration" and "Hyperproliferative Disorders" sections below, in Example 11, 15, and 18, and elsewhere herein. Briefly,
15 the uses include, but are not limited to the detection, treatment, and/or prevention of Alzheimer's Disease, Parkinson's Disease, Huntington's Disease, Tourette Syndrome, meningitis, encephalitis, demyelinating diseases, peripheral neuropathies, neoplasia, trauma, congenital malformations, spinal cord injuries, ischemia and infarction, aneurysms, hemorrhages, schizophrenia, mania, dementia, paranoia, obsessive
20 compulsive disorder, depression, panic disorder, learning disabilities, ALS, psychoses, autism, and altered behaviors, including disorders in feeding, sleep patterns, balance, and perception. In particular, this gene may have utility in the diagnosis, treatment, and/or prevention of disorders involving the PNS, CNS and/or other tissues which rely on lipid-containing structures such as myelin sheath
25 dependent nerves. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, to raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

30 Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:41 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of

the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general
5 formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 989 of SEQ ID NO:41, b is an integer of 15 to 1003, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:41, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 32

10 This gene is expressed primarily in amygdala.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, developmental and neurodegenerative diseases of the brain and
15 nervous system. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the brain, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., cancerous and wounded
20 tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred polypeptides of the present invention comprise immunogenic
25 epitopes shown in SEQ ID NO: 161 as residues: Met-1 to Lys-6. Polynucleotides encoding said polypeptides are also provided.

The tissue distribution in amygdala indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the detection, treatment, and/or prevention of neurodegenerative disease states, behavioral disorders, or inflammatory
30 conditions. Representative uses are described in the "Regeneration" and "Hyperproliferative Disorders" sections below, in Example 11, 15, and 18, and elsewhere herein. Briefly, the uses include, but are not limited to the detection,

treatment, and/or prevention of aphasia, depression, schizophrenia, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, specific brain tumors, mania, dementia, paranoia, addictive behavior and sleep disorders. The amygdala processes sensory information and relays this to other areas of the brain including the endocrine and autonomic domains of the hypothalamus and the brain stem. As such, The translation product of this gene may show commercial utility in the diagnosis, treatment, and/or prevention of various endocrine, cardiovascular, and pulmonary disorders, particularly those disorders directly associated with CNS/autonomic control. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, to raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:42 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1187 of SEQ ID NO:42, b is an integer of 15 to 1201, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:42, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

25 FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 33

The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is believed to reside on chromosome 9. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 9.

Preferred polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: NPRLPLPRGGSLRLLSSPANSNNAKAYPFSRFPSPIF (SEQ ID NO:344). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also provided.

This gene is expressed primarily in B-cell lymphoma.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, haemopoietic and immune diseases and/or disorders including cancer.

5 Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the haemopoietic and immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., immune,
10 hematopoietic, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

15 The tissue distribution in B-cell lymphoma indicates polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the treatment and diagnosis of hematopoietic related disorders such as anemia, pancytopenia, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia or leukemia since stromal cells are important in the production of cells of hematopoietic lineages. Representative uses are described in the "Immune
20 Activity" and "Infectious Disease" sections below, in Example 11, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, and 27, and elsewhere herein. Briefly, the uses include bone marrow cell ex-vivo culture, bone marrow transplantation, bone marrow reconstitution, radiotherapy or chemotherapy of neoplasia. The gene product may also be involved in lymphopoiesis, therefore, it can be used in immune disorders such as infection, inflammation, allergy,
25 immunodeficiency etc. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. Therefore it is also useful as an agent for immunological disorders including arthritis, asthma, immunodeficiency diseases such as AIDS, leukemia, rheumatoid arthritis,
30 granulomatous disease, inflammatory bowel disease, sepsis, acne, neutropenia, neutrophilia, psoriasis, hypersensitivities, such as T-cell mediated cytotoxicity; immune reactions to transplanted organs and tissues, such as host-versus-graft and

graft-versus-host diseases, or autoimmunity disorders, such as autoimmune infertility, lense tissue injury, demyelination, systemic lupus erythematosus, drug induced hemolytic anemia, rheumatoid arthritis, Sjogren's disease, and scleroderma.

Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, to raise
5 antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly
10 available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:43 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or
15 more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1162 of SEQ ID NO:43, b is an integer of 15 to 1176, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:43, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

20 **FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 34**

This gene is expressed primarily in breast cancer.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are
25 not limited to, diseases and/or disorders of the reproductive organs and cancer, particularly of the mammary glands. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the reproductive system, expression of this gene at
30 significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., reproductive, breast, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell

sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred polypeptides of the present invention comprise immunogenic epitopes shown in SEQ ID NO: 163 as residues: Asp-77 to Gly-127. Polynucleotides encoding said polypeptides are also provided.

The tissue distribution in tumors of breast origins indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for diagnosis and intervention of such tumors, in addition to other tumors. Representative uses are described in the "Hyperproliferative Disorders", "Infectious Disease", and "Binding Activity" sections below, in Example 11, and 27, and elsewhere herein. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:44 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 555 of SEQ ID NO:44, b is an integer of 15 to 569, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:44, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 35

Preferred polypeptides encoded by this gene comprise the following amino acid sequence: MVQEAPALVRLSLGSHRVKGPLPVLKLQPEGWSPSTLWSCASVWKDSC (SEQ ID NO:345), and/or ALASSLVAENQGFVAALMVQEAPALVRLSLGSHRVKGPLPVLKLQPEGWSPST

LWSCASVWKDSCMHPWRLSMCPACVLAALPALCSCLCSPDARPPHGWMSMPFTPHPLVSRAMPTCHPCS
(SEQ ID NO: 346) . Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also provided.

The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is believed to reside on chromosome 11. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in
5 linkage analysis for chromosome 11.

This gene is expressed primarily in placenta, dendritic cells, brain, and to a lesser extent in infant cells and tissues.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a
10 biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, diseases and/or disorders of developing cells and tissues, particularly growth disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above
15 tissues or cells, particularly of the placenta and other developing organs and tissues, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., developing, neural, placental, brain, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, amniotic fluid, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an
20 individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred polypeptides of the present invention comprise immunogenic epitopes shown in SEQ ID NO: 164 as residues: Pro-27 to Gly-34. Polynucleotides
25 encoding said polypeptides are also provided.

The tissue distribution in placental tissue indicates the protein is useful in the detection, treatment, and/or prevention of vascular conditions, which include, but are not limited to, microvascular disease, vascular leak syndrome, aneurysm, stroke, atherosclerosis, arteriosclerosis, or embolism. For example, this gene product
30 may represent a soluble factor produced by smooth muscle that regulates the innervation of organs or regulates the survival of neighboring neurons. Likewise, it is involved in controlling the digestive process, and such actions as peristalsis.

Similarly, it is involved in controlling the vasculature in areas where smooth muscle surrounds the endothelium of blood vessels. The expression within cellular sources marked by proliferating cells (e.g., infant cells and tissues) indicates this protein may play a role in the regulation of cellular division, and may show utility in the diagnosis, treatment, and/or prevention of developmental diseases and disorders, cancer, and other proliferative conditions. Representative uses are described in the "Hyperproliferative Disorders" and "Regeneration" sections below and elsewhere herein. Briefly, developmental tissues rely on decisions involving cell differentiation and/or apoptosis in pattern formation. Dysregulation of apoptosis can result in inappropriate suppression of cell death, as occurs in the development of some cancers, or in failure to control the extent of cell death, as is believed to occur in acquired immunodeficiency and certain neurodegenerative disorders, such as spinal muscular atrophy (SMA). Because of potential roles in proliferation and differentiation, this gene product may have applications in the adult for tissue regeneration and the treatment of cancers. It may also act as a morphogen to control cell and tissue type specification. Therefore, the polynucleotides and polypeptides of the present invention are useful in treating, detecting, and/or preventing said disorders and conditions, in addition to other types of degenerative conditions. Thus this protein may modulate apoptosis or tissue differentiation and is useful in the detection, treatment, and/or prevention of degenerative or proliferative conditions and diseases. The protein is useful in modulating the immune response to aberrant polypeptides, as may exist in proliferating and cancerous cells and tissues. The protein can also be used to gain new insight into the regulation of cellular growth and proliferation. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, to raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:45 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically

excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 972 of SEQ ID NO:45, b is an integer of 15 to 986, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:45, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 36

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with ion channel proteins which are thought to be important in many physiological processes including neural and muscular function (See, for example, Genebank Accession No. gi|1065507, and gb|AAC68885.1; all references available through these accession numbers are hereby incorporated herein; for example, FEBS Lett. 445, 231-236 (1999)). Specifically, this protein is homologous to the putative four repeat ion channel of *Rattus norvegicus*. Based upon the sequence similarity, The translation product of this gene is expected to share at least some biological activities with ion channel proteins. Such activities are known in the art, some of which are described elsewhere herein.

Preferred polypeptides comprise the following amino acid sequence:
FYFITLIFFLAWLVKNVFIIVIIETFAEIRVQF (SEQ ID NO:347), SIFTVYEASQEGWV (SEQ ID NO:348), and/or HEGTSIFTVYEASQEGWVFL (SEQ ID NO:349). Also preferred are polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides.

This gene is expressed primarily in spinal cord.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, diseases of the central and peripheral nervous system, particularly neural degenerative conditions, and is useful in restoring cognitive function. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the neural system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is

5 routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., neural, brain, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred polypeptides of the present invention comprise immunogenic epitopes shown in SEQ ID NO: 165 as residues: Phe-8 to Ser-13, Ala-84 to Ser-90. Polynucleotides encoding said polypeptides are also provided.

10 The tissue distribution in spinal cord tissue, combined with the homology to ion channel proteins, indicates polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the detection, treatment, and/or prevention of neurodegenerative disease states, behavioral disorders, or inflammatory conditions. Representative uses are described in the "Regeneration" and "Hyperproliferative Disorders" sections below, in Example 11, 15, and 18, and elsewhere herein. Briefly, the uses include, but
15 are not limited to the detection, treatment, and/or prevention of Alzheimer's Disease, Parkinson's Disease, Huntington's Disease, Tourette Syndrome, meningitis, encephalitis, demyelinating diseases, peripheral neuropathies, neoplasia, trauma, congenital malformations, spinal cord injuries, ischemia and infarction, aneurysms, hemorrhages, schizophrenia, mania, dementia, paranoia, obsessive compulsive
20 disorder, depression, panic disorder, learning disabilities, ALS, psychoses, autism, and altered behaviors, including disorders in feeding, sleep patterns, balance, and perception. In addition, elevated expression of this gene product in regions of the brain indicates it plays a role in normal neural function. Potentially, this gene product is involved in synapse formation, neurotransmission, learning, cognition,
25 homeostasis, or neuronal differentiation or survival. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, to raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or
30 immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are

related to SEQ ID NO:46 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or
5 more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1526 of SEQ ID NO:46, b is an integer of 15 to 1540, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:46, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

10 **FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 37**

When tested against fibroblast cell lines, supernatants removed from cells containing this gene activated the early growth response gene 1 (EGR) pathway. Thus, it is likely that this gene activates fibroblast cells, and to a lesser extent, other cells and tissue cell-types, through the EGR signal transduction pathway. The early
15 growth response gene is a separate signal transduction pathway from the Jaks-STAT, genes containing the EGR1 promoter are induced in various tissues and cell types upon activation, leading the cells to undergo differentiation and proliferation.

This gene is expressed primarily in uterus, colon cancer, synovium, fetal lung, and to a lesser extent in fetal and adult heart.

20 Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, diseases and/or disorders of developing cells and tissues, particularly infertility and cancer. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these
25 polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the developing and reproductive systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., reproductive, developing, gastrointestinal, synovium, skeletal,
30 heart, lung, cardiovascular, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, amniotic fluid, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative

to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred polypeptides of the present invention comprise immunogenic epitopes shown in SEQ ID NO: 166 as residues: Lys-32 to His-38. Polynucleotides
5 encoding said polypeptides are also provided.

The tissue distribution in developing and reproductive tissues, combined with the detected EGR1 biological activity, indicates this protein may play a role in the regulation of cellular division, and may show utility in the diagnosis, treatment, and/or prevention of developmental diseases and disorders, including cancer, and
10 other proliferative conditions. Representative uses are described in the "Hyperproliferative Disorders" and "Regeneration" sections below and elsewhere herein. Briefly, developmental tissues rely on decisions involving cell differentiation and/or apoptosis in pattern formation. Dysregulation of apoptosis can result in inappropriate suppression of cell death, as occurs in the development of some cancers,
15 or in failure to control the extent of cell death, as is believed to occur in acquired immunodeficiency and certain neurodegenerative disorders, such as spinal muscular atrophy (SMA). Because of potential roles in proliferation and differentiation, this gene product may have applications in the adult for tissue regeneration and the treatment of cancers. It may also act as a morphogen to control cell and tissue type
20 specification. Therefore, the polynucleotides and polypeptides of the present invention are useful in treating, detecting, and/or preventing said disorders and conditions, in addition to certain types of degenerative conditions. Thus this protein may modulate apoptosis or tissue differentiation and is useful in the detection, treatment, and/or prevention of degenerative or proliferative conditions and diseases.
25 The protein is useful in modulating the immune response to aberrant polypeptides, as may exist in proliferating and cancerous cells and tissues. The protein can also be used to gain new insight into the regulation of cellular growth and proliferation. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, to raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents
30 that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:47 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 778 of SEQ ID NO:47, b is an integer of 15 to 792, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:47, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 38

Preferred polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: CKTSFGLA (SEQ ID NO:350). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also provided. In an alternative embodiment, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: MITLSSAFSAKQKTHAHKNTHACMCATDMANPKLVLFHEVIVALLSLLQTLISLLLGQRTWLAHLYVLSTENXALHTVGTQKHLLPHDWCFGKHCVSCRHHIFHRFCSIFSSTLKRSQGFEG (SEQ ID NO:351). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also provided.

This gene is expressed primarily in fetal bone, B and T cell lymphoma, and dendritic cells.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, hematopoietic, skeletal, and immune diseases and/or disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., immune, hematopoietic, skeletal, developmental, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, amniotic fluid, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or

another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred polypeptides of the present invention comprise immunogenic
5 epitopes shown in SEQ ID NO: 167 as residues: Ser-33 to His-42. Polynucleotides encoding said polypeptides are also provided.

The tissue distribution in T-cells and dendritic cells indicates polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the treatment and diagnosis of hematopoietic related disorders such as anemia, pancytopenia, leukopenia,
10 thrombocytopenia or leukemia since stromal cells are important in the production of cells of hematopoietic lineages. Representative uses are described in the "Immune Activity" and "Infectious Disease" sections below, in Example 11, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, and 27, and elsewhere herein. Briefly, the uses include bone marrow cell ex-vivo culture, bone marrow transplantation, bone marrow reconstitution, radiotherapy or
15 chemotherapy of neoplasia. The gene product may also be involved in lymphopoiesis, therefore, it can be used in immune disorders such as infection, inflammation, allergy, immunodeficiency etc. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. Moreover, the protein
20 may represent a secreted factor that influences the differentiation or behavior of other blood cells, or that recruits hematopoietic cells to sites of injury. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, to raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as,
25 antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:48 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of
30 the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or

more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1483 of SEQ ID NO:48, b is an integer of 15 to 1497, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:48, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

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FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 39

This gene is expressed primarily in prostate.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, reproductive diseases and/or disorders, particularly prostate cancer. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the male reproductive system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., reproductive, prostate, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, seminal fluid, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

10
15
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Preferred polypeptides of the present invention comprise immunogenic epitopes shown in SEQ ID NO: 168 as residues: Pro-21 to Pro-26, Arg-31 to Asn-37. Polynucleotides encoding said polypeptides are also provided.

25

The tissue distribution in prostate tissue indicates that the protein products of this gene are useful for the diagnosis and intervention of prostate cancers, in addition to other tumors within the urogenital and reproductive system. Therefore, this gene product is useful in the treatment of male infertility and/or impotence. This gene product is also useful in assays designed to identify binding agents, as such agents (antagonists) are useful as male contraceptive agents. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, to raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions,

30

in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:49 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1326 of SEQ ID NO:49, b is an integer of 15 to 1340, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:49, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

15 FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 40

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with the human proliferating-cell nucleolar antigen as well as to a protein from *Schizosaccharomyces pombe* of unknown function (See Genebank Accession Nos. 189422 and gnl|PID|e349594, as well as Medline Article 90315275; all references available through these accessions are hereby incorporated herein by reference). This protein is the most cancer specific of the proliferation- associated nucleolar proteins identified thus far. In addition, it is of special interest because of its expression pattern in the early G1 phase, and, in studies prior to 1989, it has not been detected in benign tumors and most normal resting tissues.

25 In another embodiment, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence:

SATEHGAVCCSCRRVGRRGEPPGSIKGLVYSSNFQNVKQLYALVCETQRYSAVLDAVIASAGLL
RAEKKLRPHLAKVLVYELLGKGFRGGGRWKALLGRHQARLKAELARLKVHRGVSARNEDLLEVGSRPG
P
30 ASQLPRFVRVNTLKTCSDDVVDYFKRQGF SYQGRASSLDDLRLKKGKHFLLDPLMPELLVFPAQTDLHE
H
PLYRAGHLILQDRASCLPAMLLDPPPGSHVIDACAAPGNKTSHLAALLKNQKIFAFDLDAKRLASMAT
L

LAXAGVSCCELAEEEDFLAVSPXDPRYXEVHYXLLDPSCSGSGMPSRQLEXPGAGTSPVRLHALAGFQQ
 RALCHALTFFPSLQRLVYSTCSLCQEENEDVVRDALQQNPGAFLAPALPAWPHRGLSTFFGAEHCLRAS
 PE TTLSSGFFVAVIERVEXPSSASQAKASAPERTPSPAPKRKKRQRAAAGACTPPCT (SEQ ID
 NO:356), CAAPGNKTSHLAA (SEQ ID NO:352), EHPLYRAGHLILQDRASCLPAMLL (SEQ
 5 ID NO:353), LLDPSCSGSGMPSRQ (SEQ ID NO:354), YSTCSLCQEENEDVVRDALQQNP
 (SEQ ID NO:355), and/or YEPHSTHSRERAMTSHARVSLGPSRDPLERPHLAKVLVYELLGK
 GFRGGGGRWKALLGRHQARLKAELARLKVHRGVS RNEDLLEVGSRPGPASQLPRFVRVNTLKTCSDDVV
 DYFKRQGF SYQGRASSLDDL RALKGKHFLLDPLMPELLVFPAQTDLHEHPLYRAGHLILQDRASCLPAM
 LLDPPPGSHVIDACAAPGNKTSHLAA LLKNQGKIFAFDLDAKRLASMATLLAXAGVSCCELAEEEDFLAV
 10 SPXDPRYXEVHYXLLDPSCSGSGMPSRQLEEPGAGTSPVRLHALAGFQQRALCHALTFFPSLQRLVYST
 CSLCQEENEDVVRDALQQNPGAFLAPALPAWPHRGLSTFFGAEHCLRAS PETTLSSGFFVAVIERVEV
 PSSASQAKASAPERTPSPAPKRKKRQXAAAGACTPPCT (SEQ ID NO:357).

Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also provided. This gene maps to
 chromosome 7, and therefore, is used as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome
 15 7.

This gene is expressed primarily in T cells and rejected kidney and to a lesser
 extent in keratinocytes and various other normal and transformed, predominately
 haemopoietic cell types.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as
 20 reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a
 biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are
 not limited to, immune diseases and/or disorders, particularly host-vs-graft disease,
 and transplant rejection. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these
 polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential
 25 identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above
 tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system, expression of this gene at
 significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types
 (e.g., rejected transplant tissue, immune, haemopoietic, and cancerous and wounded
 tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal
 30 fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a
 disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in
 healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in T-cells and rejected kidney, indicates
 polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the

diagnosis and treatment of a variety of immune system disorders. Representative uses are described in the "Immune Activity" and "Infectious Disease" sections below, in Example 11, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, and 27, and elsewhere herein. Briefly, the expression of this gene product indicates a role in regulating the proliferation; survival; differentiation; and/or activation of hematopoietic cell lineages, including blood stem cells. This gene product is involved in the regulation of cytokine production, antigen presentation, or other processes suggesting a usefulness in the treatment of cancer (e.g. by boosting immune responses). Since the gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the natural gene product is involved in immune functions. Therefore it is also useful as an agent for immunological disorders including arthritis, asthma, immunodeficiency diseases such as AIDS, leukemia, rheumatoid arthritis, granulomatous disease, inflammatory bowel disease, sepsis, acne, neutropenia, neutrophilia, psoriasis, hypersensitivities, such as T-cell mediated cytotoxicity; immune reactions to transplanted organs and tissues, such as host-versus-graft and graft-versus-host diseases, or autoimmunity disorders, such as autoimmune infertility, lense tissue injury, demyelination, systemic lupus erythematosus, drug induced hemolytic anemia, rheumatoid arthritis, Sjogren's disease, and scleroderma. Moreover, the protein may represent a secreted factor that influences the differentiation or behavior of other blood cells, or that recruits hematopoietic cells to sites of injury. Thus, this gene product is thought to be useful in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:50 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is

cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1525 of SEQ ID NO:50, b is an integer of 15 to 1539, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide
5 residues shown in SEQ ID NO:50, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 41

The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is believed to reside on chromosome 12. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in
10 linkage analysis for chromosome 12.

This gene is expressed primarily in placenta, uterus, 12 week old, early stage, embryo and to a lesser extent in epithelium.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a
15 biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, developmental and reproductive diseases and/or disorders, in addition to disorders of the integumentary system. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of
20 the above tissues or cells, particularly of the developmental and epithelial tissues, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., developmental, reproductive, uterine, placental, integumentary, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, amniotic fluid, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue
25 or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in placental, uterine, and embryonic cells and tissues indicates this protein may play a role in the regulation of cellular division, and may
30 show utility in the diagnosis, treatment, and/or prevention of developmental diseases and disorders, including cancer, and other proliferative conditions. Representative uses are described in the "Hyperproliferative Disorders" and "Regeneration" sections

below and elsewhere herein. Briefly, developmental tissues rely on decisions involving cell differentiation and/or apoptosis in pattern formation. Dysregulation of apoptosis can result in inappropriate suppression of cell death, as occurs in the development of some cancers, or in failure to control the extent of cell death, as is
5 believed to occur in acquired immunodeficiency and certain neurodegenerative disorders, such as spinal muscular atrophy (SMA). Because of potential roles in proliferation and differentiation, this gene product may have applications in the adult for tissue regeneration and the treatment of cancers. It may also act as a morphogen to control cell and tissue type specification. Therefore, the polynucleotides and
10 polypeptides of the present invention are useful in treating, detecting, and/or preventing said disorders and conditions, in addition to other types of degenerative conditions. Thus this protein may modulate apoptosis or tissue differentiation and is useful in the detection, treatment, and/or prevention of degenerative or proliferative conditions and diseases. The protein is useful in modulating the immune response to
15 aberrant polypeptides, as may exist in proliferating and cancerous cells and tissues. The protein can also be used to gain new insight into the regulation of cellular growth and proliferation. The protein is useful for the detection, treatment, and/or prevention of various types of cancer, particularly of the integumentary system. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, to raise antibodies, as tissue
20 markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly
25 available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:51 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or
30 more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1409 of SEQ ID NO:51, b is an

integer of 15 to 1423, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:51, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 42

5 The translation product of this gene was shown to have homology to the human, bovine, mouse, and rat G protein gamma-3 subunit (See Genebank Accession Nos.W09413, pir|A36204|RGBOG3, gi|2582400 (AF022088), and gi|1353498) which are known to play a role in the regulation of signal transduction pathways. Moreover, the protein shares structural homology to a yeast mitochondrion membrane protein
10 Q0225 (See Genbank Accession No. pir|S72689|S72689).

In another embodiment, polypeptides comprising the amino acid sequence of the open reading frame upstream of the predicted signal peptide are contemplated by the present invention. Specifically, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence:

15 NREQKAKSQLLSQLYSTLDLPYFFQCVGTRCTAVCVVCVCVCVCVCX
YLPIHWQVNLHLVYLAMLCFLPIPLLSILSPQTQASRLLEDTVRRKHFLTYPFG
ISSIITQALL (SEQ ID NO:360). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also provided.

In yet another embodiment, polypeptides of the invention comprise the
20 following amino acid sequence: MGTHSVSGRFSKTSPPYCPPSSSLPGPISSIGFNKSLHECL
FISEKELLPLFPFPPDLKSFISYLTSMKPGPLIVSLKIWVSYPITRPRYLPPMLKSLNISFLYIQYIW
AYIHLYTSFYIYIISVSFFLDKPFYIVISFPKPPHFLFASLSKTQEFHFHVPQHFFLIFSPQVSSPIS
CFARLLKSPLFTPVPTEISPFYNCAYYSA DIPSPQLVWGPI SHQTWLLKLGLLPKRGFQVRGDRL
(SEQ ID NO:358), and/or CFARLLKSPLFTPVPTEISPFYNCAYYSA (SEQ ID
25 NO:359). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also provided.

This gene is expressed primarily in infant brain, fetal tissue, frontal cortex, corpus collosum, and to a lesser extent in amygdala tissue.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a
30 biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, neural and CNS diseases and/or disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological

probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the central nervous and peripheral nervous systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., neural, and cancerous
5 and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred polypeptides of the present invention comprise immunogenic
10 epitopes shown in SEQ ID NO: 171 as residues: Thr-26 to Leu-33. Polynucleotides encoding said polypeptides are also provided.

The tissue distribution in various neural cells and tissues, combined with the similarity to G Protein Gamma-3 subunit indicates polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the detection, treatment, and/or prevention of
15 neurodegenerative disease states, behavioral disorders, or inflammatory conditions. Representative uses are described in the "Regeneration" and "Hyperproliferative Disorders" sections below, in Example 11, 15, and 18, and elsewhere herein. Briefly, the uses include, but are not limited to the detection, treatment, and/or prevention of Alzheimer's Disease, Parkinson's Disease, Huntington's Disease, Tourette Syndrome,
20 meningitis, encephalitis, demyelinating diseases, peripheral neuropathies, neoplasia, trauma, congenital malformations, spinal cord injuries, ischemia and infarction, aneurysms, hemorrhages, schizophrenia, mania, dementia, paranoia, obsessive compulsive disorder, depression, panic disorder, learning disabilities, ALS, psychoses, autism, and altered behaviors, including disorders in feeding, sleep
25 patterns, balance, and perception. In addition, elevated expression of this gene product in regions of the brain indicates it plays a role in normal neural function. Potentially, this gene product is involved in synapse formation, neurotransmission, learning, cognition, homeostasis, or neuronal differentiation or survival. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, to raise antibodies, as
30 tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as,

antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:52 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1350 of SEQ ID NO:52, b is an integer of 15 to 1364, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:52, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 43

The translation product of this gene shares homology with the human alpha-3 type IX collagen protein (See Genebank Accession No.gi|1196421). This protein likely represents a Type IIIb membrane protein. Although the preferred open reading frame of the present invention contains a signal peptide (as delineated in Table 1 and described elsewhere herein), the protein appears to have several transmembrane domains. The transmembrane domains are located at about amino acid position 111 - 162, 137 - 162, 163 - 186, and 64 - 85 of the sequence referenced in Table 1 for this gene. Preferred are polypeptides comprising the following amino acid sequence:
 PGPEAQPWGPDLP VGSRGPGRLLA AVSAPRLGLGLAGADPVGPEACHLP (SEQ ID NO: 361), GRLRGPDEVGAPFHPGPATPGLADPLRPAEPXHWLPSLWGPT (SEQ ID NO: 362),
 PGPEAQPWGPDLPVAVGSR (SEQ ID NO: 363), and/or ATPGLADPLRPAEPXHWLP (SEQ ID NO: 364). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also provided.

In another embodiment, polypeptides comprising the amino acid sequence of the open reading frame upstream of the predicted signal peptide are contemplated by the present invention. Specifically, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence:

QWPEKDPVMAASSISSPWGKHVFKAILMVLVALILLHSALAQSRDFAPP
 GQQKREAPVDVLTQIGRSVRGTLDAWIGPETMHLVSESSSQVLWAISSAISVAFFALSGLIAAQLLNALG
 LAGDYLAQGLKLSPGVQQTFLWGAGALVVYWLLSLLGLVLALLGRILWGLKLVIFLAGFVALMRSVP

DPSTRALLLLALLILYALL SRXTGSRASGAQLEAKVRGLERQVEELRWRQRQXAKGARSVEEE (SEQ ID NO: 365). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also provided.

The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is believed to reside on chromosome 11. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in
5 linkage analysis for chromosome 11.

This gene is expressed primarily in melanocytes, and to a lesser extent in synovial sarcoma and larynx sarcoma.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a
10 biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, melanoma and other disorders of the integumentary system. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the synovial and
15 epithelial tissues, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., integumentary, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression
20 level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred polypeptides of the present invention comprise immunogenic epitopes shown in SEQ ID NO: 172 as residues: Gln-15 to Phe-20, Pro-22 to Ala-30, Val-160 to Thr-165. Polynucleotides encoding said polypeptides are also provided.

The tissue distribution in melanocytes and sarcoma tissue indicates that
25 polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the study treatment and diagnosis of various cancers and their metastases, particularly of the integumentary system. Additionally, the homology to a conserved collagen protein would suggest that this protein may also be important in the diagnosis or treatment of various autoimmune disorders such as rheumatoid arthritis, lupus, scleroderma, and
30 dermatomyositis as well as dwarfism, spinal deformation, and specific joint abnormalities as well as chondrodysplasias ie. spondyloepiphyseal dysplasia congenita, familial osteoarthritis, Atelosteogenesis type II, metaphyseal

chondrodysplasia type Schmid. Moreover, polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the treatment, diagnosis, and/or prevention of various skin disorders. Representative uses are described in the "Biological Activity", "Hyperproliferative Disorders", "Infectious Disease", and "Regeneration" sections below, in Example 11, 19, and 20, and elsewhere herein. Briefly, the protein is useful in detecting, treating, and/or preventing congenital disorders (i.e. nevi, moles, freckles, Mongolian spots, hemangiomas, port-wine syndrome), integumentary tumors (i.e. keratoses, Bowen's disease, basal cell carcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, malignant melanoma, Paget's disease, mycosis fungoides, and Kaposi's sarcoma), injuries and inflammation of the skin (i.e. wounds, rashes, prickly heat disorder, psoriasis, dermatitis), atherosclerosis, urticaria, eczema, photosensitivity, autoimmune disorders (i.e. lupus erythematosus, vitiligo, dermatomyositis, morphea, scleroderma, pemphigoid, and pemphigus), keloids, striae, erythema, petechiae, purpura, and xanthelasma. In addition, such disorders may predispose increased susceptibility to viral and bacterial infections of the skin (i.e. cold sores, warts, chickenpox, molluscum contagiosum, herpes zoster, boils, cellulitis, erysipelas, impetigo, tinea, athlete's foot, and ringworm). Moreover, the protein product of this gene may also be useful for the treatment or diagnosis of various connective tissue disorders (i.e., arthritis, trauma, tendonitis, chondromalacia and inflammation, etc.), autoimmune disorders (i.e., rheumatoid arthritis, lupus, scleroderma, dermatomyositis, etc.), dwarfism, spinal deformation, joint abnormalities, and chondrodysplasias (i.e. spondyloepiphyseal dysplasia congenita, familial osteoarthritis, Atelosteogenesis type II, metaphyseal chondrodysplasia type Schmid). Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, to raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:53 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically

excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 2274 of SEQ ID NO:53, b is an integer of 15 to 2288, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:53, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 44

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with tumor progression inhibitor which is thought to be important in inhibition of tumor growth as well as its metastasis (See Genebank Accession No. W26667). Preferred are polypeptides comprising the following amino acid sequence:

EXPRXIXGXNAPQVPVRNSR
 V DPRVRPRVRS LVFVLCDEV RQWYVNGVNYFTDLWNVMDTLGLFYFIAGIVFRLHSSNKSSLYSGRVI
 FCLDYIIFTLRLIHIFTVSRNLGPKII (SEQ ID NO:366), NILLVNLLVAMF (SEQ ID
 NO:367), and/or QVWK FQRYFL (SEQ ID NO:368). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also provided.

In another embodiment, polypeptides comprising the amino acid sequence of the open reading frame upstream of the predicted signal peptide are contemplated by the present invention. Specifically, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence:

EXPRXIXGXNAPQVPVRNSRVDPRVRPRVRS LVFVLCDEV RQWYVNGVNY
 FTDLWNVMDTLGLFYFIAGIVFRLHSSNKSSLYSGRVIFCLDYIIFTLRLIHIFTVSRNLGPKIIMLQR
 MLIDVXXFLFLFAVWMVAFGVAXQGILRQNEQRWRWIFRSVIYEPXLAMFGQVPSXVDGTTYDFAHCTF
 TGNESKPLCVXLDEHNLPRFPEWITIPLVCIYMLSTNILLVNLLVAMFGYTVGTQENNDQVWK FQRYF
 LVQEYCSRLNIPFPFIVFAYFY MVVKKCFKCCCKEXNXESSVCCSKMXTMRLWHGRVS (SEQ ID
 NO:369). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also provided.

This gene is expressed primarily in adult liver, prostate, gall bladder, and to a lesser extent, in Hodgkin's lymphoma II.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, liver cancer and other hepatic diseases and/or disorders. Similarly,

polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the liver, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain

5 tissues or cell types (e.g., hepatic, reproductive, metabolic, immune, hematopoietic, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, bile, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not

10 having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in liver and gall bladder cells and tissues indicates polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the detection and treatment of liver disorders and cancers. Representative uses are described in the "Hyperproliferative Disorders", "Infectious Disease", and "Binding

15 Activity" sections below, in Example 11, and 27, and elsewhere herein. Briefly, the protein can be used for the detection, treatment, and/or prevention of hepatoblastoma, jaundice, hepatitis, liver metabolic diseases and conditions that are attributable to the differentiation of hepatocyte progenitor cells. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of

20 various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, to raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show

25 utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:54 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically

30 excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general

formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1498 of SEQ ID NO:54, b is an integer of 15 to 1512, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:54, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

5 FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 45

The polypeptide of the present invention is thought to have an intramitochondrial signal indicating that the protein could play a role in metabolic processes, including apoptosis. Based upon this fact, it is expected that the protein product of this gene will share at least some biological activities with other
10 mitochondrial proteins having a similar signal. Such activities are known in the art, some of which are described elsewhere.

In another embodiment, polypeptides comprising the amino acid sequence of the open reading frame upstream of the predicted signal peptide are contemplated by the present invention. Specifically, polypeptides of the invention comprise the
15 following amino acid sequence:

MEFQNMYYIQLFGFSFFIVIIVRMLLLGLCVSARQPVMPRATLWGHLSPA
WVLVPWTPRACGQAAPGRGHVASDHKSGLPWPKHCSCSLHPRASQPCLFSLNSNRTVFTAIQRVALGWTF
WVQANLVRCT (SEQ ID NO:370). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also provided.

20 The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is believed to reside on chromosome 4. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 4.

This gene is expressed primarily in human prostate cancer, and to a lesser extent in soares melanocyte and human colon.

25 Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, prostate cancer, melanoma, and other diseases and/or disorders of the integumentary system. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these
30 polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the male reproductive system, expression of this gene

at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., prostate, reproductive, integumentary, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, seminal fluid, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having
5 such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred polypeptides of the present invention comprise immunogenic epitopes shown in SEQ ID NO: 174 as residues: Ser-36 to Gly-41, Pro-43 to Ser-49. Polynucleotides encoding said polypeptides are also provided.

10 The tissue distribution in tumors of prostate, colon, and integument origins indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for diagnosis and intervention of these tumors, in addition to other tumors where expression has been indicated. Representative uses are described elsewhere herein. Briefly, the uses include, but are not limited to the detection, treatment, and/or
15 prevention of male infertility and/or impotence. This gene product is also useful in assays designed to identify binding agents, as such agents (antagonists) are useful as male contraceptive agents. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, to raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a
20 nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are
25 related to SEQ ID NO:55 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general
30 formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1343 of SEQ ID NO:55, b is an integer of 15 to 1357, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:55, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 46

In another embodiment, polypeptides comprising the amino acid sequence of the open reading frame upstream of the predicted signal peptide are contemplated by the present invention. Specifically, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence:

5 LLLCVTGVYSYGLMHPIPSSFMKAVSSFLTAEASVGNPEGAFMKVLQAR
 KNXTSTELIVEPEEPSDSSGINLSGFGSEQLDTNDESDXISTLSYILPYFSAVNLDVXSXLLPFIKLPT
 XGNSLAKIQTVGQNXQXVXRVLMGPRSIQKRHFKEVGRQSIIRREQGAQASVENAAEEKRLGSPAPREXE
 10 QPHTQQGPEKLAGNAXYTKPSFTQEHKAAVSVLXPFSKGAPSTSSPAKALPQVRDRWKDXTHXISILES
 AKARVTNMKASKPISHSRKKYRFHKTRSRMTHRTPKVKKSPKFRKKSYSRLMLANRPPFSAAXSLINS
 PSQGAFSSLDLSPQENPFLXVSAPSEHFIETTNIKDDTARNAL EENVFMENTNMPEVTISENTNYNHP
 PEADSGXTAFNLGPTVKQTET (SEQ ID NO:371). Polynucleotides encoding these
 polypeptides are also provided.

15 This gene is expressed primarily in duodenum and cheek carcinoma.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, gastrointestinal disorders and carcinomas, in addition to disorders of the

20 epithelium and mucosa. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the digestive system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types

25 (e.g., gastrointestinal, epithelial, mucosa, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

30 The tissue distribution in duodenal tissues and epithelia indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for the diagnosis and intervention of tumors and other disorders within these tissues, in addition to other tumors. The expression within embryonic tissue and other cellular sources marked by proliferating cells indicates

this protein may play a role in the regulation of cellular division, and may show utility in the diagnosis, treatment, and/or prevention of developmental diseases and disorders, including cancer, and other proliferative conditions. Representative uses are described in the "Hyperproliferative Disorders" and "Regeneration" sections below

5 and elsewhere herein. Briefly, this protein may modulate apoptosis or tissue differentiation and is useful in the detection, treatment, and/or prevention of degenerative or proliferative conditions and diseases. The protein is useful in modulating the immune response to aberrant polypeptides, as may exist in proliferating and cancerous cells and tissues. The protein can also be used to gain new

10 insight into the regulation of cellular growth and proliferation. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, to raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or

15 immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:56 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically

20 excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1975 of SEQ ID NO:56, b is an integer of 15 to 1989, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide

25 residues shown in SEQ ID NO:56, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 47

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with mouse magnesium dependent protein phosphatase (See Genebank Accession Nos.

30 gnl|PID|d1004752 and emb|CAA06555.1| (AJ005458); all references available through these accessions are hereby incorporated herein by reference; for example, J. Neurosci. Res. 51 (3), 328-338 (1998)) which is thought to be important in normal

protein metabolism and possibly gene regulation. Based on the sequence similarity,

The translation product of this gene is expected to share at least some biological activities with phosphatase proteins. Such activities are known in the art, some of which are described elsewhere herein.

5 Preferred polypeptides comprise the following amino acid sequence:

CFSNAPKVSDEAVKKDSELDKHLESRVEEIMEKSGEEGMPDLAHVMRILSAENIPNLPPGGGLAGXRVN
IEAVYSRLNPHRESGGAGDLEDPW (SEQ ID NO: 372), CFSNAPKVSDEAVKKDSELDKHLES
RVEEIMEKSGEEGMPDLAHVMRILSAENIPN (SEQ ID NO: 373), RNVIEAVYSRLNPHRESGG
GAGDLED (SEQ ID NO: 374), DSELDKHLESRVEEIM (SEQ ID NO: 375), KSGEEGMP
10 DLAHVMRILSAENIPN (SEQ ID NO: 376), and/or CFSNAPKVS (SEQ ID NO: 377).
Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also provided.

A preferred polypeptide fragment of the invention comprises the following
amino acid sequence: MSRKSLAFPIICSYLCLTVATCSIACTTVFFANLRHTRYICIELSALET
SGVISQPQINNVEVHGKYS (SEQ ID NO: 378). Polynucleotides encoding these
15 polypeptides are also provided.

This gene is expressed primarily in prostate and to a lesser extent in melanocytes.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a
20 biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, proliferative conditions and cancers, in addition to reproductive, visual, and integumentary diseases and/or disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of
25 the above tissues or cells, particularly of the reproductive system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., reproductive, visual, retinal, integumentary, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, aqueous humor, vitreous humor, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken
30 from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred polypeptides of the present invention comprise immunogenic epitopes shown in SEQ ID NO: 176 as residues: Asp-6 to His-13, Asp-114 to Gly-131, Thr-166 to Gln-181, Val-210 to Thr-216, Pro-222 to Tyr-227. Polynucleotides encoding said polypeptides are also provided.

5 The tissue distribution in prostate tissue, combined with the homology to mouse magnesium dependent protein phosphatase indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the study and treatment of various cancers and reproductive disorders. This protein may play a role in the regulation of cellular division, and may show utility in the diagnosis, treatment,
10 and/or prevention of developmental diseases and disorders, including cancer, and other proliferative conditions. Representative uses are described in the "Hyperproliferative Disorders" and "Regeneration" sections below and elsewhere herein. Briefly, developmental tissues rely on decisions involving cell differentiation and/or apoptosis in pattern formation. Dysregulation of apoptosis can result in
15 inappropriate suppression of cell death, as occurs in the development of some cancers, or in failure to control the extent of cell death, as is believed to occur in acquired immunodeficiency and certain neurodegenerative disorders, such as spinal muscular atrophy (SMA). This protein may modulate apoptosis or tissue differentiation and is useful in the detection, treatment, and/or prevention of degenerative or proliferative
20 conditions and diseases. The protein is useful in modulating the immune response to aberrant polypeptides, as may exist in proliferating and cancerous cells and tissues. The protein can also be used to gain new insight into the regulation of cellular growth and proliferation. The activity of this protein has been determined to be dependent upon the presence of magnesium ions. This protein is useful in the treatment,
25 detection, and/or prevention of various visual disorders, particularly degenerative conditions, and retinitis pigmentosa. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, to raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the
30 protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:57 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 2529 of SEQ ID NO:57, b is an integer of 15 to 2543, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:57, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 48

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with ribosomal protein L32 and L14, a mitochondrial protein from rat tissues thought to be important in translation (See Genebank Accession No.gi|868267). Preferred are polypeptides comprising the following amino acid sequence: IQKMTRVRVVDNSALG (SEQ ID NO: 379), PRCIHVYKKNVGK (SEQ ID NO: 380), GDQILLAIKGQKKKA (SEQ ID NO: 381), and/or NPVGTRIKTPIPTSL (SEQ ID NO: 382). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also provided.

In another embodiment, polypeptides comprising the amino acid sequence of the open reading frame upstream of the predicted signal peptide are contemplated by the present invention. Specifically, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence:

VLIPSFSSFLCSRGGPLPXDLSWDPMAFFTGLWGPFTCVSRVLSHHCF
 STTGSLSAIQKMTRVRVVDNSALGNSPYHRAPRCIHVYKKNVGKVGQDQILLAIKGQKKKALIVGHCMF
 GPRMTPRFDSNNVLIEDNGNPVGTRIKTPIPTSLRKREGEYSKVLAIQNFV (SEQ ID NO: 383). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also provided. This gene maps to chromosome 6, and therefore, is used as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 6.

This gene is expressed primarily in uterus, fetal liver/spleen, human endometrial stromal cells-treated with estradiol and amniotic cells - Primary Culture, and to a lesser extent in, human fetal kidney.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, endometriosis and reproductive disorders, particularly of the female reproductive system. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the female reproductive system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., uterine, endometrium, reproductive, immune, hematopoietic, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred polypeptides of the present invention comprise immunogenic epitopes shown in SEQ ID NO: 177 as residues: Pro-92 to Ser-102, Leu-127 to Tyr-134. Polynucleotides encoding said polypeptides are also provided.

The tissue distribution in endometrium and uterine tissues, combined with the homology to a ribosomal protein indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for diagnosis and intervention of tumors within said tissue, in addition to other tumors where expression has been indicated. This protein may play a role in cellular division, and may show utility in the diagnosis, treatment, and/or prevention of developmental diseases and disorders, including cancer, and other proliferative conditions. Representative uses are described in the "Hyperproliferative Disorders" and "Regeneration" sections below and elsewhere herein. Briefly, developmental tissues rely on decisions involving cell differentiation and/or apoptosis in pattern formation. Dysregulation of apoptosis can result in inappropriate suppression of cell death, as occurs in the development of some cancers, or in failure to control the extent of cell death, as is believed to occur in acquired immunodeficiency and certain neurodegenerative disorders, such as spinal muscular atrophy (SMA). Because of potential roles in proliferation and differentiation, this

gene product may have applications in the adult for tissue regeneration and the treatment of cancers. It may also act as a morphogen to control cell and tissue type specification. Therefore, the polynucleotides and polypeptides of the present invention are useful in treating, detecting, and/or preventing said disorders and

5 conditions, in addition to other types of degenerative conditions. Antagonists, including antibodies directed against this invention, is useful in inhibiting cellular proliferation and thus is useful in inhibiting cancers, in addition to other proliferative diseases and/or disorders. The protein is useful in modulating the immune response to aberrant polypeptides, as may exist in proliferating and cancerous cells and tissues.

10 The protein can also be used to gain new insight into the regulation of cellular growth and proliferation. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, to raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show

15 utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:58 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically

20 excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 763 of SEQ ID NO:58, b is an integer of 15 to 777, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide

25 residues shown in SEQ ID NO:58, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 49

This gene is expressed primarily in liver, hepatoma and to a lesser extent in epithelial-TNF α and INF induced.

30 Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are

not limited to, liver diseases and/or disorders, particularly cancer. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the hepatic system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., hepatic, liver, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, bile, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred polypeptides of the present invention comprise immunogenic epitopes shown in SEQ ID NO: 178 as residues: Glu-28 to Gly-45, Ser-63 to Gly-69, Gln-96 to Trp-104, Gly-112 to Pro-117, Arg-121 to Pro-128. Polynucleotides encoding said polypeptides are also provided.

The tissue distribution in liver and hepatoma tissue indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the detection and treatment of liver disorders and cancers (e.g. hepatoblastoma, jaundice, hepatitis, liver metabolic diseases and conditions that are attributable to the differentiation of hepatocyte progenitor cells). Representative uses are described in the "Hyperproliferative Disorders", "Infectious Disease", and "Binding Activity" sections below, in Example 11, and 27, and elsewhere herein. The protein is useful in modulating the immune response to aberrant polypeptides, as may exist in proliferating and cancerous cells and tissues. The protein can also be used to gain new insight into the regulation of cellular growth and proliferation. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, to raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:59 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of

the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general
 5 formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 865 of SEQ ID NO:59, b is an integer of 15 to 879, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:59, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 50

10 In another embodiment, polypeptides comprising the amino acid sequence of the open reading frame upstream of the predicted signal peptide are contemplated by the present invention. Specifically, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence:

ARVVQPAARAGMWAGGRSSCQAEVLRATRGGGAARGNAAPGRALEMVPGAAG

15 WCCLVLWLPACVAAHGFRIHDYLYFQVLSPGDIRYIFTATPAKDFGGIFHTRYEQIHLVPAEPPEACGE
 LSNGFFIQDQIALVERGGCSFLSKTRVVQEHGGRAVIISDNALMTASTWR (SEQ ID NO: 384).

Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also provided.

The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is believed to reside on chromosome
 2. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in
 20 linkage analysis for chromosome 2.

This gene is expressed primarily in breast lymph node, ovary, osteoclast cells, and to a lesser extent in human jurkat membrane-bound polysomes and human placenta.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as
 25 reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, breast cancer and immune diseases and/or disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For
 30 a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., reproductive, endocrine, skeletal, bone, placental,

and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, amniotic fluid, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in human breast and placental tissue indicates that the protein product of this gene is useful for diagnosis and intervention of tumors within these tissues, in addition to other tumors and tissues where expression has been indicated. Since the gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the natural gene product is involved in immune functions. Therefore it is also used as an agent for immunological disorders including arthritis, asthma, immune deficiency diseases such as AIDS, and leukemia. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:60 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1147 of SEQ ID NO:60, b is an integer of 15 to 1161, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:60, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 51

In another embodiment, polypeptides comprising the amino acid sequence of the open reading frame upstream of the predicted signal peptide are contemplated by the present invention. Specifically, polypeptides of the invention comprise the

following amino acid sequence:

IATAALFFFFYCQVAGFIGKGQSLRSWVPQRLGLLEPQLQPMQSRLLLP
 FLFFLLEGAPSSSLGPGAAPGSGHSLGPPGSPGAPGPQPAVGPSPPCQPGPSPSSAAAAASSQSSVAS
 WPCTLRCAAPSPDASALRPAASPAATPAWSPGSGTIRVLRPPAPAAAPATAITNRGPPRRRRRNARTA

5 (SEQ ID NO: 385). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also provided.

In yet another embodiment, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: ERPPPRRTGTPVARPRGPPDPAVAAGTALRAKQFARYGAASG
 VVPGSLWPSPEQLRELEAEEREWYPSLATMQESLRVKQLAEQKRREREQHIAECMAKMPQMIVNWQQQ
 QRENWEKAQADKERRARLQAEAQELLYQVDPARSARFQELLQDLEKKERNPQGGKTETEEGGATAALAA

10 AVAQDPAASGAPSS (SEQ ID NO: 386). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also provided. The polypeptide sequence of the latter embodiment was found to have homology to the human HPK/GCK-like kinase HGK (See Genbank Accession No. gb|AAD16137.1| (AF096300); all references available through this accession are hereby incorporated herein by reference; for example, J. Biol. Chem. 274 (4), 2118-
 15 2125 (1999)) which is thought to play a role in modulating gene expression, particularly for genes involved in the c-jun pathway. Based on the sequence similarity, The translation product of this gene is expected to share at least some biological activities with signalling and kinase proteins. Such activities are known in the art, some of which are described elsewhere herein.

20 The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is believed to reside on chromosome 19. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 19.

This gene is expressed primarily in HL-60, PMA 4H and to a lesser extent in Soares breast 2NbHBst, Human Pituitary, subt IX, and Human Fetal Kidney.

25 Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, immune, hematopoietic, developmental, and proliferative diseases and/or disorders, particularly promyelocytic leukemia. Similarly, polypeptides and
 30 antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain

tissues or cell types (e.g., immune, hematopoietic, reproductive, developmental, proliferative, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene
5 expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred polypeptides of the present invention comprise immunogenic epitopes shown in SEQ ID NO: 180 as residues: Ser-54 to Ser-63, Asn-132 to Thr-145. Polynucleotides encoding said polypeptides are also provided.

10 The tissue distribution in HL-60 cells indicates polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the diagnosis and treatment of a variety of immune system disorders. Representative uses are described in the "Immune Activity" and "Infectious Disease" sections below, in Example 11, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, and 27, and elsewhere herein. Briefly, the expression of this gene
15 product indicates a role in regulating the proliferation; survival; differentiation; and/or activation of hematopoietic cell lineages, including blood stem cells. This gene product is involved in the regulation of cytokine production, antigen presentation, or other processes suggesting a usefulness in the treatment of cancer (e.g. by boosting immune responses). Since the gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the
20 natural gene product is involved in immune functions. Therefore it is also useful as an agent for immunological disorders including arthritis, asthma, immunodeficiency diseases such as AIDS, leukemia, rheumatoid arthritis, granulomatous disease, inflammatory bowel disease, sepsis, acne, neutropenia, neutrophilia, psoriasis, hypersensitivities, such as T-cell mediated cytotoxicity; immune reactions to
25 transplanted organs and tissues, such as host-versus-graft and graft-versus-host diseases, or autoimmunity disorders, such as autoimmune infertility, lense tissue injury, demyelination, systemic lupus erythematosus, drug induced hemolytic anemia, rheumatoid arthritis, Sjogren's disease, and scleroderma. Moreover, the protein may represent a secreted factor that influences the differentiation or behavior of other
30 blood cells, or that recruits hematopoietic cells to sites of injury. Thus, this gene product is thought to be useful in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of

various cell types. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show
 5 utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:61 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically
 10 excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 673 of SEQ ID NO:61, b is an integer of 15 to 687, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide
 15 residues shown in SEQ ID NO:61, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 52

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with the human hypothetical L1 protein (third intron of gene TS) (See Genebank Accession
 20 No. pir|JU0033|JU0033), which is thought to be important for the regulation of RNA-dependent DNA polymerases.

Preferred polypeptides comprise the following amino acid sequence:

YQSLAETQQKKENFRPISLKNNTDAKILNKILANQIQQHIKKLIHNDRVGFIPMQGWFNICKSINIVHH
 INRTKDKNHMIISIDAEKAFDKIRQSFMLKTLNKLGIHGMYLGR (SEQ ID NO: 387), KKENFR
 25 PISLKNNTDAKILNKILANQIQQHIKKLIHNDRVGFIPMQGWFNICKSINIVHHINRTKDKNHMIISID
 AEKAFDKIRQSFMLKTLNKLGIHGMY (SEQ ID NO: 388), DAKILNKILAN (SEQ ID NO:
 389), IQQHIKKLIH (SEQ ID NO: 390), KDKNHMIISIDAEKAFDKI (SEQ ID NO:
 391), MLKTLNKLGI (SEQ ID NO: 392), and/or KKENFRPISL (SEQ ID NO:
 393). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also provided.

30 In another embodiment, polypeptides comprising the amino acid sequence of the open reading frame upstream of the predicted signal peptide are contemplated by the present invention. Specifically, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: WTMFIDLHMLNQPCISGMKPTRSL

WISFLMCCWIWFANILLRIFASVFFRDIGLKFSFFCCVSARLWYQDDAGLINEL
GRIPSFY (SEQ ID NO: 394). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also
provided. The presence of the amino acid sequences upstream of the predicted signal
sequence of the latter embodiment may alter the characteristics of the protein of the
5 present invention such that either the full protein, or fragments thereof, are bound to
the membrane in a form analagous to a Type II membrane protein. This form of the
protein is thought to have a cytoplasmic tail covering about the first 21 amino acids.
Based on the structural similarity, the translation product of this latter embodiment is
expected to share at least some biological activities with type II membrane proteins.
10 Such activities are known in the art, some of which are described elsewhere herein.

This gene is expressed primarily in ulcerative colitis.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as
reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a
biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are
15 not limited to, gastrointestinal diseases and/or disorders, particularly ulcerative colitis.
Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in
providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell
type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the
digestive system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is
20 routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., gastrointestinal, and cancerous
and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, chyme, bile, serum, plasma, urine,
synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an
individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e.,
the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the
25 disorder.

The tissue distribution in ulcerative colon tissue combined with its homology
to an RNA-dependent DNA polymerase regulatory protein may suggest that
polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for diagnosis
and intervention of tumors and other proliferative conditions within the indicated
30 tissues, and to a lesser extent in other tissues and cell types. Moreover, the expression
within cellular sources marked by proliferating cells indicates this protein may play a
role in the regulation of cellular division, and may show utility in the diagnosis,

treatment, and/or prevention of developmental diseases and disorders, including cancer, and other proliferative conditions. Representative uses are described in the "Hyperproliferative Disorders" and "Regeneration" sections below and elsewhere herein. Briefly, developmental tissues rely on decisions involving cell differentiation and/or apoptosis in pattern formation. The protein is useful in modulating the immune response to aberrant polypeptides, as may exist in proliferating and cancerous cells and tissues. The protein can also be used to gain new insight into the regulation of cellular growth and proliferation. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, to raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:62 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 504 of SEQ ID NO:62, b is an integer of 15 to 518, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:62, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

25 FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 53

In another embodiment, polypeptides comprising the amino acid sequence of the open reading frame upstream of the predicted signal peptide are contemplated by the present invention. Specifically, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence:

30 ERPEEGTEPSPSPVAEQASVSMTPVFRAWGLWVYVLTGFPGPCCMMLLEL
FPKESVPQAYQGILLYLHFGF (SEQ ID NO: 395). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also provided.

This gene is expressed primarily in ovary, testis, Hodkin's lymphoma, resting T-Cell; re-excision and to a lesser extent in soares multiple sclerosis, human corpus colosum, and fetal kidney.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as
5 reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, reproductive, immune, and hematopoietic diseases and/or disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell
10 type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., reproductive, ovarian, testicular, breast, immune, hematopoietic, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, seminal fluid, breast milk, plasma, urine, synovial
15 fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in testicular tissue indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the treatment and diagnosis of
20 conditions concerning proper testicular function (e.g. endocrine function, sperm maturation), as well as cancer. Therefore, this gene product is useful in the treatment of male infertility and/or impotence. This gene product is also useful in assays designed to identify binding agents, as such agents (antagonists) are useful as male contraceptive agents. Similarly, the protein is believed to be useful in the treatment
25 and/or diagnosis of testicular cancer. The testes are also a site of active gene expression of transcripts that is expressed, particularly at low levels, in other tissues of the body. Therefore, this gene product is expressed in other specific tissues or organs where it may play related functional roles in other processes, such as hematopoiesis, inflammation, bone formation, and kidney function, to name a few
30 possible target indications. Moreover, the protein product of this gene has also been shown to be expressed in ovary and breast tissue which, in combination with the detected expression in testis, indicates that this protein represents a secreted factor

that plays an important role in proper reproduction (e.g., hormone, signalling factor, etc.). Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, to raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional
5 supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:63 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of
10 the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 897 of SEQ ID NO:63, b is an
15 integer of 15 to 911, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:63, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 54

When tested against U937 cell lines, supernatants removed from cells
20 containing this gene activated the GAS (gamma activating sequence) promoter element. Thus, it is likely that this gene activates myeloid cells, and to a lesser extent, other cells and tissue cell-types, through the JAK-STAT signal transduction pathway. GAS is a promoter element found upstream of many genes which are involved in the Jak-STAT pathway. The Jak-STAT pathway is a large, signal transduction pathway
25 involved in the differentiation and proliferation of cells. Therefore, activation of the Jak-STAT pathway, reflected by the binding of the GAS element, can be used to indicate proteins involved in the proliferation and differentiation of cells.

In another embodiment, polypeptides comprising the amino acid sequence of the open reading frame upstream of the predicted signal peptide are contemplated by
30 the present invention. Specifically, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: RGE

VPHQPHPTRRTVVSGQAPWXP GPXALGQXVETAAGMGMP LVT VTAATFPTL

SCPPRAWPEVEAPEAPALP

VVPELPEVPMEMPLVLPPELELLSLEAVHRYQXGGTLMGWTRAEASANGS

(SEQ ID NO: 396). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also provided. In yet another embodiment,

- 5 Preferred polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: MVLDPYRAVALELQANREPDFSSLVSPSPRRMAARVFYLLLGECHVCVMWGRDTET RGPYRDSPLPSPRLLTSALSATDSSRETRKAIWSPDPAGAQLRLLESIYKAARKPATSSKPRRASL KKKKK (SEQ ID NO: 397). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also provided. Polypeptides of the latter embodiment share homology to the human
- 10 hHR21spB (See Genbank Accession No.gi|4101480|gb|AAD01193.1| (AF006264); all references available through this accession are hereby incorporated by reference herein) which is thought to play a role in DNA repair. Based on the sequence similarity, The translation product of this gene is expected to share at least some biological activities with DNA repair proteins. Such activities are known in the art,
- 15 some of which are described elsewhere herein.

The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is believed to reside on chromosome 22. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 22.

- This gene is expressed primarily in resting T-Cells, testis, uterine cancer, bone
- 20 marrow, and to a lesser extent in cerebellum.

- Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, immune, reproductive, and neural diseases and/or disorders. Similarly,
- 25 polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., immune, hematopoietic, neural, reproductive, and
- 30 cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, seminal fluid, amniotic fluid, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene

expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in bone marrow and resting T-cells, combined with the detected GAS biological activity, indicates polynucleotides and polypeptides
5 corresponding to this gene are useful for the diagnosis and treatment of a variety of immune system disorders. Representative uses are described in the "Immune Activity" and "Infectious Disease" sections below, in Example 11, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, and 27, and elsewhere herein. Briefly, the expression of this gene product indicates a role in regulating the proliferation; survival; differentiation; and/or
10 activation of hematopoietic cell lineages, including blood stem cells. This gene product is involved in the regulation of cytokine production, antigen presentation, or other processes suggesting a usefulness in the treatment of cancer (e.g. by boosting immune responses). Since the gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the natural gene product is involved in immune functions. Therefore it is also useful as an
15 agent for immunological disorders including arthritis, asthma, immunodeficiency diseases such as AIDS, leukemia, rheumatoid arthritis, granulomatous disease, inflammatory bowel disease, sepsis, acne, neutropenia, neutrophilia, psoriasis, hypersensitivities, such as T-cell mediated cytotoxicity; immune reactions to transplanted organs and tissues, such as host-versus-graft and graft-versus-host
20 diseases, or autoimmunity disorders, such as autoimmune infertility, lense tissue injury, demyelination, systemic lupus erythematosus, drug induced hemolytic anemia, rheumatoid arthritis, Sjogren's disease, and scleroderma. Moreover, the protein may represent a secreted factor that influences the differentiation or behavior of other blood cells, or that recruits hematopoietic cells to sites of injury. Thus, this gene
25 product is thought to be useful in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the detection, treatment, and/or prevention of neurodegenerative disease states, behavioral disorders, or inflammatory conditions. Furthermore, the protein
30 may also be used to determine biological activity, raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as,

antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:64 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 949 of SEQ ID NO:64, b is an integer of 15 to 963, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:64, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 55

The translation product of this gene was shown to have homology to the human platelet membrane glycoprotein V, which is a part of the Ib-V-IX system of surface glycoproteins (GPs Ib alpha, Ib beta, V, IX) that constitute the receptor for von Willebrand factor (vWf) and mediate the adhesion of platelets to injured vascular surfaces in the arterial circulation, a critical initiating event in hemostasis (See Genebank Accession No.gi|388760). Moreover, the protein product of this gene was also shown to have homology to human toll and toll-like receptors (See Genbank Accession Nos. W86352, and gb|AF051151|AF051151; all references available through this accession are hereby incorporated herein by reference; for example, Blood 91 (11), 4020-4027 (1998)). Based on the sequence similarity, The translation product of this gene is expected to share at least some biological activities with toll-receptor proteins. Such activities are known in the art, some of which are described elsewhere herein. Preferred are polypeptides comprising the following amino acid sequence: AFRNLPNLRIL (SEQ ID NO: 398), and/or AFQGLFHLFELRL (SEQ ID No: 399). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also provided.

In another embodiment, polypeptides comprising the amino acid sequence of the open reading frame upstream of the predicted signal peptide are contemplated by

the present invention. Specifically, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence:

NKXILEVPSARTTRIMGDHLDLLGVVLMAGPVFGIPSCSFDGRIAFYR

FCNLTQVPQVLNLTTERLLLSFNYYIRTVTASSFPFLEQLQLLELGSQYTPLTIDKEAFRNLPNLRILDLG

5 SSKIYFLHPDAFQGLFHLFELRLYFCGLSDAVLKDGYFRNLKALTRLDLNQNQIRSLYLHPSFGKLNLSL
KSIDFSSNQIFLVCEHELE (SEQ ID NO: 400). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also provided.

This gene is expressed primarily in pancreatic tumors.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as
10 reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, pancreatic cancer; impaired pancreatic function; altered carbohydrate metabolism; and immune and hematopoietic diseases and/or disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing
15 immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the pancreas or endocrine system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., pancreatic, gastrointestinal, immune, hematopoietic, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g.,
20 lymph, serum, plasma, urine, bile, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in pancreatic tumors indicates that polynucleotides and
25 polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the diagnosis and/or treatment of disorders of the pancreas. Expression of this gene product in pancreas tumors indicates a potential involvement in pancreatic cancer, and indicates that the gene product may play more general roles in cellular proliferation and/or apoptosis as well. Alternately, expression in the pancreas may suggest a general involvement in
30 pancreatic function, and implicate the utility of this gene product in a variety of pancreatic disorders. Alternately, as this protein is a secreted protein, it may simply be produced by the pancreas to have effects at other sites within the body or endocrine

system. In addition, the homology to a conserved receptor for von Willebrand factor indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the treatment and diagnosis of hematopoietic related disorders such as anemia, pancytopenia, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia or leukemia since stromal cells are important in the production of cells of hematopoietic lineages. The uses include bone marrow cell ex vivo culture, bone marrow transplantation, bone marrow reconstitution, radiotherapy or chemotherapy of neoplasia. The gene product may also be involved in lymphopoiesis, therefore, it can be used in immune disorders such as infection, inflammation, allergy, immunodeficiency etc. The product of this gene may also show utility in the treatment of vascular diseases such as atherosclerosis and stroke. The protein is useful in modulating the immune response to aberrant polypeptides, as may exist in proliferating and cancerous cells and tissues. The protein can also be used to gain new insight into the regulation of cellular growth and proliferation. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, to raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:65 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 987 of SEQ ID NO:65, b is an integer of 15 to 1001, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:65, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

30 FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 56

In another embodiment, polypeptides comprising the amino acid sequence of the open reading frame upstream of the predicted signal peptide are contemplated by

the present invention. Specifically, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence:

5 AHAALQLSLRTCGPCSSPYPHAGLAALLTHMWALQLSLPTCGLAALLTHMRPCSSPYPHAGLAALLTHM
GPCRSPYPHGGAAVLTHMRALQLSLPTWGLAALLTHMRPCSSPYPHAGLACCWLWSLSSHRSLSLQVQAT
HRLVVRTIKDRVMLKVLTPQTRRRGPFLLSSCRNDVMRNCVPRHAVLVTTCTVFVSFPTHCKVGITGPITQV
KQKPGNHSSPCPVIQLVAKAEFELMLPSVPKPVYLTLLVLSWCCLCDVPCLSVSL (SEQ ID NO:

401) . Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also provided. It has been determined that the protein product of this gene has a conserved G-protein receptor motif beginning at amino acid position 89 and ending at amino acid position 105 of the amino acid sequence referenced in Table 1 for this gene.

Preferred polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: LACCWLWSLSSHRSLSLQV (SEQ ID NO: 402) . Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also provided.

This gene is expressed primarily in tonsils and anergic T-cells.

15 Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, immune system disorders; immune dysfunction; impaired immune surveillance. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are
20 useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., immune, hematopoietic, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph,
25 serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred polypeptides of the present invention comprise immunogenic
30 epitopes shown in SEQ ID NO: 185 as residues: Pro-22 to Pro-28, Pro-41 to His-48, Pro-79 to His-86, Pro-126 to Phe-134, Ser-137 to Met-143, Gln-176 to Ser-186. Polynucleotides encoding said polypeptides are also provided.

The tissue distribution in T-cells and tonsils, combined with the identification of a G-protein receptor motif within the open reading frame, indicates polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the diagnosis and treatment of a variety of immune system disorders. Representative uses are described in the

5 "Immune Activity" and "Infectious Disease" sections below, in Example 11, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, and 27, and elsewhere herein. Briefly, the expression of this gene product indicates a role in regulating the proliferation; survival; differentiation; and/or activation of hematopoietic cell lineages, including blood stem cells. This gene product is involved in the regulation of cytokine production, antigen presentation, or

10 other processes suggesting a usefulness in the treatment of cancer (e.g. by boosting immune responses). Since the gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the natural gene product is involved in immune functions. Therefore it is also useful as an agent for immunological disorders including arthritis, asthma, immunodeficiency diseases such as AIDS, leukemia, rheumatoid arthritis, granulomatous disease,

15 inflammatory bowel disease, sepsis, acne, neutropenia, neutrophilia, psoriasis, hypersensitivities, such as T-cell mediated cytotoxicity; immune reactions to transplanted organs and tissues, such as host-versus-graft and graft-versus-host diseases, or autoimmunity disorders, such as autoimmune infertility, lense tissue injury, demyelination, systemic lupus erythematosus, drug induced hemolytic anemia,

20 rheumatoid arthritis, Sjogren's disease, and scleroderma. Moreover, the protein may represent a secreted factor that influences the differentiation or behavior of other blood cells, or that recruits hematopoietic cells to sites of injury. Thus, this gene product is thought to be useful in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of

25 various cell types. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

30 Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:66 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of

the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general
5 formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1544 of SEQ ID NO:66, b is an integer of 15 to 1558, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:66, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 57

10 This gene is expressed primarily in healing groin wound (6.5 hours post incision), and to a lesser extent in testis.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are
15 not limited to, wounded tissues; disorders involving tissue repair; male reproductive disorders; mucositis; tissue degeneration. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the reproductive system, expression of this
20 gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., reproductive, testis, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, seminal fluid, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in
25 healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred polypeptides of the present invention comprise immunogenic epitopes shown in SEQ ID NO: 186 as residues: Ser-59 to Gly-68. Polynucleotides encoding said polypeptides are also provided.

The tissue distribution in healing groin wound and testis indicates that
30 polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for therapeutic use as an agent to facilitate wound healing and tissue regeneration. Expression of this product during wound healing indicates that it may play a beneficial role during the

process. Alternately, expression during wound healing may also suggest that it plays a negative role during the process, e.g. fibrosis and scarring, and that therapeutics designed to counter the effects of this protein is even more beneficial. In addition, expression of this protein within the groin and testis indicates that it may play a role in reproductive system function - particularly male reproductive function - and that this protein may even have potential uses as a male contraceptive. Alternately, The tissue distribution in testicular tissue indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the treatment and diagnosis of conditions concerning proper testicular function (e.g. endocrine function, sperm maturation), as well as cancer. Therefore, this gene product is useful in the treatment of male infertility and/or impotence. This gene product is also useful in assays designed to identify binding agents, as such agents (antagonists) are useful as male contraceptive agents. Similarly, the protein is believed to be useful in the treatment and/or diagnosis of testicular cancer. The testes are also a site of active gene expression of transcripts that is expressed, particularly at low levels, in other tissues of the body. Therefore, this gene product is expressed in other specific tissues or organs where it may play related functional roles in other processes, such as hematopoiesis, inflammation, bone formation, and kidney function, to name a few possible target indications. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, to raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:67 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1308 of SEQ ID NO:67, b is an

integer of 15 to 1322, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:67, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 58

5 A preferred polypeptide fragment of the invention comprises the following amino acid sequence: MGEASPPAPARRHLLVLLLLSTLVIPSAAAPIHDADAQESSLGLTGLQS LLQGF SRLFLKVTCFGA (SEQ ID NO: 403). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also provided.

 This gene is expressed primarily in testis, and to a lesser extent in brain and
10 fetal heart.

 Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, neurodegenerative disorders; psychological disorders; learning
15 disabilities; altered heart function; altered male reproductive function. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the brain and nervous system, cardiovascular system, or reproductive system, expression of this
20 gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., reproductive, testis, developmental, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, seminal fluid, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression
25 level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

 Preferred polypeptides of the present invention comprise immunogenic epitopes shown in SEQ ID NO: 187 as residues: Pro-82 to His-93. Polynucleotides encoding said polypeptides are also provided.

 The tissue distribution in testicular tissue indicates that polynucleotides and
30 polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the treatment and diagnosis of conditions concerning proper testicular function (e.g. endocrine function, sperm maturation), as well as cancer. Therefore, this gene product is useful in the treatment

of male infertility and/or impotence. This gene product is also useful in assays designed to identify binding agents, as such agents (antagonists) are useful as male contraceptive agents. Similarly, the protein is believed to be useful in the treatment and/or diagnosis of testicular cancer. The testes are also a site of active gene

5 expression of transcripts that is expressed, particularly at low levels, in other tissues of the body. Therefore, this gene product is expressed in other specific tissues or organs where it may play related functional roles in other processes, such as hematopoiesis, inflammation, bone formation, and kidney function, to name a few possible target indications. Alternatively, The tissue distribution in brain indicates

10 that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the diagnosis and/or treatment of brain and nervous system disorders. Expression of this gene product in a variety of brain regions indicates a role in brain and nervous system function. This indicates that the protein product is useful in the treatment of neurodegenerative disorders; learning disabilities; psychoses; and behaviours,

15 including feeding; sleeping; perception; balance; etc. Therefore, this gene product is useful in the treatment of a variety of heart conditions, including myocardial infarction; congestive heart failure; arrhythmias; coronary occlusion; and a variety of other disorders of the heart. The secreted protein can also be used to determine biological activity, to raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or

20 receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, and as nutritional supplements. It may also have a very wide range of biological activities. Representative uses are described in the "Chemotaxis" and "Binding Activity" sections below, in Examples 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, and 20, and elsewhere herein. Briefly, the protein may possess the following activities: cytokine, cell

25 proliferation/differentiation modulating activity or induction of other cytokines; immunostimulating/immunosuppressant activities (e.g. for treating human immunodeficiency virus infection, cancer, autoimmune diseases and allergy); regulation of hematopoiesis (e.g. for treating anemia or as adjunct to chemotherapy); stimulation or growth of bone, cartilage, tendons, ligaments and/or nerves (e.g. for

30 treating wounds, stimulation of follicle stimulating hormone (for control of fertility); chemotactic and chemokinetic activities (e.g. for treating infections, tumors); hemostatic or thrombolytic activity (e.g. for treating hemophilia, cardiac infarction

etc.); anti-inflammatory activity (e.g. for treating septic shock, Crohn's disease); as antimicrobials; for treating psoriasis or other hyperproliferative diseases; for regulation of metabolism, and behavior. Also contemplated is the use of the corresponding nucleic acid in gene therapy procedures. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, to raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:68 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 851 of SEQ ID NO:68, b is an integer of 15 to 865, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:68, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 59

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with alpha 1,3 galactosyltransferase which is thought to be important in the regulation of protein glycosylation and sugar transfer (See Genebank Accession No. bs|150271; all references available through this accession are hereby incorporated by reference herein).

Preferred polypeptides comprise the following amino acid sequence:

MLVVSTVIIVFWEFINSTEGSFLWIYHSKNPEVDDSSAQKGGWFLSWFNNGIHNYQQGEEDIDKEKGRE
ETKGRKMTQQSFGYGTGLIQT (SEQ ID NO: 404), and/or FPGRTHASGNVKGKVILS

(SEQ ID NO: 405). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also provided.

In another embodiment, polypeptides comprising the amino acid sequence of the open reading frame upstream of the predicted signal peptide are contemplated by

the present invention. Specifically, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence:

ADQEKIRNVKGVILSMLVVSTVIVFWEFINSTECSFLWIYHSKNPEV

DDSSAQKGWFLSWFNNGIHNYQQGEEDIDKEKGREETKGRKMTQQSFGYGTGLIQT (SEQ ID NO:

5 406). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also provided. The presence of the upstream amino acids of the latter embodiment may significantly alter the secreted characteristics of the present invention. Namely, either the full-length protein, or fragments thereof, is some membrane bound in a mechanism analogous to type II membrane proteins. Based on the such characteristics, the translation product
10 of this latter embodiment is expected to share at least some biological activities with type II membrane proteins. Such activities are known in the art, some of which are described elsewhere herein. fragments.

The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is believed to reside on chromosome 9. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in
15 linkage analysis for chromosome 9.

This gene is expressed primarily in primary dendritic cells, neutrophils, and T cells and to a lesser extent in liver hepatoma and infant brain.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a
20 biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, immune dysfunction, hematopoietic disorders; inflammation; neurodegenerative disorders; liver hepatoma; T cell lymphoma. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For
25 a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system, liver, or CNS, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., immune, hematopoietic, neural, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an
30 individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred polypeptides of the present invention comprise immunogenic epitopes shown in SEQ ID NO: 188 as residues: His-27 to Gly-41, Gln-56 to Tyr-83. Polynucleotides encoding said polypeptides are also provided.

The tissue distribution in dendritic cells, combined with the homology to
5 galactosyltransferases indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the diagnosis and/or treatment of a variety of disorders, particularly of the immune and nervous systems since normal function of such tissues depends upon proper glycoprotein recognition and galactosyltransferase function. Representative uses are described in the "Immune Activity" and "Infectious Disease"
10 sections below, in Example 11, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, and 27, and elsewhere herein. Expression of this gene product in dendritic cells indicates a role in the regulation of the immune system and responses to infectious agents. This may involve roles in antigen presentation, antigen processing, stimulation and activation of B and T cells, or stimulation/activation of dendritic cells themselves. This is evidenced by effects on
15 cytokine production. Expression of this gene product in other hematopoietic cells such as T cells and neutrophils also indicates roles in the functions of those cells as well, and involvement in the proliferation, survival, and/or differentiation of hematopoietic cells in general. In addition, the expression also indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the
20 treatment and diagnosis of hematopoietic related disorders such as anemia, pancytopenia, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia or leukemia since stromal cells are important in the production of cells of hematopoietic lineages. The uses may include bone marrow cell ex vivo culture, bone marrow transplantation, bone marrow reconstitution, radiotherapy or chemotherapy of neoplasia. The gene product may also
25 be involved in lymphopoiesis, therefore, it can be used in immune disorders such as infection, inflammation, allergy, immunodeficiency etc. Expression of this gene product within infant brain also indicates a role in neuron survival, synapse formation, neurotransmission, perception, etc. The protein is useful in the treatment and/or prevention of degenerative myelinating diseases and/or disorders, particularly
30 multiple sclerosis, in addition to other disorders which occur secondary to aberrant fatty-acid metabolism. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or

receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

- 5 Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:69 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is
10 cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1136 of SEQ ID NO:69, b is an integer of 15 to 1150, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:69, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

15

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 60

This gene is expressed primarily in small intestine and leukocytes.

- Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a
20 biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, hematopoietic disorders; inflammation; allergy; impaired immunity; autoimmunity, and gastrointestinal disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of
25 the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., gastrointestinal, immune, hematopoietic, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a
30 disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in leukocytes indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the diagnosis and/or treatment of a variety of hematopoietic disorders. Representative uses are described in the "Immune Activity" and "Infectious Disease" sections below, in Example 11, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, and 27, and elsewhere herein. Expression of this gene product in small intestines and leukocytes indicates that it is expressed by various hematopoietic cells, for example, in the peyer's patches of intestine as well as within the circulation itself. Thus, it may play a role in the proliferation; survival; differentiation; or activation of various hematopoietic cell lineages. This may affect the cells' ability to recognize antigen; mount an immune response; participate in inflammatory processes; and effectively patrol the body for infectious or foreign agents. Alternately, expression of this gene product in small intestine may reflect a role in digestion and food processing. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:70 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1384 of SEQ ID NO:70, b is an integer of 15 to 1398, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:70, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 61

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with the *Drosophila strabismus* gene product which is thought to regulate tissue polarity and cell fate decisions (See Genebank Accession No.gi|2854044 (AF044208); all

references available through this reference are hereby incorporated herein by reference). When tested against U937 cell lines, supernatants removed from cells containing this gene activated the GAS (gamma activating sequence) promoter element. Thus, it is likely that this gene activates myeloid cells, and to a lesser extent, other cells and tissue cell types, through the JAK-STAT signal transduction pathway. GAS is a promoter element found upstream of many genes which are involved in the Jak-STAT pathway. The Jak-STAT pathway is a large, signal transduction pathway involved in the differentiation and proliferation of cells. Therefore, activation of the Jak-STAT pathway, reflected by the binding of the GAS element, can be used to indicate proteins involved in the proliferation and differentiation of cells.

Preferred polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: MQSPLVECPFPSIHVWSPVAGAQGACSPMFHAAGWSRSQPNGEIPASSXGHLSTQRAAL VVLENYKDFTIYNPNLLTASKFRAAKHMAGLKVYNVDGSPNNATGQSRAMIAAAARRRDSSHNELYYE EAEHERRVKKRKARLVVAVEEAFIHIQRLQAEQQKAPGEVMDPREAAQAIFPSMARALQKYLRTTRQQ NYHSMESILQAPGLLHHQRHDPQGLPRTVPQCGPHPAI (SEQ ID NO: 407), LSIQRAALVV LENYKDFTIYNP (SEQ ID NO: 408), DSSHNELYYEEAEHE (SEQ ID NO: 409), and/or FPSMARALQKYLRTTRQQ (SEQ ID NO: 410). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also provided.

A preferred polypeptide fragment of the invention comprises the following amino acid sequence: MAFKLLILLIGTWALFFRKRRADMPRVFVFRALLVLIFLFCGFFIGFFT GSAFWTLGNRNYQGIVQYAVSPCGMPSSFHPLLAIKPCWSSGSLQPNVPRCRLVPLPTEWGNPRFQXGT PEYPASSIGGPRKLLQRFHHL (SEQ ID NO: 411). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also provided.

The translation product of this gene was determined to have a transmembrane domain located at amino acid position 249 - 266 of the amino sequence referenced in Table 1 for this gene. Likewise, this protein is thought to be a Type II membrane protein.

This gene is expressed primarily in human osteoclast stromal cells, fetal liver and spleen, and in endometrial tumors and to a lesser extent in hematopoietic cells, including T-cells and CD34 positive cells isolated from cord blood, as well as the thymus, fetal heart, 8 week old whole embryos, and tumors of pancreatic and testicular origin.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, immune system disorders, including AIDS and other hematopoietic diseases and/or disorders, in addition to tumors of osteoclast, endometrial, pancreatic, or testicular origin. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system as well as biological processes involved in cellular proliferation and/or differentiation, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., immune, haematopoietic, skeletal, cancerous, and/or other tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid, lymph, breast milk, and/or seminal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred polypeptides of the present invention comprise immunogenic epitopes shown in SEQ ID NO: 190 as residues: Pro-17 to Gln-24, Asp-86 to Ser-96, Arg-106 to Asn-112, Ala-119 to Ala-130, Ala-148 to Pro-155, Gln-223 to Leu-230. Polynucleotides encoding said polypeptides are also provided.

The tissue distribution in immune cells and tissues, combined with the detected GAS biological activity, indicates polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the diagnosis and treatment of a variety of immune system disorders. Representative uses are described in the "Immune Activity" and "Infectious Disease" sections below, in Example 11, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, and 27, and elsewhere herein. Briefly, the expression of this gene product indicates a role in regulating the proliferation; survival; differentiation; and/or activation of hematopoietic cell lineages, including blood stem cells. This gene product is involved in the regulation of cytokine production, antigen presentation, or other processes suggesting a usefulness in the treatment of cancer (e.g. by boosting immune responses). Since the gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the

natural gene product is involved in immune functions. Therefore it is also useful as an agent for immunological disorders including arthritis, asthma, immunodeficiency diseases such as AIDS, leukemia, rheumatoid arthritis, granulomatous disease, inflammatory bowel disease, sepsis, acne, neutropenia, neutrophilia, psoriasis, hypersensitivities, such as T-cell mediated cytotoxicity; immune reactions to transplanted organs and tissues, such as host-versus-graft and graft-versus-host diseases, or autoimmunity disorders, such as autoimmune infertility, lense tissue injury, demyelination, systemic lupus erythematosus, drug induced hemolytic anemia, rheumatoid arthritis, Sjogren's disease, and scleroderma. Moreover, the protein may represent a secreted factor that influences the differentiation or behavior of other blood cells, or that recruits hematopoietic cells to sites of injury. Thus, this gene product is thought to be useful in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. Alternatively, the tissue expression in liver tissues indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the detection and treatment of liver disorders and cancers (e.g. hepatoblastoma, jaundice, hepatitis, liver metabolic diseases and conditions that are attributable to the differentiation of hepatocyte progenitor cells). In addition the expression in fetus would suggest a useful role for the protein product in developmental abnormalities, fetal deficiencies, pre-natal disorders and various wound-healing models and/or tissue traumas. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:71 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general

formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1543 of SEQ ID NO:71, b is an integer of 15 to 1557, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:71, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

5 FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 62

A preferred polypeptide fragment of the invention comprises the following amino acid sequence: MGLPVSWAPPALWVLGCCALLLSLWALCTACRSPRTL (SEQ ID NO: 412). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also provided.

This gene is expressed primarily in human thymus, human synovial
10 sarcoma, and to a lesser extent in breast cancer cells.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, immune diseases and/or disorders, particularly autoimmune disorders
15 such as arthritis. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., immune,
20 hematopoietic, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

25 Preferred polypeptides of the present invention comprise immunogenic epitopes shown in SEQ ID NO: 191 as residues: Pro-40 to Arg-50, Ser-72 to Arg-77, His-82 to Leu-91, Gln-171 to Glu-189, Val-203 to Gly-222, Pro-263 to Thr-269, Ser-282 to Trp-287. Polynucleotides encoding said polypeptides are also provided.

The tissue distribution in thymus indicates polynucleotides and polypeptides
30 corresponding to this gene are useful for the diagnosis and treatment of a variety of immune system disorders. Representative uses are described in the "Immune Activity" and "Infectious Disease" sections below, in Example 11, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19,

20, and 27, and elsewhere herein. Briefly, the expression of this gene product indicates a role in regulating the proliferation; survival; differentiation; and/or activation of hematopoietic cell lineages, including blood stem cells. This gene product is involved in the regulation of cytokine production, antigen presentation, or
5 other processes suggesting a usefulness in the treatment of cancer (e.g. by boosting immune responses). Since the gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the natural gene product is involved in immune functions. Therefore it is also useful as an agent for immunological disorders including arthritis, asthma, immunodeficiency diseases such as AIDS, leukemia, rheumatoid arthritis, granulomatous disease,
10 inflammatory bowel disease, sepsis, acne, neutropenia, neutrophilia, psoriasis, hypersensitivities, such as T-cell mediated cytotoxicity; immune reactions to transplanted organs and tissues, such as host-versus-graft and graft-versus-host diseases, or autoimmunity disorders, such as autoimmune infertility, lense tissue injury, demyelination, systemic lupus erythematosus, drug induced hemolytic anemia,
15 rheumatoid arthritis, Sjogren's disease, and scleroderma. Moreover, the protein may represent a secreted factor that influences the differentiation or behavior of other blood cells, or that recruits hematopoietic cells to sites of injury. Thus, this gene product is thought to be useful in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of
20 various cell types. The protein is useful in modulating the immune response to aberrant polypeptides, as may exist in cancerous and/or proliferative cells and tissues. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement.
25 Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:72 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of
30 the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or

more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1149 of SEQ ID NO:72, b is an integer of 15 to 1163, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:72, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

5

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 63

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with human, porcine, and mouse zona pellucida binding protein sp 38 which is known to be important in sperm binding to the zona pellucida of an egg cell. Monoclonal
10 antibodies directed against this protein have resulted in inhibition of the sperm/egg binding reaction. As such The translation product of this gene may show commercial utility as a contraceptive. (See Genebank Accession No. gnl|PID|d1005021; all references available through this accession are hereby incorporated by reference herein).

15 Preferred polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: IYGKTGQPDKIYVELHQNSP (SEQ ID NO: 413), FLEPLSGLYTCTLSYK (SEQ ID NO: 414), LQVRLDSCRPGFGKN (SEQ ID NO: 415), and/or CVSVLTYGAKSC (SEQ ID NO: 416). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also provided.

This gene is expressed primarily in a human testes library. It has not been
20 found in other libraries screened at HGS.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, infertility, and/or other reproductive diseases and/or disorders.
25 Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the male and female reproductive systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., testes, and
30 cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g. seminal fluid, lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression

level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred polypeptides of the present invention comprise immunogenic epitopes shown in SEQ ID NO: 192 as residues: Lys-35 to Asp-40, Pro-75 to Asn-84,
5 Lys-114 to Arg-129, Arg-138 to Ser-143, Ser-154 to Asn-160, Val-224 to Asn-231, Arg-238 to Asp-243, Asp-276 to Asn-291, Lys-324 to Asp-338. Polynucleotides encoding said polypeptides are also provided.

The tissue distribution in testes combined with the homology to the human, porcine, and mouse zona pellucida protein Sp 38 indicates that polynucleotides and
10 polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the production of a contraceptive vaccine. Alternatively, the protein may show utility in the diagnosis, treatment, and/or prevention of a variety of reproductive disorders within both the male and female reproductive systems. This gene product is also useful in assays designed to identify binding agents, as such agents (antagonists) are useful as male
15 contraceptive agents. Similarly, the protein is believed to be useful in the treatment and/or diagnosis of testicular cancer. The testes are also a site of active gene expression of transcripts that is expressed, particularly at low levels, in other tissues of the body. Therefore, this gene product is expressed in other specific tissues or organs where it may play related functional roles in other processes, such as
20 hematopoiesis, inflammation, bone formation, and kidney function, to name a few possible target indications. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, to raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may
25 show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:73 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of
30 the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or

more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1472 of SEQ ID NO:73, b is an integer of 15 to 1486, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:73, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

5

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 64

When tested against U937 cell lines, supernatants removed from cells containing this gene activated the GAS (gamma activating sequence) promoter element. Thus, it is likely that this gene activates myeloid, and to a lesser extent, other
10 cells and tissue cell types, through the JAK-STAT signal transduction pathway. GAS is a promoter element found upstream of many genes which are involved in the Jak-STAT pathway. The Jak-STAT pathway is a large, signal transduction pathway involved in the differentiation and proliferation of cells. Therefore, activation of the Jak-STAT pathway, reflected by the binding of the GAS element, can be used to
15 indicate proteins involved in the proliferation and differentiation of cells.

This gene is expressed primarily an apoptotic T-cell library, and to a lesser extent, in whole embryo.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a
20 biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, immune, hematopoietic, and developmental diseases and/or disorders, particularly disorders related to aberrant cell death regulation. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of
25 disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., immune, hematopoietic, developmental, reproductive, apoptotic cells, and cancerous and healing tissue or cells) or bodily fluids (e.g., serum, lymph, amniotic fluid, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid, and/or lymph) or
30 another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred polypeptides of the present invention comprise immunogenic epitopes shown in SEQ ID NO: 193 as residues: Met-1 to Ala-6, Gly-51 to Gly-71. Polynucleotides encoding said polypeptides are also provided.

The tissue distribution in apoptotic T-cells indicates polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the diagnosis and treatment of a variety of immune system disorders. Representative uses are described in the "Immune Activity" and "Infectious Disease" sections below, in Example 11, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, and 27, and elsewhere herein. Briefly, the expression of this gene product indicates a role in regulating the proliferation; survival; differentiation; and/or activation of hematopoietic cell lineages, including blood stem cells. This gene product is involved in the regulation of cytokine production, antigen presentation, or other processes suggesting a usefulness in the treatment of cancer (e.g. by boosting immune responses). Since the gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the natural gene product is involved in immune functions. Therefore it is also useful as an agent for immunological disorders including arthritis, asthma, immunodeficiency diseases such as AIDS, leukemia, rheumatoid arthritis, granulomatous disease, inflammatory bowel disease, sepsis, acne, neutropenia, neutrophilia, psoriasis, hypersensitivities, such as T-cell mediated cytotoxicity; immune reactions to transplanted organs and tissues, such as host-versus-graft and graft-versus-host diseases, or autoimmunity disorders, such as autoimmune infertility, lense tissue injury, demyelination, systemic lupus erythematosus, drug induced hemolytic anemia, rheumatoid arthritis, Sjogren's disease, and scleroderma. Moreover, the protein may represent a secreted factor that influences the differentiation or behavior of other blood cells, or that recruits hematopoietic cells to sites of injury. Thus, this gene product is thought to be useful in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. The protein can also be used to gain new insight into the regulation of cellular growth and proliferation. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the

protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:74 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1539 of SEQ ID NO:74, b is an integer of 15 to 1553, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:74, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 65

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with a 50 kDa glycoprotein of the human erythrocyte membrane associated blood-group antigen which is thought to have a transport or channel function in the erythrocyte membrane (See GenBank No. gb|X64594|HSEPMG50; all references available through this accession are hereby incorporated herein by reference). When tested against Jurkat cell lines, supernatants removed from cells containing this gene activated the GAS (gamma activating sequence) promoter element. Thus, it is likely that this gene activates T-cells, and to a lesser extent, other cells and tissue cell types, through the JAK-STAT signal transduction pathway. GAS is a promoter element found upstream of many genes which are involved in the Jak-STAT pathway. The Jak-STAT pathway is a large, signal transduction pathway involved in the differentiation and proliferation of cells. Therefore, activation of the Jak-STAT pathway, reflected by the binding of the GAS element, can be used to indicate proteins involved in the proliferation and differentiation of cells. The translation product of this gene has been determined to contain two transmembrane domains located at amino acid positions 95 - 124, and 1 - 27 of the amino acid sequence referenced in Table 1 for this gene. Therefore, this protein may share structural characteristics to Type IIIa membrane protein. Based on the sequence similarity to the human erythrocyte membrane

associated blood-group antigen, and the structural similarity to type IIIa membrane proteins, The translation product of this gene is expected to share at least some biological activities with such proteins. Such activities are known in the art, some of which are described elsewhere herein.

5 In another embodiment, polypeptides comprising the amino acid sequence of the open reading frame upstream of the predicted signal peptide are contemplated by the present invention. Specifically, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence:

PAKGEGERRLHDHPHIWRLWHAHSDPDPLPTQPRAEQGETEFCVPVGPLCH
 10 DWHPLPVDVLAQLQLSHILPWGQPAPSRHQHLLLLGSLRAYLGGINIQCPAKKGKLDMVHIQNATLAGGV
 AVGTAAEMMLMPYGALIIGFVCGIISTLGFVYLTFFLESRLHIQDTCGINNLHGIPGIIGGIVGAVTAA
 SASLEVYKKEGLVHSFDFQGFNGDWTARTQGKFQIYGLLVTLAMALMGGIIVGLILRLPFWGQPSDENC
 FEDAVYWEMPEGNSTVYIPEDPTFKPSGPSVPSVPMVSPLPMASVPLVP (SEQ ID NO: 417).

Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also provided.

15 The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is believed to reside on chromosome 18. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 18.

This gene is expressed primarily in in tonsils and to a lesser extent in the larynx, kidney medulla, epithelial cells, keratinocytes, and cells involved in
 20 hematopoiesis, especially neutrophils.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, hematopoietic diseases and/or disorders, in addition to, the
 25 proliferation and/or differentiation of integumentary cells. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain
 30 tissues or cell types (e.g., haematopoietic, integumentary, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid, lymph) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a

disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred polypeptides of the present invention comprise immunogenic epitopes shown in SEQ ID NO: 194 as residues: Gly-85 to Lys-94, Gln-125 to Cys-131, Glu-151 to Gly-159. Polynucleotides encoding said polypeptides are also provided.

The tissue distribution in tonsils, combined with the homology to a 50 kDa glycoprotein of the human erythrocyte membrane protein indicates polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the treatment and diagnosis of hematopoietic related disorders such as anemia, pancytopenia, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia or leukemia since stromal cells are important in the production of cells of hematopoietic lineages. Representative uses are described in the "Immune Activity" and "Infectious Disease" sections below, in Example 11, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, and 27, and elsewhere herein. Briefly, the uses include bone marrow cell ex-vivo culture, bone marrow transplantation, bone marrow reconstitution, radiotherapy or chemotherapy of neoplasia. The gene product may also be involved in lymphopoiesis, therefore, it can be used in immune disorders such as infection, inflammation, allergy, immunodeficiency etc. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, to raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:75 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general

formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1636 of SEQ ID NO:75, b is an integer of 15 to 1650, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:75, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

5 FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 66

In another embodiment, polypeptides comprising the amino acid sequence of the open reading frame upstream of the predicted signal peptide are contemplated by the present invention. Specifically, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence:

10 PRVRTRAPVVPAGHRALSPAGVLLAVPAMLSLDFLDDVRRMNKRQVSLS
VLFFSWLFLSLRGCCGARRTPGFWCEGLSWSDTRVIRFLWRLWPEAALSASLFLTPN (SEQ ID
NO: 418). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also provided.

This gene is expressed primarily in hematopoietic tissues, especially helper T-cells and anergic T-cells.

15 Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, tuberculosis, AIDS, and other immune diseases and/or disorders, particularly infections and/or malignancies. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies
20 directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., haematopoietic, immune, and cancerous, and/or wounded tissues) or
25 bodily fluids (e.g., serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid, and/or lymph) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred polypeptides of the present invention comprise immunogenic
30 epitopes shown in SEQ ID NO: 195 as residues: Asp-9 to Gln-17. Polynucleotides encoding said polypeptides are also provided.

The tissue distribution in immune cells and tissues indicates polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the diagnosis and treatment of a variety of immune system disorders. Representative uses are described in the "Immune Activity" and "Infectious Disease" sections below, in Example 11, 13, 14, 5 16, 18, 19, 20, and 27, and elsewhere herein. Briefly, the expression of this gene product indicates a role in regulating the proliferation; survival; differentiation; and/or activation of hematopoietic cell lineages, including blood stem cells. This gene product is involved in the regulation of cytokine production, antigen presentation, or other processes suggesting a usefulness in the treatment of cancer (e.g. by boosting 10 immune responses). Since the gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the natural gene product is involved in immune functions. Therefore it is also useful as an agent for immunological disorders including arthritis, asthma, immunodeficiency diseases such as AIDS, leukemia, rheumatoid arthritis, granulomatous disease, inflammatory bowel disease, sepsis, acne, neutropenia, neutrophilia, psoriasis, 15 hypersensitivities, such as T-cell mediated cytotoxicity; immune reactions to transplanted organs and tissues, such as host-versus-graft and graft-versus-host diseases, or autoimmunity disorders, such as autoimmune infertility, lense tissue injury, demyelination, systemic lupus erythematosus, drug induced hemolytic anemia, rheumatoid arthritis, Sjogren's disease, and scleroderma. Moreover, the protein may 20 represent a secreted factor that influences the differentiation or behavior of other blood cells, or that recruits hematopoietic cells to sites of injury. Thus, this gene product is thought to be useful in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological 25 activity, raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly 30 available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:76 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically

excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 2136 of SEQ ID NO:76, b is an integer of 15 to 2150, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:76, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 67

The polypeptide of this gene has been determined to have a transmembrane domain at about amino acid position 15 - 34 of the amino acid sequence referenced in Table 1 for this gene. Moreover, a cytoplasmic tail encompassing amino acids 1 - 14 of this protein has also been determined. Based upon these characteristics, it is believed that the protein product of this gene shares structural features to type II membrane proteins.

This gene is expressed primarily in the fetal liver/spleen, human brain, and retina.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, immune, neurologic, and visual diseases and/or disorders, particularly retinoblastoma as well as other diseases or disorders involving the retina and/or brain. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the neurologic system and in eye development, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., immune, visual, retinal, neural, cancerous, and/or wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., serum, plasma, aqueous humor, vitreous humor, urine, amniotic fluid, synovial fluid and spinal fluid, vitreous and aqueous humors) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred polypeptides of the present invention comprise immunogenic epitopes shown in SEQ ID NO: 196 as residues: Glu-48 to Thr-54. Polynucleotides encoding said polypeptides are also provided.

The tissue distribution in fetal liver/spleen indicates polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the treatment and diagnosis of hematopoietic related disorders such as anemia, pancytopenia, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia or leukemia since stromal cells are important in the production of cells of hematopoietic lineages. Representative uses are described in the "Immune Activity" and "Infectious Disease" sections below, in Example 11, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, and 27, and elsewhere herein. Briefly, the uses include bone marrow cell ex-vivo culture, bone marrow transplantation, bone marrow reconstitution, radiotherapy or chemotherapy of neoplasia. The gene product may also be involved in lymphopoiesis, therefore, it can be used in immune disorders such as infection, inflammation, allergy, immunodeficiency etc. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. Alternatively, representative uses are described in the "Regeneration" and "Hyperproliferative Disorders" sections below, in Example 11, 15, and 18, and elsewhere herein. Briefly, the uses include, but are not limited to the detection, treatment, and/or prevention of Alzheimer's Disease, Parkinson's Disease, Huntington's Disease, Tourette Syndrome, schizophrenia, mania, dementia, paranoia, obsessive compulsive disorder, panic disorder, learning disabilities, ALS, psychoses, autism, and altered behaviors, including disorders in feeding, sleep patterns, balance, and preception. In addition, the gene or gene product may also play a role in the treatment and/or detection of developmental disorders associated with the developing embryo, sexually-linked disorders, or disorders of the cardiovascular system. Alternatively, expression of this gene with in the retina may suggest gene is useful for the diagnosis, treatment, and/or prevention of a variety of eye disorders and/or conditions. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, to raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or

immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, to raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies
5 directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:77 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of
10 the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1578 of SEQ ID NO:77, b is an
15 integer of 15 to 1592, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:77, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 68

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with the
20 glutamate-binding subunit of an N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor complex. The amino acids L-glutamic and L-aspartic acids form the most widespread excitatory transmitter network in mammalian brain. The excitation produced by L-glutamic acid is important in the early development of the nervous system, synaptic plasticity and memory formation, seizures and neuronal degeneration. The receptors activated by L-
25 glutamic acid are a target for therapeutic intervention in neurodegenerative diseases, brain ischaemia and epilepsy. As such, the protein product of this gene may also play a role in the regulation of the nitrous oxide synthase gene which is known to be a vital link in various signal transduction pathways within the brain as well as other tissues (See GenBank No. bbs|61979 and Medline Article No.92049755). Moreover, The
30 translation product of this gene was also shown to have homology to a neural membrane protein 35 (See Genbank Accession No. gb|AAC32463.1| (AF044201); all references available through this accession are hereby incorporated herein by

reference; for example, Mol. Cell. Neurosci. 11 (5), 260-273 (1998)). The polypeptide of this gene has been determined to have two transmembrane domains at about amino acid position 42 - 73, and 75 - 94 of the amino acid sequence referenced in Table 1 for this gene. Based upon these characteristics, it is believed that the protein product of this gene shares structural features to IIIa membrane proteins. When tested against U937 and Jurkat cell lines, supernatants removed from cells containing this gene activated the GAS (gamma activating sequence) promoter element. Thus, it is likely that this gene activates myeloid and T-cells, and to a lesser extent, other cells and tissue cell types, through the JAK-STAT signal transduction pathway. GAS is a promoter element found upstream of many genes which are involved in the Jak-STAT pathway. The Jak-STAT pathway is a large, signal transduction pathway involved in the differentiation and proliferation of cells. Therefore, activation of the Jak-STAT pathway, reflected by the binding of the GAS element, can be used to indicate proteins involved in the proliferation and differentiation of cells.

Preferred polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: HASAWNLLITVFTLS (SEQ ID NO: 419), VYAALGAGVFTLFLALDTQLLMGN (SEQ ID NO: 420), EEYIFGALNIYLDIYIF (SEQ ID NO: 421), and/or WNLILLTVFTLSMAYLTGMLSSYYNT (SEQ ID NO: 422). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also provided.

In another embodiment, polypeptides comprising the amino acid sequence of the open reading frame upstream of the predicted signal peptide are contemplated by the present invention. Specifically, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence:

MAYLTGMLSSYYNTTSVLLCLGITLVCLSVTVFSFQTKFDFTSCQGVLF
VLLMTLFFSGLILAILLPFYVPWLHAVYAALGAGVFTLFLALDTQLLMGNRRHSLSP E EYIFGALNIY
LDIYIFTFFLQLFGTNRE (SEQ ID NO: 242). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also provided.

This gene is expressed primarily in the brain and to a lesser extent in dendritic cells and in the kidney cortex.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are

not limited to, schizophrenia, epilepsy, brain ischaemia, and neurodegenerative diseases. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the nervous system expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. neural, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred polypeptides of the present invention comprise immunogenic epitopes shown in SEQ ID NO: 197 as residues: Ala-12 to Glu-27, Pro-35 to Ser-43, Pro-70 to Gly-79, Ser-92 to Val-98, Pro-166 to Leu-175, Ser-234 to Thr-246.

Polynucleotides encoding said polypeptides are also provided.

The tissue distribution combined with the homology to a known N-methyl-D-aspartate receptor indicates polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the detection, treatment, and/or prevention of neurodegenerative disease states, behavioral disorders, or inflammatory conditions. Representative uses are described in the "Regeneration" and "Hyperproliferative Disorders" sections below, in Example 11, 15, and 18, and elsewhere herein. Briefly, the uses include, but are not limited to the detection, treatment, and/or prevention of Alzheimer's Disease, Parkinson's Disease, Huntington's Disease, Tourette Syndrome, meningitis, encephalitis, demyelinating diseases, peripheral neuropathies, neoplasia, trauma, congenital malformations, spinal cord injuries, ischemia and infarction, aneurysms, hemorrhages, schizophrenia, mania, dementia, paranoia, obsessive compulsive disorder, depression, panic disorder, learning disabilities, ALS, psychoses, autism, and altered behaviors, including disorders in feeding, sleep patterns, balance, and perception. In addition, elevated expression of this gene product in regions of the brain indicates it plays a role in normal neural function. Potentially, this gene product is involved in synapse formation, neurotransmission, learning, cognition, homeostasis, or neuronal differentiation or survival. This protein may play a role in the regulation of cellular division, and may show utility in the diagnosis, treatment,

and/or prevention of developmental diseases and disorders. The protein can also be used to gain new insight into the regulation of cellular growth and proliferation. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, to raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:78 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1565 of SEQ ID NO:78, b is an integer of 15 to 1579, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:78, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 69

The polypeptide of this gene has been determined to have a transmembrane domain at about amino acid position 37 - 62 of the amino acid sequence referenced in Table 1 for this gene. Based upon these characteristics, it is believed that the protein product of this gene shares structural features to Type Ia membrane proteins. The translation product of this gene was also determined to have a conserved peroxidase-I domain located at about amino acid position 15 - 25 of the amino acid sequence referenced in Table 1 for this gene.

Preferred polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: TLSLLVSLHTV (SEQ ID NO: 423). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also provided.

This gene is expressed primarily in the brain.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a

biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, neurological diseases and disorders, a non-limiting example of which includes, epilepsy. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential
5 identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the nervous system expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., neural, cancerous, and/or wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an
10 individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in brain tissue indicates polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the detection, treatment, and/or
15 prevention of neurodegenerative disease states, behavioral disorders, or inflammatory conditions. Representative uses are described in the "Regeneration" and "Hyperproliferative Disorders" sections below, in Example 11, 15, and 18, and elsewhere herein. Briefly, the uses include, but are not limited to the detection, treatment, and/or prevention of Alzheimer's Disease, Parkinson's Disease,
20 Huntington's Disease, Tourette Syndrome, meningitis, encephalitis, demyelinating diseases, peripheral neuropathies, neoplasia, trauma, congenital malformations, spinal cord injuries, ischemia and infarction, aneurysms, hemorrhages, schizophrenia, mania, dementia, paranoia, obsessive compulsive disorder, depression, panic disorder, learning disabilities, ALS, psychoses, autism, and altered behaviors, including
25 disorders in feeding, sleep patterns, balance, and perception. In addition, elevated expression of this gene product in regions of the brain indicates it plays a role in normal neural function. Potentially, this gene product is involved in synapse formation, neurotransmission, learning, cognition, homeostasis, or neuronal differentiation or survival. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine
30 biological activity, to raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may

show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:79 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1382 of SEQ ID NO:79, b is an integer of 15 to 1396, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:79, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 70

When tested against Jurkat cell lines, supernatants removed from cells containing this gene activated the GAS (gamma activating sequence) promoter element. Thus, it is likely that this gene activates T-cells, and to a lesser extent, other cells and tissue cell-types, through the JAK-STAT signal transduction pathway. GAS is a promoter element found upstream of many genes which are involved in the Jak-STAT pathway. The Jak-STAT pathway is a large, signal transduction pathway involved in the differentiation and proliferation of cells. Therefore, activation of the Jak-STAT pathway, reflected by the binding of the GAS element, can be used to indicate proteins involved in the proliferation and differentiation of cells. Additional embodiments of the invention include polypeptides comprising the following amino acid sequences:

MSSSGTSDASPSGSPVLASYKPAPPKDKLPETPRRRMKKSLAPLHPEFEEVYRFGAESRLLLLREPVD
AMPDPTPFLLARESAEVHLIKERPLVIPPIASDRSGEQHSPAREKPKAHVGVVAHRIHHATPPQPARGE
DPGGRPGERRQGGEALRDGQNCVKPAVPHPALSMHCEHHWEISATPFLFNPMAKHFSHLPTHSPSAS
LALFFTPKYDRVPAAEYVFPNCCGQTPVCRIACF (SEQ ID NO: 424); MSSSGTSDASPSGSPV
LASYKPAPPKDKLPETPRRRMKKSLAPLHPEFEEVYRFGAESRLLLLREPVDAMPDPTPFLLARESAE
(SEQ ID NO: 425); VHLIKERPLVIPPIASDRSGEQHSPAREKPKAHVGVVAHRIHHATPPQPAR
GEDPGGRPGERR (SEQ ID NO: 426); QGGEALRDGQNCVKPAVPHPALSMHCEHHWEISAT
PFLFNPMAKHFSHLPTHSPSASLALFFTPKYDRVPAAEYVFPNCCGQTPVCRIACF (SEQ ID NO:

427); KRASQPPCTRNLKRSTD SGQRAGNSFCGNQWMLCPTPPHFCWLGSPPRSTSSSKRGPSSS (SEQ ID NO: 428); and PPSPTTEAASSTARPAKSRTTRPTSGWHIGSTTPRRSQPEVKTLAV DQVNGGKVVRKHSGTDRTV (SEQ ID NO: 429). Additional embodiments are directed to polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides.

- 5 The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is believed to reside on chromosome 12. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 12.

 This gene is expressed primarily in Endometrial Tumor, fetal liver, Hypothalamus, Larynx carcinoma III, Prostate Cancer.

- 10 Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, endometrial tumor, larynx carcinoma III, prostate cancer, in addition to other proliferative diseases and/or disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies
- 15 directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the reproductive, hepatic, and pulmonary systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., hepatic, developmental, differentiating,
- 20 proliferative, and cancerous, and/or other tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid, pulmonary surfactant) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

- 25 Preferred polypeptides of the present invention comprise immunogenic epitopes shown in SEQ ID NO: 199 as residues: Ala-62 to Tyr-71. Polynucleotides encoding said polypeptides are also provided.

- The tissue distribution in tumors of endometrium, larynx, and prostate origins, combined with the detected GAS biological activity, indicates that polynucleotides
- 30 and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for diagnosis and intervention of these tumors, in addition to other tumors where expression has been indicated. The expression within cellular sources marked by proliferating cells indicates this protein

may play a role in the regulation of cellular division, and may show utility in the diagnosis, treatment, and/or prevention of developmental diseases and disorders, including cancer, and other proliferative conditions. Representative uses are described in the "Hyperproliferative Disorders" and "Regeneration" sections below and

5 elsewhere herein. Briefly, developmental tissues rely on decisions involving cell differentiation and/or apoptosis in pattern formation. Alternatively, the tissue distribution within liver tissue indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the detection and treatment of liver disorders and cancers (e.g. hepatoblastoma, jaundice, hepatitis, liver metabolic diseases and

10 conditions that are attributable to the differentiation of hepatocyte progenitor cells). In addition the expression in fetus would suggest a useful role for the protein product in developmental abnormalities, fetal deficiencies, pre-natal disorders and various would-healing models and/or tissue trauma. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, to raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate

15 cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly

20 available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:80 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or

25 more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1216 of SEQ ID NO:80, b is an integer of 15 to 1230, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:80, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

30 **FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 71**

In another embodiment, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: MWNPNAGQPGPNPYPPNIGCPGGSNPAHPPPINPPFPFGPCPPPPGAPHGN

PAFPPGGPPHPVPQPGYPGCQPLGPYPPYPPAPGIPPVNPLAPGMVGPVAVDVKMKQKKMKKAHKKM
 HKHQKHKKYHKHKGKSSSSSSSSSSSDSD (SEQ ID NO: 430); RVGPDADAWAQQAVERLE
 DTPKHVESQCRAARAKSISPQYWVPWRFQSCPPPTY (SEQ ID NO: 431); STLSPRLSSSPR
 SSPWQSSFPWRWAPSSCATARVSRMPTVGSPLSSIPTACPNPSCESLGSWHGWTSSDSRQEDAEENEE
 5 SS (SEQ ID NO: 432); MPGSQGGIHIPILGALEVPILPTHLLIHPFPQAPVLLPQELPMA
 IQLSPQVGPLILCHSQGIQDANRWVPTLLHTHRLPLESLL (SEQ ID NO: 433); and/or
 MASIPPLPPPLPAVILTEYRPWTLPSSLTSSALPSSFRCHVVLGECSPCAPHPLXPPEHPAVEP
 (SEQ ID NO: 434). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also provided.

This gene is expressed primarily in bone marrow and primary dendritic cells,
 10 in addition to macrophages.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as
 reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a
 biological sample and for diagnosis of immune and haematopoietic diseases and/or
 disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are
 15 useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the
 tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells,
 particularly of the immune, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower
 levels is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., haematopoietic,
 immune, and cancerous, and/or other tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., serum, plasma,
 20 urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid, and/or lymph) or another tissue or cell sample
 taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene
 expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an
 individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in bone marrow indicates polynucleotides and
 25 polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the treatment and diagnosis of
 hematopoietic related disorders such as anemia, pancytopenia, leukopenia,
 thrombocytopenia or leukemia since stromal cells are important in the production of
 cells of hematopoietic lineages. Representative uses are described in the "Immune
 Activity" and "Infectious Disease" sections below, in Example 11, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19,
 30 20, and 27, and elsewhere herein. Briefly, the uses include bone marrow cell ex-vivo
 culture, bone marrow transplantation, bone marrow reconstitution, radiotherapy or
 chemotherapy of neoplasia. The gene product may also be involved in lymphopoiesis,
 therefore, it can be used in immune disorders such as infection, inflammation, allergy,

immunodeficiency etc. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, to raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:81 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b; where a is any integer between 1 to 1125 of SEQ ID NO:81, b is an integer of 15 to 1139, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:81, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

20 FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 72

In another embodiment, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence:

PRHTYWGIIWLVPAAAMASPHSHPAQGVLPQPPGPQPRWEDRVALGTRGRSPGAYLTESAPQQASTTPGPPT
CHGKVGSEAWLGAAPGPLPTHPSHYAIRVPSNICSCPGASSAPALRGVVRQPPGPQNPRQGGRRGTRA
25 SPVGSLEFCV (SEQ ID NO: 435); MFAVLPAVEGRATPHQDRTCYPSSRPWPSQPSPRGSM
PVPRPGAARGQLDGHVQGGWALQWGGPPAPAVYRRMALPPRAAGSYLDRKCPHPLPGARLCPGLPL
(SEQ ID NO: 436); VFGAVFLTTPSHDLATPTGASGWCLLPWPAPTTLHHRGSCSPQAHSLVG
RTGWFWQEGGAQGLTSLRVLPSSRHPLPQGPVHMARLVVNGPGWEQPLAHCPTHLMQFEFQATFAP
ALGPALPQP (SEQ ID NO: 437); HEEPPAGFLRSLWRRSPPEVGARLPNGAFGFSVRCLLCF
30 PPWRAEPPHIRIGRATPPGPGPPASPALCLCQGGQPEGSWMATCRVKAGPCSGAGRQPQQFTDA
WLFLPEQPAATWTGNVLIPSLGPGSALAFLEPILLSLCCLGTPDRGVRVCPSTVFYSRVEERKRKSKS
GVQTPPQ (SEQ ID NO: 438); MATCRVKAGPCSGAGRQPQQFTDAWLFLPEQPAATWTGNVLIP
SLGPGSALAFLEPILLSLCCLGTPDRGVRVCPSTVFYSRVEERKRKSKSGVQTPPQ (SEQ ID NO:
439); MKWFSTQPLWLNTKQRSHRRGPGPPAPLSGVLGSRGLPHHPSQGWGRAGPRAGANVAWNSN

CIVRWVGGQWARGCSQPGPFTTNLAMTCGGPWGSGCLLGSTLSEVSPWAPPSCPQGHVLPTRLWAWGL
 QDPLCRVRVGAGHGSRHQPDAPVGVARSWDGVVRNTAPKTQNKNTTNGRRSPPPTEVGFPELLIFPVSF
 LQPLVSRKSQTGTHAHHGQESRDSTKKGGVHRGRPGQSLAPGRG (SEQ ID NO: 440); KVT DGH
 TRTPRSGVPRQHKERRGSQRKARAEPPREGMRTFFPVQVAAGCSGRKSHASVNCWGWRPAPLQGPALTL
 5 HVAIQLPSGCPWPWHRHRASRAGLAGPGPGPGGVARPILMWGGSALHGGKHSKHRTLKPKAPLGLSLAPT
 SWGGDRRHRDLSPKPAGGSSC (SEQ ID NO: 441); and/or MRTFFPVQVAAGCSGRKSHASV
 NCWGWRPAPLQGPALTLHVAIQLPSGCPWPWHRHRASRAGLAGPGPGPGGVARPILMWGGSALHGGKHS
 KHRTLKPKAPLGLSLAPTSWGGDRRHRDLSPKPAGGSSC (SEQ ID NO: 442).

Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also provided.

10 The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is believed to reside on chromosome
 7. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in
 linkage analysis for chromosome 7.

This gene is expressed primarily in healing wound tissues, macrophage-
 oxLDL, hemangiopericytoma, and CD34+ cells.

15 Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as
 reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a
 biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are
 not limited to, healing wound, and proliferative diseases and/or disorders, particularly
 soft tissue cancers, such as hemangiopericytoma. Similarly, polypeptides and
 20 antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological
 probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of
 disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of healing wounds, expression of
 this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues
 or cell types (e.g., lymph, cancerous, and/or wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g.,
 25 serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid, and/or lymph) or another tissue
 or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the
 standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily
 fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred polypeptides of the present invention comprise immunogenic
 30 epitopes shown in SEQ ID NO: 201 as residues: Met-1 to Gly-6, Arg-23 to Gly-33,
 Arg-60 to Ala-66, Thr-90 to Gly-103, Glu-105 to Trp-112. Polynucleotides encoding
 said polypeptides are also provided.

The tissue distribution within healing wounds indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer and other proliferative disorders. Representative uses are described elsewhere herein. Expression within cellular sources marked by proliferating cells indicates that this protein may play a role in the regulation of cellular division. Additionally, the expression in hematopoietic cells and tissues indicates that this protein may play a role in the proliferation, differentiation, and/or survival of hematopoietic cell lineages. In such an event, this gene is useful in the treatment of lymphoproliferative disorders, and in the maintenance and differentiation of various hematopoietic lineages from early hematopoietic stem and committed progenitor cells. Similarly, embryonic development also involves decisions involving cell differentiation and/or apoptosis in pattern formation. Thus this protein may also be involved in apoptosis or tissue differentiation and could again be useful in cancer therapy. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, to raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:82 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1395 of SEQ ID NO:82, b is an integer of 15 to 1409, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:82, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 73

The translation product of this gene has homology to the Pro-Pol-dUTPase polyprotein of a newly discovered retrovirus. Since this protein also shares homology

to the human HERV-L element, and considering that most retroviruses integrate their proviral form into eukaryotic genomes through a homologous recombination mechanism, this gene is useful in providing protection against retroviral infections or could be used in the development of gene therapy applications (See Genebank
5 Accession No.2065210; all references available through this accession are hereby incorporated by reference herein).

Preferred polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: GLMECLIHRHGSH (SEQ ID NO: 443), and/or STKGMQFILTGITLSGY (SEQ ID NO: 444). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also provided.

10 This gene is expressed primarily in CD34 positive cells.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, immune diseases and/or disorders, particularly viral infections.

15 Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., immune, and cancerous, wounded,
20 and/or other tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid, and/or lymph) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

25 Preferred polypeptides of the present invention comprise immunogenic epitopes shown in SEQ ID NO: 202 as residues: Arg-39 to Thr-49, Leu-52 to Gly-60, Ser-67 to Arg-76, Gln-130 to Phe-137, Ser-139 to His-148. Polynucleotides encoding said polypeptides are also provided.

The tissue distribution in CD34+ immune cells combined with the homology
30 to a retroviral protein indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the diagnosis and treatment of a variety of immune system disorders. Expression of this gene product in immune indicates a role in the regulation

of the proliferation; survival; differentiation; and/or activation of potentially all hematopoietic cell lineages, including blood stem cells. This gene product is involved in the regulation of cytokine production, antigen presentation, or other processes that may also suggest a usefulness in the treatment of cancer e.g. by boosting immune
5 responses.

Since the gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the natural gene product is involved in immune functions. Therefore it is also used as an agent for immunological disorders including arthritis, asthma, immune deficiency diseases such as AIDS, and leukemia. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in
10 the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, to raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as,
15 antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:83 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of
20 the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 700 of SEQ ID NO:83, b is an
25 integer of 15 to 714, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:83, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 74

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with mouse,
30 bovine, and human butyrophilins, which are thought to be important in lactation especially during the latter part of pregnancy. Butyrophilin is a glycoprotein of the immunoglobulin superfamily that is secreted in association with the milk-fat-globule

membrane from mammary epithelial cells (See Genbank Accession No.gb|AAB51034.1, and Geneseq Accession No. W97814; all references available through these accessions are hereby incorporated herein by reference; for example, Mamm. Genome 7 (12), 900-905 (1996)). Based on the sequence similarity, The
5 translation product of this gene is expected to share at least some biological activities with glycoproteins. Such activities are known in the art, some of which are described elsewhere herein.

In another embodiment, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: PRVRALLFARSLRLCRWGAKRLGVASTEAQRGVSFKLEEKTAHSSLALFRD
10 DTGVKYGLVGLEPTKVALNVERFREWAVVLADTAVTSGRHYWEVTVKRSQQFRIGVADVDMRSDSCIGV
DDRSWVFTMPSASGTPCWPTKRLQRLVLSQEVGLLLEVEAQKLSLVDVSQVSVVHTLQTDFRGPVVP
FALWDGELLTHSGLEVPEGL (SEQ ID NO: 445), and/or MSRDSCIGVDDRSWVFTMPSASG
TPCWPTKRLQRLVLSQEVGLLLEVEAQKLSLVDVSQVSVVHTLQTDFRGPVVPFALWDGELLTHSGL
EVPEGL (SEQ ID NO: 446). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also
15 provided.

This gene is expressed primarily in adult heart, LNCAP cell line, OB cell line (HOS fraction), and epididymis, and to a lesser extent in a variety of other cells and tissues.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as
20 reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, coronary disease and heart tumors and reproductive disorders, particularly those of the male reproductive system. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological
25 probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly those of the heart and reproductive system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., cardiovascular, cardiac, reproductive, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., serum, plasma, urine,
30 seminal fluid, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression

level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred polypeptides of the present invention comprise immunogenic epitopes shown in SEQ ID NO: 203 as residues: Gly-30 to Ser-36. Polynucleotides
5 encoding said polypeptides are also provided.

The tissue distribution and homology to butyrophilin indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for for determining the mechanisms underlying mammary-specific gene expression, lactation, and potentially for the production of copious amounts of butyrophilin or
10 heterologous proteins in the milk of transgenic animals. The secreted protein can also be used to determine biological activity, to raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, and as nutritional supplements. It may also have a very wide range of biological activities. Representative uses are described in the "Chemotaxis" and "Binding
15 Activity" sections below, in Examples 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, and 20, and elsewhere herein. Briefly, the protein may possess the following activities: cytokine, cell proliferation/differentiation modulating activity or induction of other cytokines; immunostimulating/immunosuppressant activities (e.g. for treating human immunodeficiency virus infection, cancer, autoimmune diseases and allergy);
20 regulation of hematopoiesis (e.g. for treating anemia or as adjunct to chemotherapy); stimulation or growth of bone, cartilage, tendons, ligaments and/or nerves (e.g. for treating wounds, stimulation of follicle stimulating hormone (for control of fertility); chemotactic and chemokinetic activities (e.g. for treating infections, tumors); hemostatic or thrombolytic activity (e.g. for treating hemophilia, cardiac infarction
25 etc.); anti-inflammatory activity (e.g. for treating septic shock, Crohn's disease); as antimicrobials; for treating psoriasis or other hyperproliferative diseases; for regulation of metabolism, and behavior. Also contemplated is the use of the corresponding nucleic acid in gene therapy procedures. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, to raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to
30 isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies

directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:84 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1083 of SEQ ID NO:84, b is an integer of 15 to 1097, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:84, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 75

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with angiopoietin-2 which is thought to be important in regulation of angiogenesis through the Tie2, or other receptor tyrosine kinase (See Genbank Accession Nos. gb|AAC97965.1| (AF110520), and gb|AAB63189.1| (AF004326); in addition to Geneseq Accession No. R94603; all references available through these accessions are hereby incorporated herein by reference; for example, Science 277 (5322), 55-60 (1997)). Based on the sequence similarity, The translation product of this gene is expected to share at least some biological activities with angiogenic and kinase proteins. Such activities are known in the art, some of which are described elsewhere herein.

In another embodiment, polynucleotides of the invention comprise the following nucleic acid sequence:

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GCACGAGCGGCACGAGCGGATCCTCACACGACTGTGATCCGATTCTTTCCAGCGGCTTCTGCAACCAAG
CGGGTCTTACCCCGGTCTCCGCGTCTCCAGTCTCGCACCTGGAACCCCAACGTCCCCGAGAGTCCC
CGAATCCCCGCTCCCAGGCTACCTAAGAGGATGAGCGGTGCTCCGACGGCCGGGGCAGCCCTGATGCTC
TGCGCCGCCACCGCGTGCTACTGAGCGCTCAGGGCGGACCCGTGCAGTCCAAGTCGCCGCGCTTTGCG
TCCTGGGACGAGATGAATGTCTGGCGCACGGACTCTGCAGCTCGGCCAGGGGCTGCGCGAACACGCG
GAGCGCACCCGAGTCAGCTGAGCGCGCTGGAGCGGCGCTGAGCGCGTGCGGGTCCGCCTGTCAGGGA
ACCGAGGGGTCCACCGACCTCCCGTTAGCCCCCTGAGAGCCGGGTGGACCCTGAGGTCCCTTCACAGCCTG

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CAGACACAACCTCAAGGCTCAGAACAGCAGGATCCAGCAACTCTTCCACAAGGTGGCCCAGCAGCAGCGG
CACCTGGAGAAGCAGCACCTGCGAATTCAGCATCTGCAAAGCCAGTTTGGCCTCCTGGACCACAAGCAC
CTAGACCATGAGGTGGCCAAGCCTGCCCCAAGAAAGAGGCTGCCCCGAGATGGCCCAGCCAGTTGACCCG
GCTCACAATGTGACCCGCTGCACCGGCTGCCCAGGGATTGCCAGGAGCTGTTCCAGGTTGGGGAGAGG
5 CAGAGTGGACTATTTGAAATCCAGCCTCAGGGGTCTCCGCCATTTTGGTGAAGTGCAAGATGACCTCA
GATGGAGGCTGGACAGTAATTCAGAGGCGCCACGATGGCTCAGTGGACTTCAACCGGCCCTGGGAAGCC
TACAAGCGGGGTTTGGGGATCCCCACGGCGAGTTCTGGCTGGGTCTGGAGAAGGTGCATAGCATCACG
GGGGACCGCAACAGCCGCTGGCCGTGCAGCTGCGGGACTGGGATGGCAACGCCGAGTTGCTGCAGTTC
TCCGTGCACCTGGGTGGCGAGGACACGGCCTATAGCCTGCAGCTCACTGCACCCGTGGCCGGCCAGCTG
10 GGCGCCACCACCGTCCCCACCCAGCGGCCTCTCCGTACCCTTCTCCACTTGGGACCAGGATCACGACCTC
CGCAGGGACAAGAACTGCGCCAAGAGCCTCTCTGGAGGCTGGTGGTTTGGCACCTGCAGCCATTCCAAC
CTCAACGGCCAGTACTTCCGCTCCATCCCACAGCAGCGGCAGAAGCTTAAGAAGGGAATCTTCTGGAAG
ACCTGGCGGGGCGCTACTACCGCTGCAGGCCACCACCATGTTGATCCAGCCCATGGCAGCAGAGGCA
GCCTCCTAGCGTCTGGCTGGGCCTGGTCCCAGGCCACGAAAGACGGTGACTCTTGGCTCTGCCCGAG
15 GATGTGGCCGTTCCCTGCCTGGGCAGGGGCTCCAAGGAGGGGCCATCTGGAACTTGTGGACAGAGAAG
AAGACCACGACTGGAGAAGCCCCCTTCTGAGTGACAGGGGGCTGCATGCGTTGCCTCCTGAGATCGAG
GCTGCAGGATATGCTCAGACTCTAGAGGCGTGGACCAAGGGGCATGGAGCTTCACTCCTTGCTGGCCAG
GGAGTTGGGGACTCAGAGGGACCAC'TTGGGGCCAGCCAGACTGGCCTCAATGGCGGACTCAGTCACATT
GACTGACGGGGACCAGGGCTTGTGTGGGTGAGAGCGCCCTCATGGTGCTGGTGCTGTTGTGTGTAGGT
20 CCCCTGGGGACACAAGCAGCGCCAATGGTATCTGGGCGGAGCTCACAGAGTTCTTGAATAAAAGCAA
CCTCAGAACAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA (SEQ ID NO: 447),
and/or
ATGAGCGGTGCTCCGACGGCCGGGGCAGCCCTGATGCTCTGCGCCGCCACCGCCGTGCTACTGAGCGCT
CAGGGCGGACCCGTGCAGTCCAAGTCGCCGCGCTTTGCGTCTTGGGACGAGATGAATGTCTTGGCGCAC
25 GGACTCCTGCAGCTCGGCCAGGGGCTGCGCAACACGCGGAGCGCACCCGAGTCAGCTGAGCGCGCTG
GAGCGGCGCCTGAGCGCGTGCGGGTCCGCCTGTCTAGGGAACCGAGGGGTCCACCGACCTCCCGTTAGCC
CCTGAGAGCCGGGTGGACCCTGAGGTCTTACAGCCTGCAGACACAACCTCAAGGCTCAGAACAGCAGG
ATCCAGCAACTCTTCCACAAGGTGGCCCAGCAGCAGCGGCACCTGGAGAAGCAGCACCTGCGAATTCAG
CATCTGCAAAGCCAGTTTGGCCTCCTGGACCACAAGCACCTAGACCATGAGGTGGCCAAGCCTGCCCCGA
30 AGAAAGAGGCTGCCCCGAGATGGCCCAGCCAGTTGACCCGGCTCACAATGTCAGCCGCTGCACCGGCTG
CCCAGGGATTGCCAGGAGCTGTTCCAGGTGGGGAGAGGCAGAGTGGACTATTTGAAATCCAGCCTCAG
GGGTCTCCGCCATTTTGGTGAAGTGCAAGATGACCTCAGATGGAGGCTGGACAGTAATTCAGAGGCGC
CACGATGGCTCAGTGGACTTCAACCGGCCCTGGGAAGCCTACAAGCGGGGTTTGGGGATCCCCACGGC
GAGTTCTGGCTGGGTCTGGAGAAGGTGCATAGCATCACGGGGACCGCAACAGCCGCTGGCCGTGCAG
35 CTGCGGGACTGGGATGGCAACGCCGAGTTGCTGCAGTTCTCCGTGCACCTGGGTGGCGAGGACACGGCC
TATAGCCTGCAGCTCACTGCACCCGTGGCCGGCCAGCTGGGCGCCACCACCGTCCCACCCAGCGGCTC
TCCGTACCC'TTCTCCACTTGGGACCAGGATCACGACCTCCGCAGGGACAAGAATGCGCCAAGAGCCTC
TCTGGAGGCTGGTGGTTTGGCACCTGCAGCCATTCCAACCTCAACGGCCAGTACTTCCGCTCCATCCCA
CAGCAGCGGCAGAAGCTTAAGAAGGGAATCTTCTGGAAGACCTGGCGGGGCGCTACTACCCGCTGCAG
40 GCCACCACCATGTTGATCCAGCCCATGGCAGCAGAGGCAGCCTCCTAG (SEQ ID NO: 448).

A preferred polypeptide fragment of the invention comprises the following amino acid sequence: MAQWTSTGPGKPTRRGLGIPTASSGWVWRRCIASWGTATAAWPCSCGTGMA TPSCSSPCTWVARTRPIACSSLHPWPASWAPPPSHPAASPYPSPLGTRITTSAGTRTAPRASLEAGGL APAAIPTFNGFPVLPAPSHSSGRSLRRESSGRPAGRYPLQATTMLIQPMAAEAAS (SEQ ID NO:

5 449) . Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also provided.

The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is believed to reside on chromosome 19. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 19.

This gene is expressed primarily in osseous tissues, kidney cortex, bone marrow, larynx carcinoma, and pineal gland, and to a lesser extent in placenta, stromal cells, epithelioid sarcoma, and a variety of other cells and tissues.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, arthritis, kidney and urinary tract disorders, immune cell and system dysfunctions, disorders of the pineal gland and brain, and carcinomas, particularly of the larynx. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly those of the immune, connective, endocrine, and urinary systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred polypeptides of the present invention comprise immunogenic epitopes shown in SEQ ID NO: 204 as residues: Pro-27 to Arg-34, Glu-60 to Gln-65, Cys-80 to Thr-87, Leu-109 to Ile-116, Ala-124 to Gln-133, Lys-158 to Leu-165, Arg-229 to Ser-234, Asp-236 to Trp-241, Thr-266 to Ser-271, Thr-328 to Lys-343, Ser-355 to Tyr-363, Ile-367 to Lys-376, Thr-382 to Tyr-387. Polynucleotides encoding said polypeptides are also provided.

The tissue distribution and homology to angiopoietin-2 indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the regulation of angiogenesis, particularly since angiogenesis is thought to depend on a precise balance of positive and negative regulation. Angiopoietin-1 (Ang1) is an angiogenic factor that signals through the endothelial cell-specific Tie2 receptor tyrosine kinase and, like vascular endothelial growth factor, is essential for normal vascular development in the mouse. Angiopoietin-2 is a naturally occurring antagonist for Angiopoietin-1 and Tie2. Transgenic overexpression of Angiopoietin-2 disrupts blood vessel formation in the mouse embryo. In adult mice and humans, Angiopoietin-2 is expressed only at sites of vascular remodeling. As such, this gene, or antagonists thereof, are useful in the diagnosis and treatment of arthritis, bone growth and remodeling, cancers (particularly those of bone, connective, lymphatic, and vascular tissues), ischaemia, lymphangiogenesis, lymphadenitis, lymphadenoma, lymphadenosis, lymphangitis, lymphangioendothelioma, lymphangioma, lymphangiophlebitis, lymphangiosarcoma, lymphatitis, lymphedema, lymphenteritis, angioma, angiomegaly, angiomyosarcoma, angiomyoma, angiomyolipoma, angiomyoneuroma, angioneuromyoma, angiosarcoma, angiostenosis, angiotectasis, and as a lymphagogue. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, to raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:85 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1917 of SEQ ID NO:85, b is an

integer of 15 to 1931, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:85, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 76

5 The translation product of this gene was shown to have homology to the DPM2 mannosyl transferase gene, which is known to be important in O-linked oligosaccharide glycosylation of proteins. Mutations within this gen have been shown to result in reduced levels of O-glycosylation. Since defects in proper protein glycosylation can result in the development of antigen-specific antibodies to such
10 protein or altered pharmacokinetics (i.e., plasma half-life, in vivo clearance rate, etc.), the protein product of this gene may show utility in the treatment, diagnosis, and/or prevention of various abnormalities involving oligosaccharide metabolism, specifically those associated with O-glycosylation (See Genebank Accession No.R47201).

 Preferred polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid
15 sequence: GHDLPQDAWLRWVLGALCAGGWAVNYLPFFL (SEQ ID NO: 450), and/or FLYHYLPALTFQILLLPV (SEQ ID NO: 451). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also provided.

 The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is believed to reside on chromosome
9. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in
20 linkage analysis for chromosome 9.

 This gene is expressed primarily in brain and melanocytes and to a lesser extent in breast, testis, and colon.

 Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a
25 biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, cancers, particularly of the brain and melanocyte, in addition to neurological disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above
30 tissues or cells, particularly of the brain, central nervous system, PNS, epithelial tissues including other parts of the integumentary system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types

(e.g., neural, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g. lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not
5 having the disorder.

Preferred polypeptides of the present invention comprise immunogenic epitopes shown in SEQ ID NO: 205 as residues: His-31 to Gln-38, Tyr-65 to Ser-71. Polynucleotides encoding said polypeptides are also provided.

The tissue distribution in brain tissue, combined with the homology to a
10 known enzyme involved in oligosaccharide metabolism, indicates polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the detection, treatment, and/or prevention of neurodegenerative disease states, behavioral disorders, or inflammatory conditions. Representative uses are described in the "Regeneration" and "Hyperproliferative Disorders" sections below, in Example 11, 15, and 18, and
15 elsewhere herein. Briefly, the uses include, but are not limited to the detection, treatment, and/or prevention of Alzheimer's Disease, Parkinson's Disease, Huntington's Disease, Tourette Syndrome, meningitis, encephalitis, demyelinating diseases, peripheral neuropathies, neoplasia, trauma, congenital malformations, spinal cord injuries, ischemia and infarction, aneurysms, hemorrhages, schizophrenia,
20 mania, dementia, paranoia, obsessive compulsive disorder, depression, panic disorder, learning disabilities, ALS, psychoses, autism, and altered behaviors, including disorders in feeding, sleep patterns, balance, and perception. In addition, elevated expression of this gene product in regions of the brain indicates it plays a role in normal neural function. Potentially, this gene product is involved in synapse
25 formation, neurotransmission, learning, cognition, homeostasis, or neuronal differentiation or survival. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, to raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may
30 show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:86 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1078 of SEQ ID NO:86, b is an integer of 15 to 1092, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:86, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 77

Preferred polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: DICRLERAVCRDEPSALARALTWRQARAQAGA (SEQ ID NO: 453), XAPATXAW DTVPVPLPRKCQCSGSARSHGAGRSALHSPLEGSRPKVPAGAVGKSLPGQSRPQHCLPPKQPKQCRPGL ELKEGP LLTPTRASVQLSHPACLYWAPLLWIRDPASV (SEQ ID NO: 454), XAPATXAWDTVV PPLPRKCQCSGSARSHGAGRSALHSPLEGSRPKVPAGAVGKSL (SEQ ID NO: 455), PGQSRPQ HCLPPKQPKQCRPGLELKEGP LLTPTRASVQLSHPACLYWAPLLWIRDPASV (SEQ ID NO: 456), and/or MSPLPWPGPLPGGRQGHRLEPCCSSGCAGGPTWPHCSSQSWPMXSARHXGLGHC CPSSP (SEQ ID NO: 452). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also provided.

In another embodiment, polypeptides comprising the amino acid sequence of the open reading frame upstream of the predicted signal peptide are contemplated by the present invention. Specifically, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: DICRLERAVCRDEPSALARALTWRQARAQAGAMLLFGLCWGPYVATLLL SVLAYXQRPPPLXPGTLLSLLSLGSASAAVPMGLGDQRYTAPWRAAQRCLOGLWGRASRDSFGPSI AYHPSSQSSVDLDLN (SEQ ID NO: 457). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also provided.

This gene is expressed primarily in cells of the immune system, including dendritic cells and T cells.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a

biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, diseases and/or disorders affecting the immune system, particularly immunodeficiencies such as AIDS. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential
5 identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., immune, and cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample
10 taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in dendritic and T cells indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the diagnosis, treatment
15 and/or prevention of a variety of immune system disorders. Representative uses are described in the "Immune Activity" and "Infectious Disease" sections below, in Example 11, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, and 27, and elsewhere herein. Expression of this gene product in tonsils indicates a role in the regulation of the proliferation; survival; differentiation; and/or activation of potentially all hematopoietic cell lineages,
20 including blood stem cells. This gene product is involved in the regulation of cytokine production, antigen presentation, or other processes that may also suggest a usefulness in the treatment of cancer e.g., by boosting immune responses.

Since the gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the natural gene product is involved in immune functions. Therefore it is also used as an agent for
25 immunological disorders including arthritis, asthma, immunodeficiency diseases such as AIDS, leukemia, rheumatoid arthritis, granulomatous disease, inflammatory bowel disease, sepsis, acne, neutropenia, neutrophilia, psoriasis, hypersensitivities, such as T-cell mediated cytotoxicity; immune reactions to transplanted organs and tissues, such as host-versus-graft and graft-versus-host diseases, or autoimmunity disorders,
30 such as autoimmune infertility, lense tissue injury, demyelination, systemic lupus erythematosus, drug induced hemolytic anemia, rheumatoid arthritis, Sjogren's disease, scleroderma and tissues. Moreover, the protein may represent a secreted

factor that influences the differentiation or behavior of other blood cells, or that recruits hematopoietic cells to sites of injury. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:87 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 564 of SEQ ID NO:87, b is an integer of 15 to 578, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:87, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 78

Preferred polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: MERVGMESGEMVCGLGSACNNPSDLGQVPVPLWXSVSPVFGXGWNH (SEQ ID NO: 458), MRSFQDVSALEEWGKKDLEPHSLLLLLPLRDLVLVGEIRKQMEGCVWKGWGNPEK WFAVLALPVTRVTLGKSLSLSGXQFLHLYLERVGMGTEVLSSDDL (SEQ ID NO: 459), MHPAGPTFMGSKPIREQQFGPDACLLLLCVAMAGTEASRAAQQCTSQKVRAGQDFS AHSNPXQIQVEKL XPREGQGLAQGHSGCYRQSQDRKPFLRIPSPFPYTTLHLFPDFAKNH (SEQ ID NO: 460), MHPAGPTFMGSKP IREQQFGPDACLLLLCVAMAGTEASRAAQQCTSQKVRAGQDFS AHSNP (SEQ ID NO: 461), PREGQGLAQGHSGCYRQSQDRKPFLRIPSPFPYTTLHLFPDFAKNH (SEQ ID NO: 462), DPRVRKPPTATLTARTRPTTD (SEQ ID NO: 463), and/or AALEASVPAIATQRSSRQASGPNCCSLMGLDPMKVGPGACISWDSVEADQVAGASGGRIEVKGCGMENL XRLHLGSGKGQXX (SEQ ID NO: 464). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also provided.

This gene is expressed primarily in prostate and gall bladder.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, disorders affecting the reproductive and gastrointestinal systems, including cancer. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the reproductive and urogenital systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., reproductive, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, bile, seminal fluid, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred polypeptides of the present invention comprise immunogenic epitopes shown in SEQ ID NO: 207 as residues: Arg-21 to Glu-30. Polynucleotides encoding said polypeptides are also provided.

The tissue distribution in gall bladder indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the diagnosis, prevention, and/or treatment of various metabolic disorders such as Tay-Sachs disease, phenylketonuria, galactosemia, porphyrias, and Hurler's syndrome. In addition, expression of this gene product in the prostate - while likely to be reflective of non-specific expression of a variety of genes in the testes - may nevertheless be indicative of a role for this gene product in normal prostate function, and may implicate this gene product in male fertility, and could even suggest its use as a male contraceptive. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:88 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 685 of SEQ ID NO:88, b is an integer of 15 to 699, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:88, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 79

Preferred polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: GXANPEDSVCILEGFSVTALSILQHLVCHSGAVRLPITVRSGGRFCCWGRKQEPGSQ XSDGD (SEQ ID NO: 466), AVQQQHRVPQTAHCPPLLVGWGPSPHCPHCVQHHRRERSDHL HITLAVGASDWGQALAHQA (SEQ ID NO: 467), PKTLPVISCPGSSVCSKCCQSASQHRHPC LACCWLLSSSPCWRTTTSWHLSSVPTQKAASCCCTCTSHHGLTEWPWRHNGSSWNKRWCGSWLSLVCK SPLPFVTGSNCQCNEVVRLTVMHLRQWLTVRRAGGPRTDQQRRTVRCLRDTVLLHGLSQDKLFLM MHCVEVLHQFDQVMPGVSMILIRGLPDVTDCEEALDDLCAAETDVEDPEVECG (SEQ ID NO: 468), and/or MLHRQWLTVRRAGGPRTDQQRRTVRCLRDTVLLHGLSQDKLFLMMHCVEVL HQFDQVMPGVSMILIRGLPDVTDCEEALDDLCAAETDVEDPEVECG (SEQ ID NO: 465). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also provided.

In another embodiment, polypeptides comprising the amino acid sequence of the open reading frame upstream of the predicted signal peptide are contemplated by the present invention. Specifically, polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: GXANPEDSVCILEGFSVTALSILQHLVCHSGAVRLPITVRSGGRFCCWGRK QEPGSQXSDGDMTSALRGVADDQGHPLKMLLHLLAFSSAATGHLQASVLTQCLKVLKLAENTSCDF LPRFQCVFQVLPKCLSPETPLPSVLLAVELLSSLADHDQLAPQLCSHSEGCLLLLLLYMYITSRPDRVAL ETQWLQLEQEVVWLLAKLGVQ EPLAPSHWLQLPV (SEQ ID NO: 469). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also provided.

The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is believed to reside on chromosome 3. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 3.

This gene is expressed primarily in breast, prostate, and to a lesser extent in testes.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, disorders affecting the reproductive organs of both males and females, especially cancers. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the reproductive system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., reproductive, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, amniotic fluid, seminal fluid, breast milk, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution primarily in breast, prostate, and to a lesser extent in testes indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the diagnosis and treatment of disorders affecting the reproductive organs of males and females, including but not limited to cancers. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, to raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:89 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general

formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1112 of SEQ ID NO:89, b is an integer of 15 to 1126, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:89, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

5 FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 80

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with epsilon-COP which is part of coatamers which are thought to be important in maintaining Golgi structure and in mediating ER-through- Golgi transport, and which can influence normal endocytic recycling of LDL receptors (See Genebank Accession No. gi|2443869 (AC002985); all references available through this accession are hereby incorporated by reference herein).

Preferred polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: MSGQLDARPAALHPQGLAHPLWTCLLPRKGPSEVPQRPPQLWVVSISVLQGQHRGR AGPRDEQSVDVTNTTFLDMAASIYLHDQNPDAALRALHQGDSLEW (SEQ ID NO: 470),
 15 SVDVTNTTFLDMAASIYLHD (SEQ ID NO: 471), QNPDAALRALHQGDSLE (SEQ ID NO: 472), and/or RDSIVAELDREMSR (SEQ ID NO: 473). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also provided.

A preferred polypeptide fragment of the invention comprises the following amino acid sequence: MLGLLLLCTPRAWLTLSGPVCFQGRDPLRSHRGHPSCGS (SEQ ID
 20 NO: 474). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also provided.

This gene is expressed primarily in breast tissue.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are
 25 not limited to, disorders affecting the immune and reproductive systems, particularly of the mammary glands. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune and reproductive systems, expression of
 30 this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., reproductive, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., breast milk, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or

cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred polypeptides of the present invention comprise immunogenic
5 epitopes shown in SEQ ID NO: 209 as residues: Gly-24 to Gln-36, Gly-47 to His-66. Polynucleotides encoding said polypeptides are also provided.

The tissue distribution in breast tissue and homology to epsilon-COP indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the diagnosis and treatment of disorders affecting the immune and reproductive systems,
10 including cancers, which arise from abnormalities in coatomer function, particularly of those tissues actively involved in secretory functions. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, to raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies
15 directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:90 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of
20 the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1023 of SEQ ID NO:90, b is an
25 integer of 15 to 1037, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:90, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 81

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with the highly
30 conserved epoxide hydrolase which is thought to have an important function in the catalysis of potentially toxic or carcinogenic epoxides into their corresponding, inert

diols (See e.g., Genbank Accession No. gi|485136; all references available through this accession are hereby incorporated by reference herein).

Preferred polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: HGFPEFWYSWR (SEQ ID NO: 475), ASHWLQQDQP (SEQ ID NO: 476),
5 PINHYRNIF (SEQ ID NO: 477), YPEVMVKLI (SEQ ID NO: 478),
PEFWYSWRYQLREF (SEQ ID NO: 479), HDWGGMIAW (SEQ ID NO: 480).

Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also provided.

This gene is expressed primarily in benign and malignant prostate tissue.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as
10 reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, disorders of the prostate and liver, particularly cancers. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For
15 a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the reproductive system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., hepatic, prostate, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, seminal fluid, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an
20 individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred polypeptides of the present invention comprise immunogenic epitopes shown in SEQ ID NO: 210 as residues: Gln-38 to Pro-49, Glu-104 to Tyr-
25 109, His-127 to Lys-132, Thr-236 to Cys-243, Gln-328 to Asp-333, Lys-344 to Asp-351. Polynucleotides encoding said polypeptides are also provided.

The tissue distribution in tumors of prostate origins indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for diagnosis and intervention of these tumors, in addition to other tumors where expression has
30 been indicated. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional

supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues. Alternatively, homology to epoxide hydrolase indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the detection and treatment of liver disorders and cancers (e.g., hepatoblastoma, jaundice, hepatitis, liver metabolic diseases and conditions that are attributable to the differentiation of hepatocyte progenitor cells). In addition the expression in fetus would suggest a useful role for the protein product in developmental abnormalities, fetal deficiencies, pre-natal disorders and various wound-healing models and/or tissue trauma.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:91 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1302 of SEQ ID NO:91, b is an integer of 15 to 1316, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:91, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

20

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 82

This gene is expressed primarily in merkel cells.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, disorders of the immune system. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g. immune, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g. lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample

taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred polypeptides of the present invention comprise immunogenic epitopes shown in SEQ ID NO: 211 as residues: Lys-23 to Lys-29. Polynucleotides encoding said polypeptides are also provided.

The tissue distribution indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the diagnosis and treatment of a variety of immune system disorders. Expression of this gene product in immune tissue indicates a role in the regulation of the proliferation; survival; differentiation; and/or activation of potentially all hematopoietic cell lineages, including blood stem cells. This gene product is involved in the regulation of cytokine production, antigen presentation, or other processes that may also suggest a usefulness in the treatment of cancer e.g. by boosting immune responses.

Since the gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the natural gene product is involved in immune functions. Therefore it is also used as an agent for immunological disorders including arthritis, asthma, immune deficiency diseases such as AIDS, and leukemia. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tumors and tissues. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tumors and tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:92 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1007 of SEQ ID NO:92, b is an

integer of 15 to 1021, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:92, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 83

5 This gene is expressed primarily in liver tissue, particularly hepatomas.

 Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, disorders of the liver, including cancers. Similarly, polypeptides and
10 antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the hepatic and hematopoietic systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., hepatic, cancerous and wounded tissues)
15 or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, bile, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

 Preferred polypeptides of the present invention comprise immunogenic
20 epitopes shown in SEQ ID NO: 212 as residues: Met-1 to Ser-7, His-66 to Phe-72. Polynucleotides encoding said polypeptides are also provided.

 The tissue distribution in liver indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the detection and treatment of liver disorders and cancers (e.g., hepatoblastoma, jaundice, hepatitis, liver metabolic diseases and
25 conditions that are attributable to the differentiation of hepatocyte progenitor cells). In addition the expression in fetus would suggest a useful role for the protein product in developmental abnormalities, fetal deficiencies, pre-natal disorders and various would-healing models and/or tissue trauma. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate
30 cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed

against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:93 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1246 of SEQ ID NO:93, b is an integer of 15 to 1260, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:93, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 84

Preferred polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: GSLPPKPIYLVVPR (SEQ ID NO: 481). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also provided.

This gene is expressed primarily in skin.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, disorders affecting the skin, such as melanoma and wound healing, in addition to other disorders affecting the integumentary system. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system and skin, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., epithelial, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred polypeptides of the present invention comprise immunogenic epitopes shown in SEQ ID NO: 213 as residues: Cys-56 to Pro-73, Pro-83 to Lys-92. Polynucleotides encoding said polypeptides are also provided.

- The tissue distribution in skin and skin melanoma indicates that
- 5 polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for diagnosis and intervention of various skin disorders including skin tumors, in addition to other tumors where expression has been indicated. Representative uses are described in the "Biological Activity", "Hyperproliferative Disorders", "Infectious Disease", and "Regeneration" sections below, in Example 11, 19, and 20, and elsewhere herein.
- 10 Briefly, the protein is useful in detecting, treating, and/or preventing congenital disorders (i.e. nevi, moles, freckles, Mongolian spots, hemangiomas, port-wine syndrome), integumentary tumors (i.e. keratoses, Bowen's disease, basal cell carcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, malignant melanoma, Paget's disease, mycosis fungoides, and Kaposi's sarcoma), injuries and inflammation of the skin (i.e. wounds,
- 15 rashes, prickly heat disorder, psoriasis, dermatitis), atherosclerosis, urticaria, eczema, photosensitivity, autoimmune disorders (i.e., lupus erythematosus, vitiligo, dermatomyositis, morphea, scleroderma, pemphigoid, and pemphigus), keloids, striae, erythema, petechiae, purpura, and xanthelasma. In addition, such disorders may predispose increased susceptibility to viral and bacterial infections of the skin (i.e.,
- 20 cold sores, warts, chickenpox, molluscum contagiosum, herpes zoster, boils, cellulitis, erysipelas, impetigo, tinea, athlete's foot, and ringworm). Moreover, the protein product of this gene may also be useful for the treatment or diagnosis of various connective tissue disorders (i.e., arthritis, trauma, tendonitis, chondromalacia and inflammation, etc.), autoimmune disorders (i.e., rheumatoid arthritis, lupus,
- 25 scleroderma, dermatomyositis, etc.), dwarfism, spinal deformation, joint abnormalities, and chondrodysplasias (i.e. spondyloepiphyseal dysplasia congenita, familial osteoarthritis, Atelosteogenesis type II, metaphyseal chondrodysplasia type Schmid). Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify
- 30 agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:94 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically
5 excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 976 of SEQ ID NO:94, b is an integer of 15 to 990, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide
10 residues shown in SEQ ID NO:94, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 85

When tested against kidney K562 cell lines, supernatants removed from cells containing this gene activated the interferon-sensitive responsive element (ISRE)
15 pathway. Thus, it is likely that this gene activates kidney or endothelial cells through the ISRE signal transduction pathway. ISRE is a promoter element found upstream in many genes which are involved in the Jaks-STAT pathway. The Jaks-STAT pathway is a large, signal transduction pathway involved in the differentiation and proliferation of cells. Therefore, activation of the Jaks-STATs pathway, reflected by the binding of
20 the ISRE element, can be used to indicate proteins involved in the proliferation and differentiation of cells. This gene maps to chromosome 10, and therefore, is used as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 10.

This gene is expressed primarily in placenta, and to a lesser extent in many other tissues or cells.

25 Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, vascular disease including occlusion of vessels and arteries. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing
30 immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the vascular system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in

certain tissues or cell types (e.g., reproductive, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, amniotic fluid, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred polypeptides of the present invention comprise immunogenic epitopes shown in SEQ ID NO: 214 as residues: His-58 to Gly-68, Thr-76 to Arg-81. Polynucleotides encoding said polypeptides are also provided.

The tissue distribution in placenta combined with the biological activity data indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer and other proliferative disorders. Expression within highly vascularized tissue and other cellular sources marked by proliferating cells indicates that this protein may play a role in the regulation of cellular division. Additionally, the expression in placenta indicates that this protein may play a role in the proliferation, differentiation, and/or survival of hematopoietic cell lineages. In such an event, this gene is useful in the treatment of lymphoproliferative disorders, and in the maintenance and differentiation of various hematopoietic lineages from early hematopoietic stem and committed progenitor cells. Similarly, embryonic development also involves decisions involving cell differentiation and/or apoptosis in pattern formation. Thus this protein may also be involved in apoptosis or tissue differentiation and could again be useful in cancer therapy. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, to raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:95 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or

more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1696 of SEQ ID NO:95, b is an integer of 15 to 1710, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:95, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

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FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 86

This gene is Apolipoprotein M (See, e.g., Genbank Accession No. gb|AAD18084.1|(AF129756) and gb|AAD11443.1|(AF118393); all references available through these accessions are hereby incorporated by reference herein). The protein components of human lipoproteins, apolipoproteins, allow the redistribution of cholesterol from the arterial wall to other tissues and exert beneficial effects on systems involved in the development of arterial lesions, like inflammation and hemostasis.

10

The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is believed to reside on chromosome 6. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 6.

15

This gene is expressed primarily in fetal liver, fetal spleen, and to a lesser extent in adult liver, hepatocellular tumors, retina and testis.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, proliferative disorders of the blood and tumors of the liver or disorders of lipid metabolism. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune, metabolic, and hepatic systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., liver, hematopoietic, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., bile, lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

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Preferred polypeptides of the present invention comprise immunogenic epitopes shown in SEQ ID NO: 215 as residues: Glu-106 to Lys-120, Glu-136 to Tyr-141, Asn-148 to Pro-154. Polynucleotides encoding said polypeptides are also provided.

- 5 The tissue distribution of the gene product, ApoM, in fetal liver, and adult liver indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of lipid metabolism disorders, including but not limited to, vascular disease, such as coronary artery disease, arteriosclerosis, and/or atherosclerosis. Additionally, The tissue distribution in fetal
- 10 liver and spleen indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the diagnosis and treatment of a variety of immune system disorders. Representative uses are described in the "Immune Activity" and "Infectious Disease" sections below, in Example 11, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, and 27, and elsewhere herein. Briefly, the expression of this gene product in fetal tissues indicates a role in
- 15 regulating the proliferation; survival; differentiation; and/or activation of potentially all hematopoietic cell lineages, including blood stem cells. This gene product is involved in the regulation of cytokine production, antigen presentation, or other processes that may also suggest a usefulness in the treatment of cancer e.g., by boosting immune responses.
- 20 Since the gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the natural gene product is involved in immune functions. Therefore it is also used as an agent for immunological disorders including arthritis, asthma, immune deficiency diseases such as AIDS, and leukemia. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and
- 25 in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, to raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or
- 30 immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues. Alternatively, expression within liver tissues indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the detection and treatment of liver disorders and cancers (e.g.

hepatoblastoma, jaundice, hepatitis, liver metabolic diseases and conditions that are attributable to the differentiation of hepatocyte progenitor cells). In addition the expression in fetus would suggest a useful role for the protein product in developmental abnormalities, fetal deficiencies, pre-natal disorders and various
5 would-healing models and/or tissue trauma.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:96 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically
10 excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 767 of SEQ ID NO:96, b is an integer of 15 to 781, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide
15 residues shown in SEQ ID NO:96, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 87

This gene is expressed primarily in LPS treated neutrophils.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as
20 reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, chronic or acute inflammatory disease, and hematopoietic disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell
25 type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., hematopoietic, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such
30 a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in neutrophils indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the treatment and diagnosis of hematopoietic related disorders such as anemia, pancytopenia, leukopenia, thrombocytopenia or leukemia since stromal cells are important in the production of cells of hematopoietic lineages. Representative uses are described in the "Immune Activity" and "Infectious Disease" sections below, in Example 11, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, and 27, and elsewhere herein. Briefly, the uses include bone marrow cell ex-vivo culture, bone marrow transplantation, bone marrow reconstitution, radiotherapy or chemotherapy of neoplasia. The gene product may also be involved in lymphopoiesis, therefore, it can be used in immune disorders such as infection, inflammation, allergy, immunodeficiency, etc. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, to raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:97 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1099 of SEQ ID NO:97, b is an integer of 15 to 1113, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:97, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

30 FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 88

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with prolylcarboxypeptidase which is thought to be important in the processing of

bioactive peptides like angiotensin and bradykinin (See Genbank Accession No. gb|AAA99891.1|; all references available through this accession are hereby incorporated by reference herein).

Preferred polypeptides comprise the following amino acid sequence:

5 LVFAEHRYYGKSLPFG (SEQ ID NO: 482), EQALADFAEL (SEQ ID NO: 483),
GGSYGGMLSAYLRMKYPH (SEQ ID NO: 484), NIIFSNGNLDPWAGGG (SEQ ID NO:
485), AMMDYPYPTDFLGPLPANPVKV (SEQ ID NO: 486), and/or FYTGNEGD (SEQ
ID NO: 487). Also preferred are the polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides.

An additional preferred polypeptide fragment of the invention comprises the
10 following amino acid sequence:

MGSAPWAPVLLLLALGLRGLQAGARSGPRLPGALLPAASGPLQLRALRQQDL
PSALPGVGQVLGPGRGHLLHWERGRRVGLRQQLGLRRGLAAERGALLVFAEHRYYGKSLPFGAQSTQ
RGHTELLTVEQALADFAELLRALRRDLGAQDAPAIAFGGSYGGMLSAYLRMKYPHVLVAGALAASAPVLS
VAGLGDSNQFFRDVTADFEQSPKCTQGVREAFRQIKDLFLQGAYDTRWEFGTCQPLSDEKDLTQLFM
15 FARNAPTVLAMMDYPYPTDFLGPLPANPVKVGCDRLLEAQRITGLRALAGLVYNASGSEHCYDIYRLY
HSCADPTGCGTGPDAWDYQACTEINLTFASNNVTDMFPDLPTDELQRQYCLDTGWVWPRPDWLLTS
FWGGDLRAASNIIFSNGNLDPWAGGGIRRNLASVIAVTIQGGAHHLDRASHPEDPASVVEARKLEAT
IIGEWVKAARREQQPALRGGPRLSL (SEQ ID NO: 488). Polynucleotides encoding these
polypeptides are also provided.

20 This gene is expressed primarily in uterine cancer, testis, and to a lesser extent
in lymph nodes, dendritic cells and HL60 cell line.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as
reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a
biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are
25 not limited to, uterine cancer, reproductive, and immune disorders. Similarly,
polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing
immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For
a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the reproductive
system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely
30 detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., reproductive, cancerous and wounded
tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., amniotic fluid, seminal fluid, lymph, serum, plasma,
urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an
individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e.,

the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred polypeptides of the present invention comprise immunogenic epitopes shown in SEQ ID NO: 217 as residues: Gly-23 to Ala-30, Pro-44 to Phe-54,
5 Glu-69 to Pro-77, Gln-142 to His-148, Phe-232 to Gly-242, Pro-271 to Leu-278, Ser-340 to Asp-347, Pro-365 to Asp-371, Asp-398 to Leu-406, Arg-500 to Pro-505. Polynucleotides encoding said polypeptides are also provided.

The tissue distribution in uterine cancer and homology to prolylcarboxypeptidase indicates that the protein product of this gene would be useful
10 for diagnosis, treatment and prevention of diseases associated with the reproductive system including uterine cancer, as well as, cardiovascular diseases where prolylcarboxypeptidases primary substrate, angiotension, has its greatest effect. In addition, the putative location of prolylcarboxypeptidase within the lysosomal compartment of cells indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding
15 to this gene are useful for the diagnosis, prevention, and/or treatment of various metabolic disorders such as Tay-Sachs disease, phenylketonuria, galactosemia, porphyrias, and Hurler's syndrome. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, to raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to
20 its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are
25 related to SEQ ID NO:98 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general
30 formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1709 of SEQ ID NO:98, b is an integer of 15 to 1723, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:98, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 89

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with the human CGI-06 protein (See, e.g. Genbank Accession No.

- 5 gb|AAD27715.1|AF132940_1 (AF132940); all references available through this accession are hereby incorporated by reference herein). When tested against the myeloid cell line, U937, supernatants removed from cells containing this gene activated the GAS (gamma activation site) pathway. Thus, it is likely that this gene activates myeloid cells through the Jaks-STAT signal transduction pathway. The GAS
10 (gamma activation site) is a promoter element found upstream in many genes which are involved in the Jaks-STAT pathway. The Jaks-STAT pathway is a large, signal transduction pathway involved in the differentiation and proliferation of cells. Therefore, activation of the Jaks-STATs pathway, reflected by the binding of the GAS element, can be used to indicate proteins involved in the proliferation and
15 differentiation of cells.

The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is believed to reside on chromosome 20. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 20.

- This gene is expressed primarily in various tumors including endometrial
20 tumors, adenocarcinoma, breast cancer, osteosarcoma, chondrosarcoma, uterine and pancreas tumors and to a lesser extent in embryonic tissues.

- Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are
25 not limited to, identification and treatment of many types of solid tumors. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the major organs, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in
30 certain tissues or cell types (e.g., skeletal, reproductive, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., breast milk, lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such

a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

Preferred polypeptides of the present invention comprise immunogenic epitopes shown in SEQ ID NO: 218 as residues: Pro-25 to Arg-31, Thr-52 to Val-63,
5 Asn-129 to Lys-135, Gln-197 to Trp-202, Thr-230 to Glu-236, Pro-242 to Tyr-248, Leu-280 to Pro-291, Ser-348 to Ser-356, Pro-362 to Gln-368, Thr-398 to His-406, Trp-430 to Leu-435, Glu-499 to Gly-504. Polynucleotides encoding said polypeptides are also provided.

The tissue distribution in solid tumors combined with the GAS-element
10 activity indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the diagnosis and treatment of cancer and other proliferative disorders. Expression within embryonic tissue and other cellular sources marked by proliferating cells indicates that this protein may play a role in the regulation of cellular division. Representative uses are described in the "Hyperproliferative Disorders" and
15 "Regeneration" sections below and elsewhere herein. Briefly, developmental tissues rely on decisions involving cell differentiation and/or apoptosis in pattern formation. Dysregulation of apoptosis can result in inappropriate suppression of cell death, as occurs in the development of some cancers, or in failure to control the extent of cell death, as is believed to occur in acquired immunodeficiency and certain
20 neurodegenerative disorders, such as spinal muscular atrophy (SMA). Because of potential roles in proliferation and differentiation, this gene product may have applications in the adult for tissue regeneration and the treatment of cancers. It may also act as a morphogen to control cell and tissue type specification. Therefore, the polynucleotides and polypeptides of the present invention are useful in treating,
25 detecting, and/or preventing said disorders and conditions, in addition to other types of degenerative conditions. Thus this protein may modulate apoptosis or tissue differentiation and is useful in the detection, treatment, and/or prevention of degenerative or proliferative conditions and diseases.

The protein is useful in modulating the immune response to aberrant
30 polypeptides, as may exist in proliferating and cancerous cells and tissues. The protein can also be used to gain new insight into the regulation of cellular growth and proliferation. Additionally, the expression in hematopoietic cells and tissues indicates

that this protein may play a role in the proliferation, differentiation, and/or survival of hematopoietic cell lineages. In such an event, this gene is useful in the treatment of lymphoproliferative disorders, and in the maintenance and differentiation of various hematopoietic lineages from early hematopoietic stem and committed progenitor
5 cells. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, to raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

10 Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:99 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is
15 cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 2073 of SEQ ID NO:99, b is an integer of 15 to 2087, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:99, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

20

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 90

This gene is expressed primarily in brain medulloblastoma cells.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a
25 biological sample and for diagnosis of brain medulloblastoma and other neurological disorders. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the central nervous system, expression of this gene at significantly
30 higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., neural, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an

individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in medulloblastoma indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the detection, treatment, and/or prevention of neurodegenerative disease states, behavioral disorders, or inflammatory conditions. Representative uses are described in the "Regeneration" and "Hyperproliferative Disorders" sections below, in Example 11, 15, and 18, and elsewhere herein. Briefly, the uses include, but are not limited to the detection, treatment, and/or prevention of Alzheimer's Disease, Parkinson's Disease, Huntington's Disease, Tourette Syndrome, schizophrenia, mania, dementia, paranoia, obsessive compulsive disorder, panic disorder, learning disabilities, ALS, psychoses, autism, and altered behaviors, including disorders in feeding, sleep patterns, balance, and preception. In addition, the gene or gene product may also play a role in the treatment and/or detection of developmental disorders associated with the developing embryo or disorders of the cardiovascular system. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tumors and tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:100 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 737 of SEQ ID NO:100, b is an integer of 15 to 751, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:100, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 91

This gene maps to the chromosome X, and therefore, is used as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome X.

Preferred polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: CSVFPPSLWFYLPVFDGDVQ (SEQ ID NO: 489), GVSLPLLGDASQLGYLGVRDALEEALCLFSDVQLCAGRTSALFKAXRQGRSLQRIILLPFVWLCPAPQRWSLQRQAGLLELRWAPPS SSFLAALFTPSSLGNGGRPSPSLTAXLQFDLRLLC (SEQ ID NO: 490), and/or VCRGFCC
5 LLFGCALPPRGVYRGRQASLNCGGLHRVRVSWPLCLPPQASAMVGA PPPASLPXCSLISDCCASN
(SEQ ID NO: 491). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also provided.

This gene is expressed primarily in spleen from chronic lymphocytic leukemia patients.

10 Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, chronic lymphocytic leukemia, and other immune disorders, particularly proliferative diseases. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to
15 these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., immune, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum,
20 plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in spleen from chronic lymphocytic leukemia patients
25 indicates that polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the diagnosis and treatment of a variety of immune system disorders.

Representative uses are described in the "Immune Activity" and "Infectious Disease" sections below, in Example 11, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, and 27, and elsewhere herein. Briefly, the expression of this gene product in leukemia cells indicates a role in the
30 regulation of the proliferation; survival; differentiation; and/or activation of potentially all hematopoietic cell lineages, including blood stem cells. This gene product is involved in the regulation of cytokine production, antigen presentation, or

other processes that may also suggest a usefulness in the treatment of cancer e.g., by boosting immune responses.

Since the gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the natural gene product is involved in immune functions. Therefore it is also used as an agent for immunological disorders including arthritis, asthma, immune deficiency diseases such as AIDS, and leukemia. In addition, this gene product may have commercial utility in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:101 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1209 of SEQ ID NO:101, b is an integer of 15 to 1223, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:101, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

25 FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 92

The translation product of this gene was shown to have homology to the human reverse transcriptase gene (See e.g., Genbank Accession No. gi|439877; all references available through this accession are hereby incorporated by reference herein).

30 Preferred polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: MSHKHMRRSATSYYIRERQIKIIVRYHYTPIMTT (SEQ ID NO: 492), IRERQIKIIVRYHYTP (SEQ ID NO: 493), KKTCTMFIATLFT (SEQ ID NO: 494), SVASVFIP

LKVSVTKQFIFFXFFFLRRSLAPAWVAERXTSQETKQNKKTPQLRGKVAHACDPITLGRRWEVGESL
EARSPTS (SEQ ID NO: 496) and/or EKIFAKHLSVKGL (SEQ ID NO: 495).

Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also provided.

This gene is expressed primarily in microvascular endothelial cells.

5 Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as
reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a
biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are
not limited to, various diseases of the cardiovascular and circulatory systems.
Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in
10 providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell
type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the
cardiovascular system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels
is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., vascular, cancerous and
wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid
15 and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such
a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in
healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

 The tissue distribution in microvascular endothelial cells combined with the
homology to the conserved human gene for reverse transcriptase indicates that
20 polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the
diagnosis and treatment of cancer and other proliferative disorders, particularly
vascular disorders. Representative uses are described in the "Immune Activity" and
"Infectious Disease" sections below, in Example 11, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, and 27,
and elsewhere herein. Alternatively expression within microvascular tissue, a tissue
25 marked by proliferating cells, indicates that this protein may play a role in the
regulation of cellular division. As such, this protein may play a role in the
proliferation, differentiation, and/or survival of hematopoietic cell lineages. In such
an event, this gene is useful in the treatment of lymphoproliferative disorders, and in
the maintenance and differentiation of various hematopoietic lineages from early
30 hematopoietic stem and committed progenitor cells. Similarly, embryonic
development also involves decisions involving cell differentiation and/or apoptosis in
pattern formation. Thus this protein may also be involved in apoptosis or tissue

differentiation and could again be useful in cancer therapy. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, to raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:102 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 996 of SEQ ID NO:102, b is an integer of 15 to 1010, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:102, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 93

The translation product of this gene shares sequence homology with the Y43F4B.5 protein from *Caenorhabditis elegans* (See Genebank Accession No. gnl|PID|e1247424 (AL021481)). Moreover, the translation product also shares homology to phosphoglucomutase proteins (See Genbank Accession No. emb|CAA16334.1| (AL021481)). Based on the sequence similarity, The translation product of this gene is expected to share at least some biological activities with phosphoglucomutase proteins. Such activities are known in the art, some of which are described elsewhere herein.

Preferred polypeptides of the invention comprise the following amino acid sequence: ARGKTVLFAFEEAIGYMCCPFVLDKDGVSAAVISAELASFLATKNLSLSQQLKAIYVEYG YHITKASYFICHQETIKKLFENLRNYDGKNYPKACGKFEISAIRDLTTGYDDSQPDKKAVLPTSKSS QMITFTFANGGVATMRTSGTEPKIKYYAELCAPPGNSDPEQLKKELNELVSAIEEHFFQPQKYNLQPKA D (SEQ ID NO: 498), YMCCPFVLDKDGVSAAVISAELASFLATKNLSLSQQLKAIYVEYGYHIT KASYFICHQETIKKLFENLRNYDGKNYPKACGKFEISAIRDLTTGYDDSQPDKKAVLPTSKSSQMIT FTFANGGVATMRTSGTEPKIKYYAELCAPPGNSDPEQLKKELNELVSAIEEHFFQPQKYNLQPKAD

(SEQ ID NO: 497), DKDGVSAAVISAEALASFL (SEQ ID NO: 499), RDLTTGYDDSQPD (SEQ ID NO: 500), KAVLPTSKSSQMITF (SEQ ID NO: 501), and/or TMRTSGTEPKIKYYAEL (SEQ ID NO: 502). Polynucleotides encoding these polypeptides are also provided.

- 5 The gene encoding the disclosed cDNA is believed to reside on chromosome 4. Accordingly, polynucleotides related to this invention are useful as a marker in linkage analysis for chromosome 4.

 This gene is expressed primarily in placenta, fetal spleen, and to a lesser extent in prostate, T-cells and neutrophils.

- 10 Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, various diseases of the immune and reproductive systems, including cancer. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are
15 useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune and reproductive systems, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., immune, reproductive, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g.,
20 seminal fluid, lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

- Preferred polypeptides of the present invention comprise immunogenic
25 epitopes shown in SEQ ID NO: 222 as residues: Leu-23 to Met-30. Polynucleotides encoding said polypeptides are also provided.

- The tissue distribution in fetal spleen indicates polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the diagnosis and treatment of a variety of immune system disorders. Representative uses are described in the
30 "Immune Activity" and "Infectious Disease" sections below, in Example 11, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, and 27, and elsewhere herein. Briefly, the expression of this gene product indicates a role in regulating the proliferation; survival; differentiation; and/or

activation of hematopoietic cell lineages, including blood stem cells. This gene product is involved in the regulation of cytokine production, antigen presentation, or other processes suggesting a usefulness in the treatment of cancer (e.g., by boosting immune responses). Since the gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the

5 natural gene product is involved in immune functions. Therefore it is also useful as an agent for immunological disorders including arthritis, asthma, immunodeficiency diseases such as AIDS, leukemia, rheumatoid arthritis, granulomatous disease, inflammatory bowel disease, sepsis, acne, neutropenia, neutrophilia, psoriasis, hypersensitivities, such as T-cell mediated cytotoxicity; immune reactions to

10 transplanted organs and tissues, such as host-versus-graft and graft-versus-host diseases, or autoimmunity disorders, such as autoimmune infertility, lense tissue injury, demyelination, systemic lupus erythematosus, drug induced hemolytic anemia, rheumatoid arthritis, Sjogren's disease, and scleroderma. Moreover, the protein may represent a secreted factor that influences the differentiation or behavior of other

15 blood cells, or that recruits hematopoietic cells to sites of injury. Thus, this gene product is thought to be useful in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. Moreover, the protein is useful in the detection, treatment, and/or prevention of a variety of vascular disorders and conditions, which include, but are

20 not limited to microvascular disease, vascular leak syndrome, aneurysm, stroke, embolism, thrombosis, coronary artery disease, arteriosclerosis, and/or atherosclerosis. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, to raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional

25 supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:103 and may have been publicly available prior to conception

30 of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or

more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1972 of SEQ ID NO:103, b is an integer of 15 to 1986, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:103, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

5

FEATURES OF PROTEIN ENCODED BY GENE NO: 94

This gene is expressed primarily in activated monocytes.

Therefore, polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention are useful as reagents for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s) present in a biological sample and for diagnosis of diseases and conditions which include, but are not limited to, various diseases and/or disorders of the immune system. Similarly, polypeptides and antibodies directed to these polypeptides are useful in providing immunological probes for differential identification of the tissue(s) or cell type(s). For a number of disorders of the above tissues or cells, particularly of the immune system, expression of this gene at significantly higher or lower levels is routinely detected in certain tissues or cell types (e.g., immune, cancerous and wounded tissues) or bodily fluids (e.g., lymph, serum, plasma, urine, synovial fluid and spinal fluid) or another tissue or cell sample taken from an individual having such a disorder, relative to the standard gene expression level, i.e., the expression level in healthy tissue or bodily fluid from an individual not having the disorder.

The tissue distribution in activated monocytes indicates polynucleotides and polypeptides corresponding to this gene are useful for the diagnosis and treatment of a variety of immune system disorders. Representative uses are described in the "Immune Activity" and "Infectious Disease" sections below, in Example 11, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, and 27, and elsewhere herein. Briefly, the expression of this gene product indicates a role in regulating the proliferation; survival; differentiation; and/or activation of hematopoietic cell lineages, including blood stem cells. This gene product is involved in the regulation of cytokine production, antigen presentation, or other processes suggesting a usefulness in the treatment of cancer (e.g. by boosting immune responses). Since the gene is expressed in cells of lymphoid origin, the natural gene product is involved in immune functions. Therefore it is also useful as an agent for immunological disorders including arthritis, asthma, immunodeficiency

diseases such as AIDS, leukemia, rheumatoid arthritis, granulomatous disease, inflammatory bowel disease, sepsis, acne, neutropenia, neutrophilia, psoriasis, hypersensitivities, such as T-cell mediated cytotoxicity; immune reactions to transplanted organs and tissues, such as host-versus-graft and graft-versus-host diseases, or autoimmunity disorders, such as autoimmune infertility, lense tissue injury, demyelination, systemic lupus erythematosus, drug induced hemolytic anemia, rheumatoid arthritis, Sjogren's disease, and scleroderma. Moreover, the protein may represent a secreted factor that influences the differentiation or behavior of other blood cells, or that recruits hematopoietic cells to sites of injury. Thus, this gene product is thought to be useful in the expansion of stem cells and committed progenitors of various blood lineages, and in the differentiation and/or proliferation of various cell types. Furthermore, the protein may also be used to determine biological activity, raise antibodies, as tissue markers, to isolate cognate ligands or receptors, to identify agents that modulate their interactions, in addition to its use as a nutritional supplement. Protein, as well as, antibodies directed against the protein may show utility as a tumor marker and/or immunotherapy targets for the above listed tissues.

Many polynucleotide sequences, such as EST sequences, are publicly available and accessible through sequence databases. Some of these sequences are related to SEQ ID NO:104 and may have been publicly available prior to conception of the present invention. Preferably, such related polynucleotides are specifically excluded from the scope of the present invention. To list every related sequence is cumbersome. Accordingly, preferably excluded from the present invention are one or more polynucleotides comprising a nucleotide sequence described by the general formula of a-b, where a is any integer between 1 to 1319 of SEQ ID NO:104, b is an integer of 15 to 1333, where both a and b correspond to the positions of nucleotide residues shown in SEQ ID NO:104, and where b is greater than or equal to a + 14.

Gene No.	cDNA Clone ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	Total NT Seq.	5' NT of Clone Seq.	3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of Start Codon	5' NT of First AA of Signal Pep	AA SEQ ID NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Sig Pep	First AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF
1	HWBBP10	209782 04/20/98	pCMVSPORT 3.0	11	899	1	899	66	66	130	1	26	27	56
1	HWBBP10	209782 04/20/98	pCMVSPORT 3.0	105	944	1	944	55	55	224	1	26	27	56
2	HWBDO80	209782 04/20/98	pCMVSPORT 3.0	12	1140	1	1140	166	166	131	1	22	23	41
3	HWHGU54	209782 04/20/98	pCMVSPORT 3.0	13	1445	1	1445	145	145	132	1	19	20	414
4	HYACI76	209782 04/20/98	pCMVSPORT 3.0	14	1208	1	1148	385	385	133	1	25	26	44
5	HBHMA23	209782 04/20/98	pSPORT1	15	1175	2	1175	71	71	134	1	24	25	197
5	HBHMA23	209782 04/20/98	pSPORT1	106	1172	1	1172	70	70	225	1	24	25	76
6	HCE3G20	209782 04/20/98	Uni-ZAP XR	16	2374	1	2350	57	57	135	1	42	43	45
7	HCEJP80	209782 04/20/98	Uni-ZAP XR	17	1595	1	1595	90	90	136	1	21	22	40
8	HCUDD24	209782 04/20/98	ZAP Express	18	1287	89	1287	314	314	137	1	19	20	84

Gene No.	cDNA Clone ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	Total NT Seq.	5' NT of Clone Seq.	3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of Start Codon	5' NT of AA of Signal Pep	AA SEQ ID NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Sig Pep	First AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF
9	HDPTD15	209782 04/20/98	pCMVSPORT 3.0	19	1396	1	1396	223	223	138	1	18	19	200
10	HDPWU34	209782 04/20/98	pCMVSPORT 3.0	20	1277	860	1277	117	117	139	1	23	24	325
10	HDPWU34	209782 04/20/98	pCMVSPORT 3.0	107	427	1	427	111	111	226	1	16	17	44
11	HEOOV79	209782 04/20/98	pSPORT1	21	1781	1	1767	203	203	140	1	23	24	118
12	HFKET93	209782 04/20/98	Uni-ZAP XR	22	1491	1	1491	75	75	141	1	15	16	47
13	HFTDL56	209782 04/20/98	Uni-ZAP XR	23	1839	32	1838	93	93	142	1	22	23	519
14	HFXJX44	209782 04/20/98	Lambda ZAP II	24	1384	1	1384	98	98	143	1	18	19	47
15	HKACU58	209782 04/20/98	pCMVSPORT 2.0	25	1681	1	1681	98	98	144	1	18	19	431
15	HKACU58	209782 04/20/98	pCMVSPORT 2.0	108	1708	69	1708	117	117	227	1	18	19	101
16	HKFBC53	209782 04/20/98	ZAP Express	26	1949	1	1906	41	41	145	1	18	19	442
16	HLDBQ19	209226 08/28/97	pCMVSPORT 3.0	109	1487	401	1487	534	534	228	1	22	23	132

Gene No.	cDNA Clone ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	Total NT Seq.	5' NT of Clone Seq.	3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of Start Codon	5' NT of First AA of Signal: Pep	AA SEQ ID NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Sig Pep	First AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF
16	HLDBQ19	97958 03/13/97	pCMVSPORT 3.0	110	1525	401	1480	534	534	229	1	22	23	66
17	HLTHR66	209782 04/20/98	Uni-ZAP XR	27	2286	1	2286	5	5	146	1	34	35	75
18	HL YBA69	209782 04/20/98	pSport1	28	530	1	530	89	89	147	1	29	30	51
19	HNTMX29	209782 04/20/98	pSport1	29	1296	756	1291	118	118	148	1	31	32	209
19	HNTMX29	209782 04/20/98	pSport1	111	552	1	552	18	18	230	1	18	19	72
20	HNTNC20	209782 04/20/98	pSport1	30	1979	1	1979	270	270	149	1	19	20	218
21	HNTNI01	209782 04/20/98	pSport1	31	1274	1	1114	306	306	150	1	33	34	49
22	HOHCK70	209782 04/20/98	pCMVSPORT 2.0	32	1531	1	1531	245	245	151	1	27	28	40
23	HSMBE69	209782 04/20/98	pSport1	33	2090	1	2090	69	69	152	1	18	19	107
24	HT4FW61	209782 04/20/98	Uni-ZAP XR	34	1006	31	1006	107	107	153	1	38	39	156
25	HYABK95	209782 04/20/98	pCMVSPORT 3.0	35	1787	1	1787	267	267	154	1	26	27	150

Gene No.	cDNA Clone ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	Total NT Seq.	5' NT of Clone Seq.	3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of Start Codon	5' NT of First AA of Signal Pep	AA SEQ ID NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Sig Pep	First AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF
26	HYACE88	209782 04/20/98	pCMVSPORT 3.0	36	1201	1	1180	316	316	155	1	16	17	70
27	HOABR60	209782 04/20/98	Uni-ZAP XR	37	1896	1	903	45	45	156	1	16	17	490
27	HOABR60	209782 04/20/98	Uni-ZAP XR	112	925	1	903	45	45	231	1	16	17	293
28	HAGCT73	209782 04/20/98	Uni-ZAP XR	38	1152	1	1152	119	119	157	1	30	31	31
29	HAPOM45	209782 04/20/98	Uni-ZAP XR	39	1017	34	1017	98	98	158	1	31	32	115
30	HCEJQ69	209782 04/20/98	Uni-ZAP XR	40	1777	1	1777	39	39	159	1	26	27	380
31	HAGFI62	209782 04/20/98	Uni-ZAP XR	41	1003	368	992	429	429	160	1	28	29	91
32	HAGGS43	209782 04/20/98	Uni-ZAP XR	42	1201	1	1201	62	62	161	1	25	26	44
33	HBJHP03	209852 05/07/98	Uni-ZAP XR	43	1176	1	1176	185	185	162	1	20	21	45
34	HCHPF68	209852 05/07/98	pSport1	44	569	1	569	186	186	163	1	36	37	128
35	HDPJF37	209852 05/07/98	pCMVSPORT 3.0	45	986	1	986	196	196	164	1	23	24	57

Gene No.	cDNA Clone ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	Total NT Seq.	5' NT of Clone Seq.	3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of Start Codon	5' NT of First AA of Signal Pep	AA SEQ ID NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Sig Pep	First AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF
36	HSDEZ20	209852 05/07/98	Uni-ZAP XR	46	1540	1	1540	66	66	165	1	41	42	97
37	HTEKU58	209852 05/07/98	Uni-ZAP XR	47	792	73	792	93	93	166	1	30	31	59
38	HLTBL58	209852 05/07/98	Uni-ZAP XR	48	1497	1	1497	26	26	167	1	20	21	42
39	HPWDJ42	209852 05/07/98	Uni-ZAP XR	49	1340	1	1340	149	149	168	1	18	19	54
39	HPWDJ42	209852 05/07/98	Uni-ZAP XR	113	1340	1	1340	149	149	232	1	21	22	54
39	HPWDJ42	209852 05/07/98	Uni-ZAP XR	114	813	1	813	161	161	233	1	18	19	47
40	HRACD15	209852 05/07/98	pCMVSPORT 3.0	50	1539	24	1539	252	252	169	1	40	41	53
40	HRACD15	209852 05/07/98	pCMVSPORT 3.0	115	1681	24	1453	252	252	234	1	40	41	53
41	HSIAC80	209852 05/07/98	Uni-ZAP XR	51	1423	1	1423	178	178	170	1	17	18	53
42	HAGFD18	209852 05/07/98	Uni-ZAP XR	52	1364	94	1364	261	261	171	1	21	22	48
43	HMTAT59	209852 05/07/98	pCMVSPORT 3.0	53	2288	501	2276	301	301	172	1	14	15	224

Gene No.	cDNA Clone ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	Total NT Seq.	5' NT of Clone Seq.	3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of Start Codon	5' NT of First AA of Signal Pep	AA SEQ ID NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Sig Pep	First AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF
44	HDTGC86	209852 05/07/98	pCMVSPORT 2.0	54	1512	1	1512	351	351	173	1	27	28	200
45	HAGDI35	209852 05/07/98	Uni-ZAP XR	55	1357	1	1338	318	318	174	1	25	26	93
46	HELHN47	209852 05/07/98	Uni-ZAP XR	56	1989	883	1989	778	778	175	1	30	31	404
47	HPRBC80	209852 05/07/98	Uni-ZAP XR	57	2543	1245	2543	94	94	176	1	30	31	387
47	HPRBC80	209852 05/07/98	Uni-ZAP XR	116	2052	275	2032	404	404	235	1	26	27	69
48	HAQAR23	209852 05/07/98	Uni-ZAP XR	58	777	66	777	92	92	177	1	19	20	145
49	HAIFL18	209852 05/07/98	Uni-ZAP XR	59	879	1	879	274	274	178	1	29	30	140
50	HJPAY76	209852 05/07/98	Uni-ZAP XR	60	1161	1	1161	134	134	179	1	21	22	127
51	HUSXE77	209852 05/07/98	pSport1	61	687	1	687	156	156	180	1	20	21	146
52	HUFEEF62	209852 05/07/98	pSport1	62	518	1	518	190	190	181	1	28	29	68
52	HUFEEF62	209852 05/07/98	pSport1	117	539	1	539	182	182	236	1	28	29	68

Gene No.	cDNA Clone ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	Total NT Seq.	5' NT of Clone Seq.	3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of Start Codon	5' NT of First AA of Signal Pep	AA SEQ ID NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Sig Pep	First AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF
53	HTWJK32	209852 05/07/98	Lambda ZAP II	63	911	211	911	376	376	182	1	20	21	51
54	HTWDF76	209852 05/07/98	pSport1	64	963	1	963	316	316	183	1	24	25	85
55	HTPBN68	209852 05/07/98	Uni-ZAP XR	65	1001	1	1001	429	429	184	1	20	21	191
56	HTOIY21	209852 05/07/98	Uni-ZAP XR	66	1558	1	1558	91	91	185	1	14	15	231
57	HTLDD53	209852 05/07/98	Uni-ZAP XR	67	1322	1	1322	162	162	186	1	25	26	68
58	HTLFG05	209852 05/07/98	Uni-ZAP XR	68	865	1	717	137	137	187	1	30	31	211
58	HTLFG05	209852 05/07/98	Uni-ZAP XR	118	882	1	882	137	137	237	1	30	31	67
59	HDPXR23	209852 05/07/98	pCMVSPORT 3.0	69	1150	20	1150	49	49	188	1	20	21	90
59	HDPXR23	209852 05/07/98	pCMVSPORT 3.0	119	1193	1	1189	95	95	238	1	20	21	90
60	HSIAC45	209852 05/07/98	Uni-ZAP XR	70	1398	1	1398	12	12	189	1	23	24	62
61	HSRGW16	209853 05/07/98	Uni-ZAP XR	71	1557	180	1007	72	72	190	1	12	13	295

Gene No.	cDNA Clone ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	Total NT Seq.	5' NT of Clone Seq.	3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of Start Codon	5' NT of First AA of Signal Pep	AA SEQ ID NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Sig Pep	First AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF
61	HSRGW16	209853 05/07/98	Uni-ZAP XR	120	1338	1	1338	170	170	239	1	47	48	140
62	HSSJC35	209853 05/07/98	Uni-ZAP XR	72	1163	1	1163	55	55	191	1	30	31	295
62	HSSJC35	209853 05/07/98	Uni-ZAP XR	121	1183	1	1183	66	66	240	1	30	31	37
63	HTEAX23	209853 05/07/98	Uni-ZAP XR	73	1486	1	1486	72	72	192	1	20	21	338
64	HTGCH22	209853 05/07/98	Uni-ZAP XR	74	1553	1	1553	12	12	193	1	29	30	78
65	HTJMA95	209853 05/07/98	pCMVSPORT 2.0	75	1650	198	1569	527	527	194	1	22	23	181
66	HHEAA08	209853 05/07/98	pCMVSPORT 3.0	76	2150	1	2150	88	88	195	1	38	39	79
66	HHEAA08	209853 05/07/98	pCMVSPORT 3.0	122	615	1	615		311	241	1			20
67	HBQAA49	209853 05/07/98	Lambda ZAP II	77	1592	1	1592	197	197	196	1	37	38	69
68	HDPBI32	209853 05/07/98	pCMVSPORT 3.0	78	1579	598	1184	103	103	197	1	30	31	271
68	HDPBI32	209853 05/07/98	pCMVSPORT 3.0	123	587	1	587	51	51	242	1	35	36	138

Gene No.	cDNA Clone ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	Total NT Seq.	5' NT of Clone Seq.	3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of Start Codon	5' NT of First AA of Signal Pep	AA SEQ ID NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Sig Pep	First AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF
69	HBIBF16	209853 05/07/98	Uni-ZAP XR	79	1396	1	1396	15	15	198	1	35	36	51
70	HBCAY05	209853 05/07/98	Uni-ZAP XR	80	1230	576	1209	627	627	199	1	22	23	71
71	HCUCK44	209853 05/07/98	ZAP Express	81	1139	573	1133	593	593	200	1	30	31	60
72	HCE2W56	209853 05/07/98	Uni-ZAP XR	82	1409	1	1409	61	61	201	1	21	22	143
73	HCWAG01	209853 05/07/98	ZAP Express	83	714	1	714	192	192	202	1	25	26	148
74	HLDBY02	209853 05/07/98	pCMVSPORT 3.0	84	1097	1	1097	326	326	203	1	30	31	36
75	HDRMI82	209853 05/07/98	pSport1	85	1931	540	1900	170	170	204	1	25	26	406
75	HDRMI82	209853 05/07/98	pSport1	124	1379	1	1357	328	328	243	1	30	31	175
76	HEPCU48	209853 05/07/98	Uni-ZAP XR	86	1092	1	1092	98	98	205	1	26	27	91
77	HDPRK33	209853 05/07/98	pCMVSPORT 3.0	87	578	1	573	99	99	206	1	44	45	101
78	HKGAX42	209853 05/07/98	pSport1	88	699	1	699	69	69	207	1	18	19	50

Gene No.	cDNA Clone ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	Total NT Seq.	5' NT of Clone Seq.	3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of Start Codon	5' NT of First AA of Signal Pep	AA SEQ ID NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Sig Pep	First AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF
79	HLMZ95	209853 05/07/98	Uni-ZAP XR	89	1126	7	1126	187	187	208	1	33	34	161
80	HLMFC07	209853 05/07/98	Lambda ZAP II	90	1037	1	1037	203	203	209	1	17	18	227
80	HLMFC07	209853 05/07/98	Lambda ZAP II	125	1268	1	1268	203	203	244	1	30	31	39
81	HL2AG87	209853 05/07/98	Uni-ZAP XR	91	1316	1	1316	110	110	210	1	37	38	351
82	HKGCO27	209853 05/07/98	pSport1	92	1021	1	1021	313	313	211	1	26	27	93
82	HKGCO27	209853 05/07/98	pSport1	126	1311	1	1311	57	57	245	1	26	27	47
83	HLDCE79	209853 05/07/98	pCMVSPORT 3.0	93	1260	1	1260	342	342	212	1	63	64	101
83	HLDCE79	209853 05/07/98	pCMVSPORT 3.0	127	1249	1	1249	298	298	246	1	30	31	34
84	HERAD40	209853 05/07/98	Uni-ZAP XR	94	990	1	990	85	85	213	1	38	39	98
85	HFOX55	209853 05/07/98	pSport1	95	1710	1	1710	138	138	214	1	34	35	81
86	HFGVZ42	209853 05/07/98	pBluescript	96	781	1	781	71	71	215	1	22	23	188

Gene No.	cDNA Clone ID	ATCC Deposit Nr and Date	Vector	NT SEQ ID NO: X	Total NT Seq.	5' NT of Clone Seq.	3' NT of Clone Seq.	5' NT of Start Codon	5' NT of First AA of Signal Pep	AA SEQ ID NO: Y	First AA of Sig Pep	Last AA of Sig Pep	First AA of Secreted Portion	Last AA of ORF
87	HNHAF39	209853 05/07/98	Uni-ZAP XR	97	1113	1	1113	332	332	216	1	30	31	44
88	HNTSW57	209853 05/07/98	pSport1	98	1723	181	1723	19	19	217	1	21	22	515
88	HNTSW57	209853 05/07/98	pSport1	128	1660	1	1660	38	38	247	1	21	22	490
89	HOGCK20	209853 05/07/98	pCMVSPORT 2.0	99	2087	1	2087	57	57	218	1	23	24	522
89	HOGCK20	209853 05/07/98	pCMVSPORT 2.0	129	2075	1	2054		53	248	1	22	23	554
90	HMDAL49	209853 05/07/98	Uni-ZAP XR	100	751	1	751	52	52	219	1	22	23	52
91	HLYES38	209853 05/07/98	pSport1	101	1223	1	1223	69	69	220	1	22	23	73
92	HMECK83	209853 05/07/98	Lambda ZAP II	102	1010	1	1010	50	50	221	1	28	29	54
93	HSHAX21	209853 05/07/98	Uni-ZAP XR	103	1986	1	1986	177	177	222	1	13	14	72
94	HMQAG66	209853 05/07/98	Uni-ZAP XR	104	1333	1	1333	657	657	223	1	24	25	69

Table 1 summarizes the information corresponding to each "Gene No." described above. The nucleotide sequence identified as "NT SEQ ID NO:X" was assembled from partially homologous ("overlapping") sequences obtained from the "cDNA clone ID" identified in Table 1 and, in some cases, from additional related
5 DNA clones. The overlapping sequences were assembled into a single contiguous sequence of high redundancy (usually three to five overlapping sequences at each nucleotide position), resulting in a final sequence identified as SEQ ID NO:X.

The cDNA Clone ID was deposited on the date and given the corresponding deposit number listed in "ATCC Deposit No:Z and Date." Some of the deposits
10 contain multiple different clones corresponding to the same gene. "Vector" refers to the type of vector contained in the cDNA Clone ID.

"Total NT Seq." refers to the total number of nucleotides in the contig identified by "Gene No." The deposited clone may contain all or most of these sequences, reflected by the nucleotide position indicated as "5' NT of Clone Seq."
15 and the "3' NT of Clone Seq." of SEQ ID NO:X. The nucleotide position of SEQ ID NO:X of the putative start codon (methionine) is identified as "5' NT of Start Codon." Similarly, the nucleotide position of SEQ ID NO:X of the predicted signal sequence is identified as "5' NT of First AA of Signal Pep."

The translated amino acid sequence, beginning with the methionine, is
20 identified as "AA SEQ ID NO:Y," although other reading frames can also be easily translated using known molecular biology techniques. The polypeptides produced by these alternative open reading frames are specifically contemplated by the present invention.

The first and last amino acid position of SEQ ID NO:Y of the predicted signal
25 peptide is identified as "First AA of Sig Pep" and "Last AA of Sig Pep." The predicted first amino acid position of SEQ ID NO:Y of the secreted portion is identified as "Predicted First AA of Secreted Portion." Finally, the amino acid position of SEQ ID NO:Y of the last amino acid in the open reading frame is identified as "Last AA of ORF."

30 SEQ ID NO:X and the translated SEQ ID NO:Y are sufficiently accurate and otherwise suitable for a variety of uses well known in the art and described further below. For instance, SEQ ID NO:X is useful for designing nucleic acid hybridization

probes that will detect nucleic acid sequences contained in SEQ ID NO:X or the cDNA contained in the deposited clone. These probes will also hybridize to nucleic acid molecules in biological samples, thereby enabling a variety of forensic and diagnostic methods of the invention. Similarly, polypeptides identified from SEQ ID
5 NO:Y may be used to generate antibodies which bind specifically to the secreted proteins encoded by the cDNA clones identified in Table 1.

Nevertheless, DNA sequences generated by sequencing reactions can contain sequencing errors. The errors exist as misidentified nucleotides, or as insertions or deletions of nucleotides in the generated DNA sequence. The erroneously inserted or
10 deleted nucleotides cause frame shifts in the reading frames of the predicted amino acid sequence. In these cases, the predicted amino acid sequence diverges from the actual amino acid sequence, even though the generated DNA sequence may be greater than 99.9% identical to the actual DNA sequence (for example, one base insertion or deletion in an open reading frame of over 1000 bases).

15 Accordingly, for those applications requiring precision in the nucleotide sequence or the amino acid sequence, the present invention provides not only the generated nucleotide sequence identified as SEQ ID NO:X and the predicted translated amino acid sequence identified as SEQ ID NO:Y, but also a sample of plasmid DNA containing a human cDNA of the invention deposited with the ATCC,
20 as set forth in Table 1. The nucleotide sequence of each deposited clone can readily be determined by sequencing the deposited clone in accordance with known methods. The predicted amino acid sequence can then be verified from such deposits. Moreover, the amino acid sequence of the protein encoded by a particular clone can also be directly determined by peptide sequencing or by expressing the protein in a
25 suitable host cell containing the deposited human cDNA, collecting the protein, and determining its sequence.

The present invention also relates to the genes corresponding to SEQ ID NO:X, SEQ ID NO:Y, or the deposited clone. The corresponding gene can be isolated in accordance with known methods using the sequence information disclosed
30 herein. Such methods include preparing probes or primers from the disclosed sequence and identifying or amplifying the corresponding gene from appropriate sources of genomic material.

Also provided in the present invention are species homologs. Species homologs may be isolated and identified by making suitable probes or primers from the sequences provided herein and screening a suitable nucleic acid source for the desired homologue.

5 The polypeptides of the invention can be prepared in any suitable manner. Such polypeptides include isolated naturally occurring polypeptides, recombinantly produced polypeptides, synthetically produced polypeptides, or polypeptides produced by a combination of these methods. Means for preparing such polypeptides are well understood in the art.

10 The polypeptides may be in the form of the secreted protein, including the mature form, or may be a part of a larger protein, such as a fusion protein (see below). It is often advantageous to include an additional amino acid sequence which contains secretory or leader sequences, pro-sequences, sequences which aid in purification , such as multiple histidine residues, or an additional sequence for stability during
15 recombinant production.

 The polypeptides of the present invention are preferably provided in an isolated form, and preferably are substantially purified. A recombinantly produced version of a polypeptide, including the secreted polypeptide, can be substantially purified by the one-step method described in Smith and Johnson, Gene 67:31-40
20 (1988). Polypeptides of the invention also can be purified from natural or recombinant sources using antibodies of the invention raised against the secreted protein in methods which are well known in the art.

Signal Sequences

25 Methods for predicting whether a protein has a signal sequence, as well as the cleavage point for that sequence, are available. For instance, the method of McGeoch, Virus Res. 3:271-286 (1985), uses the information from a short N-terminal charged region and a subsequent uncharged region of the complete (uncleaved) protein. The method of von Heinje, Nucleic Acids Res. 14:4683-4690 (1986) uses the
30 information from the residues surrounding the cleavage site, typically residues -13 to +2, where +1 indicates the amino terminus of the secreted protein. The accuracy of predicting the cleavage points of known mammalian secretory proteins for each of

these methods is in the range of 75-80%. (von Heinje, supra.) However, the two methods do not always produce the same predicted cleavage point(s) for a given protein..

In the present case, the deduced amino acid sequence of the secreted polypeptide was analyzed by a computer program called SignalP (Henrik Nielsen et al., Protein Engineering 10:1-6 (1997)), which predicts the cellular location of a protein based on the amino acid sequence. As part of this computational prediction of localization, the methods of McGeoch and von Heinje are incorporated. The analysis of the amino acid sequences of the secreted proteins described herein by this program provided the results shown in Table 1.

As one of ordinary skill would appreciate, however, cleavage sites sometimes vary from organism to organism and cannot be predicted with absolute certainty. Accordingly, the present invention provides secreted polypeptides having a sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:Y which have an N-terminus beginning within 5 residues (i.e., + or - 5 residues) of the predicted cleavage point. Similarly, it is also recognized that in some cases, cleavage of the signal sequence from a secreted protein is not entirely uniform, resulting in more than one secreted species. These polypeptides, and the polynucleotides encoding such polypeptides, are contemplated by the present invention.

Moreover, the signal sequence identified by the above analysis may not necessarily predict the naturally occurring signal sequence. For example, the naturally occurring signal sequence may be further upstream from the predicted signal sequence. However, it is likely that the predicted signal sequence will be capable of directing the secreted protein to the ER. These polypeptides, and the polynucleotides encoding such polypeptides, are contemplated by the present invention.

Polynucleotide and Polypeptide Variants

"Variant" refers to a polynucleotide or polypeptide differing from the polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention, but retaining essential properties thereof. Generally, variants are overall closely similar, and, in many regions, identical to the polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention.

By a polynucleotide having a nucleotide sequence at least, for example, 95%

"identical" to a reference nucleotide sequence of the present invention, it is intended that the nucleotide sequence of the polynucleotide is identical to the reference sequence except that the polynucleotide sequence may include up to five point mutations per each 100 nucleotides of the reference nucleotide sequence encoding the polypeptide. In other words, to obtain a polynucleotide having a nucleotide sequence at least 95% identical to a reference nucleotide sequence, up to 5% of the nucleotides in the reference sequence may be deleted or substituted with another nucleotide, or a number of nucleotides up to 5% of the total nucleotides in the reference sequence may be inserted into the reference sequence. The query sequence may be an entire sequence shown in Table 1, the ORF (open reading frame), or any fragment specified as described herein.

As a practical matter, whether any particular nucleic acid molecule or polypeptide is at least 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identical to a nucleotide sequence of the present invention can be determined conventionally using known computer programs. A preferred method for determining the best overall match between a query sequence (a sequence of the present invention) and a subject sequence, also referred to as a global sequence alignment, can be determined using the FASTDB computer program based on the algorithm of Brutlag et al. (Comp. App. Biosci. (1990) 6:237-245). In a sequence alignment the query and subject sequences are both DNA sequences. An RNA sequence can be compared by converting U's to T's. The result of said global sequence alignment is in percent identity. Preferred parameters used in a FASTDB alignment of DNA sequences to calculate percent identity are: Matrix=Unitary, k-tuple=4, Mismatch Penalty=1, Joining Penalty=30, Randomization Group Length=0, Cutoff Score=1, Gap Penalty=5, Gap Size Penalty 0.05, Window Size=500 or the length of the subject nucleotide sequence, whichever is shorter.

If the subject sequence is shorter than the query sequence because of 5' or 3' deletions, not because of internal deletions, a manual correction must be made to the results. This is because the FASTDB program does not account for 5' and 3' truncations of the subject sequence when calculating percent identity. For subject sequences truncated at the 5' or 3' ends, relative to the query sequence, the percent identity is corrected by calculating the number of bases of the query sequence

that are 5' and 3' of the subject sequence, which are not matched/aligned, as a percent of the total bases of the query sequence. Whether a nucleotide is matched/aligned is determined by results of the FASTDB sequence alignment. This percentage is then subtracted from the percent identity, calculated by the above FASTDB program using
5 the specified parameters, to arrive at a final percent identity score. This corrected score is what is used for the purposes of the present invention. Only bases outside the 5' and 3' bases of the subject sequence, as displayed by the FASTDB alignment, which are not matched/aligned with the query sequence, are calculated for the purposes of manually adjusting the percent identity score.

10 For example, a 90 base subject sequence is aligned to a 100 base query sequence to determine percent identity. The deletions occur at the 5' end of the subject sequence and therefore, the FASTDB alignment does not show a matched/alignment of the first 10 bases at 5' end. The 10 unpaired bases represent 10% of the sequence (number of bases at the 5' and 3' ends not matched/total number
15 of bases in the query sequence) so 10% is subtracted from the percent identity score calculated by the FASTDB program. If the remaining 90 bases were perfectly matched the final percent identity would be 90%. In another example, a 90 base subject sequence is compared with a 100 base query sequence. This time the deletions are internal deletions so that there are no bases on the 5' or 3' of the subject
20 sequence which are not matched/aligned with the query. In this case the percent identity calculated by FASTDB is not manually corrected. Once again, only bases 5' and 3' of the subject sequence which are not matched/aligned with the query sequence are manually corrected for. No other manual corrections are to made for the purposes of the present invention.

25 By a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence at least, for example, 95% "identical" to a query amino acid sequence of the present invention, it is intended that the amino acid sequence of the subject polypeptide is identical to the query sequence except that the subject polypeptide sequence may include up to five amino acid alterations per each 100 amino acids of the query amino acid sequence. In other
30 words, to obtain a polypeptide having an amino acid sequence at least 95% identical to a query amino acid sequence, up to 5% of the amino acid residues in the subject sequence may be inserted, deleted, (indels) or substituted with another amino acid.

These alterations of the reference sequence may occur at the amino or carboxy terminal positions of the reference amino acid sequence or anywhere between those terminal positions, interspersed either individually among residues in the reference sequence or in one or more contiguous groups within the reference sequence.

- 5 As a practical matter, whether any particular polypeptide is at least 90%, 95%, 96%, 97%, 98% or 99% identical to, for instance, the amino acid sequences shown in Table 1 or to the amino acid sequence encoded by deposited DNA clone can be determined conventionally using known computer programs. A preferred method for determining the best overall match between a query sequence (a sequence of the present
10 invention) and a subject sequence, also referred to as a global sequence alignment, can be determined using the FASTDB computer program based on the algorithm of Brutlag et al. (Comp. App. Biosci. (1990) 6:237-245). In a sequence alignment the query and subject sequences are either both nucleotide sequences or both amino acid sequences. The result of said global sequence alignment is in percent identity.
- 15 Preferred parameters used in a FASTDB amino acid alignment are: Matrix=PAM 0, k-tuple=2, Mismatch Penalty=1, Joining Penalty=20, Randomization Group Length=0, Cutoff Score=1, Window Size=sequence length, Gap Penalty=5, Gap Size Penalty=0.05, Window Size=500 or the length of the subject amino acid sequence, whichever is shorter.
- 20 If the subject sequence is shorter than the query sequence due to N- or C-terminal deletions, not because of internal deletions, a manual correction must be made to the results. This is because the FASTDB program does not account for N- and C-terminal truncations of the subject sequence when calculating global percent identity. For subject sequences truncated at the N- and C-termini, relative to the
25 query sequence, the percent identity is corrected by calculating the number of residues of the query sequence that are N- and C-terminal of the subject sequence, which are not matched/aligned with a corresponding subject residue, as a percent of the total bases of the query sequence. Whether a residue is matched/aligned is determined by results of the FASTDB sequence alignment. This percentage is then subtracted from
30 the percent identity, calculated by the above FASTDB program using the specified parameters, to arrive at a final percent identity score. This final percent identity score is what is used for the purposes of the present invention. Only residues to the N- and

C-termini of the subject sequence, which are not matched/aligned with the query sequence, are considered for the purposes of manually adjusting the percent identity score. That is, only query residue positions outside the farthest N- and C-terminal residues of the subject sequence.

- 5 For example, a 90 amino acid residue subject sequence is aligned with a 100 residue query sequence to determine percent identity. The deletion occurs at the N-terminus of the subject sequence and therefore, the FASTDB alignment does not show a matching/alignment of the first 10 residues at the N-terminus. The 10 unpaired residues represent 10% of the sequence (number of residues at the N- and C-termini not matched/total number of residues in the query sequence) so 10% is subtracted from the percent identity score calculated by the FASTDB program. If the remaining 90 residues were perfectly matched the final percent identity would be 90%. In another example, a 90 residue subject sequence is compared with a 100 residue query sequence. This time the deletions are internal deletions so there are no residues at the N- or C-termini of the subject sequence which are not matched/aligned with the query. In this case the percent identity calculated by FASTDB is not manually corrected. Once again, only residue positions outside the N- and C-terminal ends of the subject sequence, as displayed in the FASTDB alignment, which are not matched/aligned with the query sequence are manually corrected for. No other manual corrections are to be made for the purposes of the present invention.

- 20 The variants may contain alterations in the coding regions, non-coding regions, or both. Especially preferred are polynucleotide variants containing alterations which produce silent substitutions, additions, or deletions, but do not alter the properties or activities of the encoded polypeptide. Nucleotide variants produced by silent substitutions due to the degeneracy of the genetic code are preferred. Moreover, variants in which 5-10, 1-5, or 1-2 amino acids are substituted, deleted, or added in any combination are also preferred. Polynucleotide variants can be produced for a variety of reasons, e.g., to optimize codon expression for a particular host (change codons in the human mRNA to those preferred by a bacterial host such as E. coli).

30 Naturally occurring variants are called "allelic variants," and refer to one of several alternate forms of a gene occupying a given locus on a chromosome of an

organism. (Genes II, Lewin, B., ed., John Wiley & Sons, New York (1985).) These allelic variants can vary at either the polynucleotide and/or polypeptide level.

Alternatively, non-naturally occurring variants may be produced by mutagenesis techniques or by direct synthesis.

5 Using known methods of protein engineering and recombinant DNA technology, variants may be generated to improve or alter the characteristics of the polypeptides of the present invention. For instance, one or more amino acids can be deleted from the N-terminus or C-terminus of the secreted protein without substantial loss of biological function. The authors of Ron et al., J. Biol. Chem. 268: 2984-2988
10 (1993), reported variant KGF proteins having heparin binding activity even after deleting 3, 8, or 27 amino-terminal amino acid residues. Similarly, Interferon gamma exhibited up to ten times higher activity after deleting 8-10 amino acid residues from the carboxy terminus of this protein. (Dobeli et al., J. Biotechnology 7:199-216 (1988).)

15 Moreover, ample evidence demonstrates that variants often retain a biological activity similar to that of the naturally occurring protein. For example, Gayle and coworkers (J. Biol. Chem 268:22105-22111 (1993)) conducted extensive mutational analysis of human cytokine IL-1a. They used random mutagenesis to generate over 3,500 individual IL-1a mutants that averaged 2.5 amino acid changes per variant over
20 the entire length of the molecule. Multiple mutations were examined at every possible amino acid position. The investigators found that "[m]ost of the molecule could be altered with little effect on either [binding or biological activity]." (See, Abstract.) In fact, only 23 unique amino acid sequences, out of more than 3,500 nucleotide sequences examined, produced a protein that significantly differed in
25 activity from wild-type.

 Furthermore, even if deleting one or more amino acids from the N-terminus or C-terminus of a polypeptide results in modification or loss of one or more biological functions, other biological activities may still be retained. For example, the ability of a deletion variant to induce and/or to bind antibodies which recognize the secreted
30 form will likely be retained when less than the majority of the residues of the secreted form are removed from the N-terminus or C-terminus. Whether a particular polypeptide lacking N- or C-terminal residues of a protein retains such immunogenic

activities can readily be determined by routine methods described herein and otherwise known in the art.

Thus, the invention further includes polypeptide variants which show substantial biological activity. Such variants include deletions, insertions, 5 inversions, repeats, and substitutions selected according to general rules known in the art so as have little effect on activity. For example, guidance concerning how to make phenotypically silent amino acid substitutions is provided in Bowie, J. U. et al., Science 247:1306-1310 (1990), wherein the authors indicate that there are two main strategies for studying the tolerance of an amino acid sequence to change.

10 The first strategy exploits the tolerance of amino acid substitutions by natural selection during the process of evolution. By comparing amino acid sequences in different species, conserved amino acids can be identified. These conserved amino acids are likely important for protein function. In contrast, the amino acid positions where substitutions have been tolerated by natural selection indicates that these 15 positions are not critical for protein function. Thus, positions tolerating amino acid substitution could be modified while still maintaining biological activity of the protein.

The second strategy uses genetic engineering to introduce amino acid changes at specific positions of a cloned gene to identify regions critical for protein function. 20 For example, site directed mutagenesis or alanine-scanning mutagenesis (introduction of single alanine mutations at every residue in the molecule) can be used. (Cunningham and Wells, Science 244:1081-1085 (1989).) The resulting mutant molecules can then be tested for biological activity.

As the authors state, these two strategies have revealed that proteins are 25 surprisingly tolerant of amino acid substitutions. The authors further indicate which amino acid changes are likely to be permissive at certain amino acid positions in the protein. For example, most buried (within the tertiary structure of the protein) amino acid residues require nonpolar side chains, whereas few features of surface side chains are generally conserved. Moreover, tolerated conservative amino acid substitutions 30 involve replacement of the aliphatic or hydrophobic amino acids Ala, Val, Leu and Ile; replacement of the hydroxyl residues Ser and Thr; replacement of the acidic residues Asp and Glu; replacement of the amide residues Asn and Gln, replacement of

the basic residues Lys, Arg, and His; replacement of the aromatic residues Phe, Tyr, and Trp, and replacement of the small-sized amino acids Ala, Ser, Thr, Met, and Gly.

Besides conservative amino acid substitution, variants of the present invention
5 include (i) substitutions with one or more of the non-conserved amino acid residues, where the substituted amino acid residues may or may not be one encoded by the genetic code, or (ii) substitution with one or more of amino acid residues having a substituent group, or (iii) fusion of the mature polypeptide with another compound, such as a compound to increase the stability and/or solubility of the polypeptide (for
10 example, polyethylene glycol), or (iv) fusion of the polypeptide with additional amino acids, such as an IgG Fc fusion region peptide, or leader or secretory sequence, or a sequence facilitating purification. Such variant polypeptides are deemed to be within the scope of those skilled in the art from the teachings herein.

For example, polypeptide variants containing amino acid substitutions of
15 charged amino acids with other charged or neutral amino acids may produce proteins with improved characteristics, such as less aggregation. Aggregation of pharmaceutical formulations both reduces activity and increases clearance due to the aggregate's immunogenic activity. (Pinckard et al., Clin. Exp. Immunol. 2:331-340 (1967); Robbins et al., Diabetes 36: 838-845 (1987); Cleland et al., Crit. Rev.
20 Therapeutic Drug Carrier Systems 10:307-377 (1993).)

A further embodiment of the invention relates to a polypeptide which comprises the amino acid sequence of the present invention having an amino acid sequence which contains at least one amino acid substitution, but not more than 50 amino acid substitutions, even more preferably, not more than 40 amino acid
25 substitutions, still more preferably, not more than 30 amino acid substitutions, and still even more preferably, not more than 20 amino acid substitutions. Of course, in order of ever-increasing preference, it is highly preferable for a polypeptide to have an amino acid sequence which comprises the amino acid sequence of the present invention, which contains at least one, but not more than 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2 or 1
30 amino acid substitutions. In specific embodiments, the number of additions, substitutions, and/or deletions in the amino acid sequence of the present invention or fragments thereof (e.g., the mature form and/or other fragments described herein), is

1-5, 5-10, 5-25, 5-50, 10-50 or 50-150, conservative amino acid substitutions are preferable.

Polynucleotide and Polypeptide Fragments

5 In the present invention, a "polynucleotide fragment" refers to a short polynucleotide having a nucleic acid sequence contained in the deposited clone or shown in SEQ ID NO:X. The short nucleotide fragments are preferably at least about 15 nt, and more preferably at least about 20 nt, still more preferably at least about 30 nt, and even more preferably, at least about 40 nt in length. A fragment "at least 20 nt
10 in length," for example, is intended to include 20 or more contiguous bases from the cDNA sequence contained in the deposited clone or the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:X. These nucleotide fragments are useful as diagnostic probes and primers as discussed herein. Of course, larger fragments (e.g., 50, 150, 500, 600, 2000 nucleotides) are preferred.

15 Moreover, representative examples of polynucleotide fragments of the invention, include, for example, fragments having a sequence from about nucleotide number 1-50, 51-100, 101-150, 151-200, 201-250, 251-300, 301-350, 351-400, 401-450, 451-500, 501-550, 551-600, 651-700, 701-750, 751-800, 800-850, 851-900, 901-950, 951-1000, 1001-1050, 1051-1100, 1101-1150, 1151-1200, 1201-1250, 1251-
20 1300, 1301-1350, 1351-1400, 1401-1450, 1451-1500, 1501-1550, 1551-1600, 1601-1650, 1651-1700, 1701-1750, 1751-1800, 1801-1850, 1851-1900, 1901-1950, 1951-2000, or 2001 to the end of SEQ ID NO:X or the cDNA contained in the deposited clone. In this context "about" includes the particularly recited ranges, larger or smaller by several (5, 4, 3, 2, or 1) nucleotides, at either terminus or at both termini.
25 Preferably, these fragments encode a polypeptide which has biological activity. More preferably, these polynucleotides can be used as probes or primers as discussed herein.

 In the present invention, a "polypeptide fragment" refers to a short amino acid sequence contained in SEQ ID NO:Y or encoded by the cDNA contained in the
30 deposited clone. Protein fragments may be "free-standing," or comprised within a larger polypeptide of which the fragment forms a part or region, most preferably as a single continuous region. Representative examples of polypeptide fragments of the

invention, include, for example, fragments from about amino acid number 1-20, 21-40, 41-60, 61-80, 81-100, 102-120, 121-140, 141-160, or 161 to the end of the coding region. Moreover, polypeptide fragments can be about 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, or 150 amino acids in length. In this context "about" includes the particularly recited ranges, larger or smaller by several (5, 4, 3, 2, or 1) amino acids, at either extreme or at both extremes.

Preferred polypeptide fragments include the secreted protein as well as the mature form. Further preferred polypeptide fragments include the secreted protein or the mature form having a continuous series of deleted residues from the amino or the carboxy terminus, or both. For example, any number of amino acids, ranging from 1-60, can be deleted from the amino terminus of either the secreted polypeptide or the mature form. Similarly, any number of amino acids, ranging from 1-30, can be deleted from the carboxy terminus of the secreted protein or mature form. Furthermore, any combination of the above amino and carboxy terminus deletions are preferred. Similarly, polynucleotide fragments encoding these polypeptide fragments are also preferred.

Also preferred are polypeptide and polynucleotide fragments characterized by structural or functional domains, such as fragments that comprise alpha-helix and alpha-helix forming regions, beta-sheet and beta-sheet-forming regions, turn and turn-forming regions, coil and coil-forming regions, hydrophilic regions, hydrophobic regions, alpha amphipathic regions, beta amphipathic regions, flexible regions, surface-forming regions, substrate binding region, and high antigenic index regions. Polypeptide fragments of SEQ ID NO:Y falling within conserved domains are specifically contemplated by the present invention. Moreover, polynucleotide fragments encoding these domains are also contemplated.

Other preferred fragments are biologically active fragments. Biologically active fragments are those exhibiting activity similar, but not necessarily identical, to an activity of the polypeptide of the present invention. The biological activity of the fragments may include an improved desired activity, or a decreased undesirable activity.

Epitopes & Antibodies

In the present invention, "epitopes" refer to polypeptide fragments having antigenic or immunogenic activity in an animal, especially in a human. A preferred embodiment of the present invention relates to a polypeptide fragment comprising an epitope, as well as the polynucleotide encoding this fragment. A region of a protein molecule to which an antibody can bind is defined as an "antigenic epitope." In contrast, an "immunogenic epitope" is defined as a part of a protein that elicits an antibody response. (See, for instance, Geysen et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 81:3998-4002 (1983).)

Fragments which function as epitopes may be produced by any conventional means. (See, e.g., Houghten, R. A., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 82:5131-5135 (1985) further described in U.S. Patent No. 4,631,211.)

In the present invention, antigenic epitopes preferably contain a sequence of at least seven, more preferably at least nine, and most preferably between about 15 to about 30 amino acids. Antigenic epitopes are useful to raise antibodies, including monoclonal antibodies, that specifically bind the epitope. (See, for instance, Wilson et al., Cell 37:767-778 (1984); Sutcliffe, J. G. et al., Science 219:660-666 (1983).)

Similarly, immunogenic epitopes can be used to induce antibodies according to methods well known in the art. (See, for instance, Sutcliffe et al., supra; Wilson et al., supra; Chow, M. et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 82:910-914; and Bittle, F. J. et al., J. Gen. Virol. 66:2347-2354 (1985).) A preferred immunogenic epitope includes the secreted protein. The immunogenic epitopes may be presented together with a carrier protein, such as an albumin, to an animal system (such as rabbit or mouse) or, if it is long enough (at least about 25 amino acids), without a carrier. However, immunogenic epitopes comprising as few as 8 to 10 amino acids have been shown to be sufficient to raise antibodies capable of binding to, at the very least, linear epitopes in a denatured polypeptide (e.g., in Western blotting.)

As used herein, the term "antibody" (Ab) or "monoclonal antibody" (Mab) is meant to include intact molecules as well as antibody fragments (such as, for example, Fab and F(ab')₂ fragments) which are capable of specifically binding to protein. Fab and F(ab')₂ fragments lack the Fc fragment of intact antibody, clear more rapidly from the circulation, and may have less non-specific tissue binding than an intact antibody. (Wahl et al., J. Nucl. Med. 24:316-325 (1983).) Thus, these

fragments are preferred, as well as the products of a FAB or other immunoglobulin expression library. Moreover, antibodies of the present invention include chimeric, single chain, and humanized antibodies.

5 **Fusion Proteins**

Any polypeptide of the present invention can be used to generate fusion proteins. For example, the polypeptide of the present invention, when fused to a second protein, can be used as an antigenic tag. Antibodies raised against the polypeptide of the present invention can be used to indirectly detect the second
10 protein by binding to the polypeptide. Moreover, because secreted proteins target cellular locations based on trafficking signals, the polypeptides of the present invention can be used as targeting molecules once fused to other proteins.

Examples of domains that can be fused to polypeptides of the present invention include not only heterologous signal sequences, but also other heterologous
15 functional regions. The fusion does not necessarily need to be direct, but may occur through linker sequences.

Moreover, fusion proteins may also be engineered to improve characteristics of the polypeptide of the present invention. For instance, a region of additional amino acids, particularly charged amino acids, may be added to the N-terminus of the
20 polypeptide to improve stability and persistence during purification from the host cell or subsequent handling and storage. Also, peptide moieties may be added to the polypeptide to facilitate purification. Such regions may be removed prior to final preparation of the polypeptide. The addition of peptide moieties to facilitate handling of polypeptides are familiar and routine techniques in the art.

Moreover, polypeptides of the present invention, including fragments, and specifically epitopes, can be combined with parts of the constant domain of immunoglobulins (IgG), resulting in chimeric polypeptides. These fusion proteins facilitate purification and show an increased half-life in vivo. One reported example describes chimeric proteins consisting of the first two domains of the human CD4-
25 polypeptide and various domains of the constant regions of the heavy or light chains of mammalian immunoglobulins. (EP A 394,827; Traunecker et al., Nature 331:84-86 (1988).) Fusion proteins having disulfide-linked dimeric structures (due to the
30

IgG) can also be more efficient in binding and neutralizing other molecules, than the monomeric secreted protein or protein fragment alone. (Fountoulakis et al., J. Biochem. 270:3958-3964 (1995).)

Similarly, EP-A-O 464 533 (Canadian counterpart 2045869) discloses fusion
5 proteins comprising various portions of constant region of immunoglobulin molecules together with another human protein or part thereof. In many cases, the Fc part in a fusion protein is beneficial in therapy and diagnosis, and thus can result in, for example, improved pharmacokinetic properties. (EP-A 0232 262.) Alternatively, deleting the Fc part after the fusion protein has been expressed, detected, and purified,
10 would be desired. For example, the Fc portion may hinder therapy and diagnosis if the fusion protein is used as an antigen for immunizations. In drug discovery, for example, human proteins, such as hIL-5, have been fused with Fc portions for the purpose of high-throughput screening assays to identify antagonists of hIL-5. (See, D. Bennett et al., J. Molecular Recognition 8:52-58 (1995); K. Johanson et al., J. Biol.
15 Chem. 270:9459-9471 (1995).)

Moreover, the polypeptides of the present invention can be fused to marker sequences, such as a peptide which facilitates purification of the fused polypeptide. In preferred embodiments, the marker amino acid sequence is a hexa-histidine peptide, such as the tag provided in a pQE vector (QIAGEN, Inc., 9259 Eton Avenue,
20 Chatsworth, CA, 91311), among others, many of which are commercially available. As described in Gentz et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 86:821-824 (1989), for instance, hexa-histidine provides for convenient purification of the fusion protein. Another peptide tag useful for purification, the "HA" tag, corresponds to an epitope derived from the influenza hemagglutinin protein. (Wilson et al., Cell 37:767
25 (1984).)

Thus, any of these above fusions can be engineered using the polynucleotides or the polypeptides of the present invention.

Vectors, Host Cells, and Protein Production

30 The present invention also relates to vectors containing the polynucleotide of the present invention, host cells, and the production of polypeptides by recombinant techniques. The vector may be, for example, a phage, plasmid, viral, or retroviral

vector. Retroviral vectors may be replication competent or replication defective. In the latter case, viral propagation generally will occur only in complementing host cells.

The polynucleotides may be joined to a vector containing a selectable marker
5 for propagation in a host. Generally, a plasmid vector is introduced in a precipitate, such as a calcium phosphate precipitate, or in a complex with a charged lipid. If the vector is a virus, it may be packaged in vitro using an appropriate packaging cell line and then transduced into host cells.

The polynucleotide insert should be operatively linked to an appropriate
10 promoter, such as the phage lambda PL promoter, the E. coli lac, trp, phoA and tac promoters, the SV40 early and late promoters and promoters of retroviral LTRs, to name a few. Other suitable promoters will be known to the skilled artisan. The expression constructs will further contain sites for transcription initiation, termination, and, in the transcribed region, a ribosome binding site for translation. The coding
15 portion of the transcripts expressed by the constructs will preferably include a translation initiating codon at the beginning and a termination codon (UAA, UGA or UAG) appropriately positioned at the end of the polypeptide to be translated.

As indicated, the expression vectors will preferably include at least one selectable marker. Such markers include dihydrofolate reductase, G418 or neomycin
20 resistance for eukaryotic cell culture and tetracycline, kanamycin or ampicillin resistance genes for culturing in E. coli and other bacteria. Representative examples of appropriate hosts include, but are not limited to, bacterial cells, such as E. coli, Streptomyces and Salmonella typhimurium cells; fungal cells, such as yeast cells; insect cells such as Drosophila S2 and Spodoptera Sf9 cells; animal cells such as
25 CHO, COS, 293, and Bowes melanoma cells; and plant cells. Appropriate culture mediums and conditions for the above-described host cells are known in the art.

Among vectors preferred for use in bacteria include pQE70, pQE60 and pQE-
9, available from QIAGEN, Inc.; pBluescript vectors, Phagescript vectors, pNH8A, pNH16a, pNH18A, pNH46A, available from Stratagene Cloning Systems, Inc.; and
30 ptrc99a, pKK223-3, pKK233-3, pDR540, pRIT5 available from Pharmacia Biotech, Inc. Among preferred eukaryotic vectors are pWLNEO, pSV2CAT, pOG44, pXT1

and pSG available from Stratagene; and pSVK3, pBPV, pMSG and pSVL available from Pharmacia. Other suitable vectors will be readily apparent to the skilled artisan.

Introduction of the construct into the host cell can be effected by calcium phosphate transfection, DEAE-dextran mediated transfection, cationic lipid-mediated transfection, electroporation, transduction, infection, or other methods. Such methods
5 are described in many standard laboratory manuals, such as Davis et al., Basic Methods In Molecular Biology (1986). It is specifically contemplated that the polypeptides of the present invention may in fact be expressed by a host cell lacking a recombinant vector.

10 A polypeptide of this invention can be recovered and purified from recombinant cell cultures by well-known methods including ammonium sulfate or ethanol precipitation, acid extraction, anion or cation exchange chromatography, phosphocellulose chromatography, hydrophobic interaction chromatography, affinity chromatography, hydroxylapatite chromatography and lectin chromatography. Most
15 preferably, high performance liquid chromatography ("HPLC") is employed for purification.

Polypeptides of the present invention, and preferably the secreted form, can also be recovered from: products purified from natural sources, including bodily fluids, tissues and cells, whether directly isolated or cultured; products of chemical
20 synthetic procedures; and products produced by recombinant techniques from a prokaryotic or eukaryotic host, including, for example, bacterial, yeast, higher plant, insect, and mammalian cells. Depending upon the host employed in a recombinant production procedure, the polypeptides of the present invention may be glycosylated or may be non-glycosylated. In addition, polypeptides of the invention may also
25 include an initial modified methionine residue, in some cases as a result of host-mediated processes. Thus, it is well known in the art that the N-terminal methionine encoded by the translation initiation codon generally is removed with high efficiency from any protein after translation in all eukaryotic cells. While the N-terminal methionine on most proteins also is efficiently removed in most prokaryotes, for some
30 proteins, this prokaryotic removal process is inefficient, depending on the nature of the amino acid to which the N-terminal methionine is covalently linked.

In addition to encompassing host cells containing the vector constructs discussed herein, the invention also encompasses primary, secondary, and immortalized host cells of vertebrate origin, particularly mammalian origin, that have been engineered to delete or replace endogenous genetic material (e.g., coding
5 sequence), and/or to include genetic material (e.g., heterologous polynucleotide sequences) that is operably associated with the polynucleotides of the invention, and which activates, alters, and/or amplifies endogenous polynucleotides. For example, techniques known in the art may be used to operably associate heterologous control regions (e.g., promoter and/or enhancer) and endogenous polynucleotide sequences
10 via homologous recombination (see, e.g., U.S. Patent No. 5,641,670, issued June 24, 1997; International Publication No. WO 96/29411, published September 26, 1996; International Publication No. WO 94/12650, published August 4, 1994; Koller et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 86:8932-8935 (1989); and Zijlstra et al., Nature 342:435-438 (1989), the disclosures of each of which are incorporated by reference in their
15 entireties).

Uses of the Polynucleotides

Each of the polynucleotides identified herein can be used in numerous ways as
20 reagents. The following description should be considered exemplary and utilizes known techniques.

The polynucleotides of the present invention are useful for chromosome identification. There exists an ongoing need to identify new chromosome markers, since few chromosome marking reagents, based on actual sequence data (repeat
25 polymorphisms), are presently available. Each polynucleotide of the present invention can be used as a chromosome marker.

Briefly, sequences can be mapped to chromosomes by preparing PCR primers (preferably 15-25 bp) from the sequences shown in SEQ ID NO:X. Primers can be selected using computer analysis so that primers do not span more than one predicted
30 exon in the genomic DNA. These primers are then used for PCR screening of somatic cell hybrids containing individual human chromosomes. Only those hybrids

containing the human gene corresponding to the SEQ ID NO:X will yield an amplified fragment.

Similarly, somatic hybrids provide a rapid method of PCR mapping the polynucleotides to particular chromosomes. Three or more clones can be assigned per day using a single thermal cycler. Moreover, sublocalization of the polynucleotides can be achieved with panels of specific chromosome fragments. Other gene mapping strategies that can be used include in situ hybridization, prescreening with labeled flow-sorted chromosomes, and preselection by hybridization to construct chromosome specific-cDNA libraries.

Precise chromosomal location of the polynucleotides can also be achieved using fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH) of a metaphase chromosomal spread. This technique uses polynucleotides as short as 500 or 600 bases; however, polynucleotides 2,000-4,000 bp are preferred. For a review of this technique, see Verma et al., "Human Chromosomes: a Manual of Basic Techniques," Pergamon Press, New York (1988).

For chromosome mapping, the polynucleotides can be used individually (to mark a single chromosome or a single site on that chromosome) or in panels (for marking multiple sites and/or multiple chromosomes). Preferred polynucleotides correspond to the noncoding regions of the cDNAs because the coding sequences are more likely conserved within gene families, thus increasing the chance of cross hybridization during chromosomal mapping.

Once a polynucleotide has been mapped to a precise chromosomal location, the physical position of the polynucleotide can be used in linkage analysis. Linkage analysis establishes coinheritance between a chromosomal location and presentation of a particular disease. (Disease mapping data are found, for example, in V. McKusick, Mendelian Inheritance in Man (available on line through Johns Hopkins University Welch Medical Library) .) Assuming 1 megabase mapping resolution and one gene per 20 kb, a cDNA precisely localized to a chromosomal region associated with the disease could be one of 50-500 potential causative genes.

Thus, once coinheritance is established, differences in the polynucleotide and the corresponding gene between affected and unaffected individuals can be examined. First, visible structural alterations in the chromosomes, such as deletions or

translocations, are examined in chromosome spreads or by PCR. If no structural alterations exist, the presence of point mutations are ascertained. Mutations observed in some or all affected individuals, but not in normal individuals, indicates that the mutation may cause the disease. However, complete sequencing of the polypeptide
5 and the corresponding gene from several normal individuals is required to distinguish the mutation from a polymorphism. If a new polymorphism is identified, this polymorphic polypeptide can be used for further linkage analysis.

Furthermore, increased or decreased expression of the gene in affected individuals as compared to unaffected individuals can be assessed using
10 polynucleotides of the present invention. Any of these alterations (altered expression, chromosomal rearrangement, or mutation) can be used as a diagnostic or prognostic marker.

In addition to the foregoing, a polynucleotide can be used to control gene expression through triple helix formation or antisense DNA or RNA. Both methods
15 rely on binding of the polynucleotide to DNA or RNA. For these techniques, preferred polynucleotides are usually 20 to 40 bases in length and complementary to either the region of the gene involved in transcription (triple helix - see Lee et al., Nucl. Acids Res. 6:3073 (1979); Cooney et al., Science 241:456 (1988); and Dervan et al., Science 251:1360 (1991)) or to the mRNA itself (antisense - Okano, J.
20 Neurochem. 56:560 (1991); Oligodeoxy-nucleotides as Antisense Inhibitors of Gene Expression, CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL (1988).) Triple helix formation optimally results in a shut-off of RNA transcription from DNA, while antisense RNA hybridization blocks translation of an mRNA molecule into polypeptide. Both techniques are effective in model systems, and the information disclosed herein can
25 be used to design antisense or triple helix polynucleotides in an effort to treat disease.

Polynucleotides of the present invention are also useful in gene therapy. One goal of gene therapy is to insert a normal gene into an organism having a defective gene, in an effort to correct the genetic defect. The polynucleotides disclosed in the present invention offer a means of targeting such genetic defects in a highly accurate
30 manner. Another goal is to insert a new gene that was not present in the host genome, thereby producing a new trait in the host cell.

The polynucleotides are also useful for identifying individuals from minute biological samples. The United States military, for example, is considering the use of restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP) for identification of its personnel. In this technique, an individual's genomic DNA is digested with one or more
5 restriction enzymes, and probed on a Southern blot to yield unique bands for identifying personnel. This method does not suffer from the current limitations of "Dog Tags" which can be lost, switched, or stolen, making positive identification difficult. The polynucleotides of the present invention can be used as additional DNA markers for RFLP.

10 The polynucleotides of the present invention can also be used as an alternative to RFLP, by determining the actual base-by-base DNA sequence of selected portions of an individual's genome. These sequences can be used to prepare PCR primers for amplifying and isolating such selected DNA, which can then be sequenced. Using this technique, individuals can be identified because each individual will have a
15 unique set of DNA sequences. Once an unique ID database is established for an individual, positive identification of that individual, living or dead, can be made from extremely small tissue samples.

Forensic biology also benefits from using DNA-based identification techniques as disclosed herein. DNA sequences taken from very small biological
20 samples such as tissues, e.g., hair or skin, or body fluids, e.g., blood, saliva, semen, etc., can be amplified using PCR. In one prior art technique, gene sequences amplified from polymorphic loci, such as DQa class II HLA gene, are used in forensic biology to identify individuals. (Erlich, H., PCR Technology, Freeman and Co. (1992).) Once these specific polymorphic loci are amplified, they are digested with
25 one or more restriction enzymes, yielding an identifying set of bands on a Southern blot probed with DNA corresponding to the DQa class II HLA gene. Similarly, polynucleotides of the present invention can be used as polymorphic markers for forensic purposes.

There is also a need for reagents capable of identifying the source of a
30 particular tissue. Such need arises, for example, in forensics when presented with tissue of unknown origin. Appropriate reagents can comprise, for example, DNA probes or primers specific to particular tissue prepared from the sequences of the

present invention. Panels of such reagents can identify tissue by species and/or by organ type. In a similar fashion, these reagents can be used to screen tissue cultures for contamination.

In the very least, the polynucleotides of the present invention can be used as
5 molecular weight markers on Southern gels, as diagnostic probes for the presence of a specific mRNA in a particular cell type, as a probe to "subtract-out" known sequences in the process of discovering novel polynucleotides, for selecting and making oligomers for attachment to a "gene chip" or other support, to raise anti-DNA antibodies using DNA immunization techniques, and as an antigen to elicit an
10 immune response.

Uses of the Polypeptides

Each of the polypeptides identified herein can be used in numerous ways. The following description should be considered exemplary and utilizes known techniques.

15 A polypeptide of the present invention can be used to assay protein levels in a biological sample using antibody-based techniques. For example, protein expression in tissues can be studied with classical immunohistological methods. (Jalkanen, M., et al., J. Cell. Biol. 101:976-985 (1985); Jalkanen, M., et al., J. Cell . Biol. 105:3087-3096 (1987).) Other antibody-based methods useful for detecting protein gene
20 expression include immunoassays, such as the enzyme linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) and the radioimmunoassay (RIA). Suitable antibody assay labels are known in the art and include enzyme labels, such as, glucose oxidase, and radioisotopes, such as iodine (125I, 121I), carbon (14C), sulfur (35S), tritium (3H), indium (112In), and technetium (99mTc), and fluorescent labels, such as fluorescein and rhodamine, and
25 biotin.

In addition to assaying secreted protein levels in a biological sample, proteins can also be detected in vivo by imaging. Antibody labels or markers for in vivo imaging of protein include those detectable by X-radiography, NMR or ESR. For X-radiography, suitable labels include radioisotopes such as barium or cesium, which
30 emit detectable radiation but are not overtly harmful to the subject. Suitable markers for NMR and ESR include those with a detectable characteristic spin, such as

deuterium, which may be incorporated into the antibody by labeling of nutrients for the relevant hybridoma.

A protein-specific antibody or antibody fragment which has been labeled with an appropriate detectable imaging moiety, such as a radioisotope (for example, ^{131}I , ^{112}In , $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$), a radio-opaque substance, or a material detectable by nuclear magnetic resonance, is introduced (for example, parenterally, subcutaneously, or intraperitoneally) into the mammal. It will be understood in the art that the size of the subject and the imaging system used will determine the quantity of imaging moiety needed to produce diagnostic images. In the case of a radioisotope moiety, for a human subject, the quantity of radioactivity injected will normally range from about 5 to 20 millicuries of $^{99\text{m}}\text{Tc}$. The labeled antibody or antibody fragment will then preferentially accumulate at the location of cells which contain the specific protein. In vivo tumor imaging is described in S.W. Burchiel et al., "Immunopharmacokinetics of Radiolabeled Antibodies and Their Fragments." (Chapter 13 in Tumor Imaging: The Radiochemical Detection of Cancer, S.W. Burchiel and B. A. Rhodes, eds., Masson Publishing Inc. (1982).)

Thus, the invention provides a diagnostic method of a disorder, which involves (a) assaying the expression of a polypeptide of the present invention in cells or body fluid of an individual; (b) comparing the level of gene expression with a standard gene expression level, whereby an increase or decrease in the assayed polypeptide gene expression level compared to the standard expression level is indicative of a disorder.

Moreover, polypeptides of the present invention can be used to treat disease. For example, patients can be administered a polypeptide of the present invention in an effort to replace absent or decreased levels of the polypeptide (e.g., insulin), to supplement absent or decreased levels of a different polypeptide (e.g., hemoglobin S for hemoglobin B), to inhibit the activity of a polypeptide (e.g., an oncogene), to activate the activity of a polypeptide (e.g., by binding to a receptor), to reduce the activity of a membrane bound receptor by competing with it for free ligand (e.g., soluble TNF receptors used in reducing inflammation), or to bring about a desired response (e.g., blood vessel growth).

Similarly, antibodies directed to a polypeptide of the present invention can also be used to treat disease. For example, administration of an antibody directed to a polypeptide of the present invention can bind and reduce overproduction of the polypeptide. Similarly, administration of an antibody can activate the polypeptide,
5 such as by binding to a polypeptide bound to a membrane (receptor).

At the very least, the polypeptides of the present invention can be used as molecular weight markers on SDS-PAGE gels or on molecular sieve gel filtration columns using methods well known to those of skill in the art. Polypeptides can also be used to raise antibodies, which in turn are used to measure protein expression from
10 a recombinant cell, as a way of assessing transformation of the host cell. Moreover, the polypeptides of the present invention can be used to test the following biological activities.

Biological Activities

15 The polynucleotides and polypeptides of the present invention can be used in assays to test for one or more biological activities. If these polynucleotides and polypeptides do exhibit activity in a particular assay, it is likely that these molecules may be involved in the diseases associated with the biological activity. Thus, the polynucleotides and polypeptides could be used to treat the associated disease.

20

Immune Activity

A polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention may be useful in treating deficiencies or disorders of the immune system, by activating or inhibiting the proliferation, differentiation, or mobilization (chemotaxis) of immune cells. Immune
25 cells develop through a process called hematopoiesis, producing myeloid (platelets, red blood cells, neutrophils, and macrophages) and lymphoid (B and T lymphocytes) cells from pluripotent stem cells. The etiology of these immune deficiencies or disorders may be genetic, somatic, such as cancer or some autoimmune disorders, acquired (e.g., by chemotherapy or toxins), or infectious. Moreover, a polynucleotide
30 or polypeptide of the present invention can be used as a marker or detector of a particular immune system disease or disorder.

A polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention may be useful in treating or detecting deficiencies or disorders of hematopoietic cells. A polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention could be used to increase differentiation and proliferation of hematopoietic cells, including the pluripotent stem cells, in an effort to treat those disorders associated with a decrease in certain (or many) types hematopoietic cells. Examples of immunologic deficiency syndromes include, but are not limited to: blood protein disorders (e.g. agammaglobulinemia, dysgammaglobulinemia), ataxia telangiectasia, common variable immunodeficiency, Digeorge Syndrome, HIV infection, HTLV-BLV infection, leukocyte adhesion deficiency syndrome, lymphopenia, phagocyte bactericidal dysfunction, severe combined immunodeficiency (SCIDs), Wiskott-Aldrich Disorder, anemia, thrombocytopenia, or hemoglobinuria.

Moreover, a polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention could also be used to modulate hemostatic (the stopping of bleeding) or thrombolytic activity (clot formation). For example, by increasing hemostatic or thrombolytic activity, a polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention could be used to treat blood coagulation disorders (e.g., afibrinogenemia, factor deficiencies), blood platelet disorders (e.g. thrombocytopenia), or wounds resulting from trauma, surgery, or other causes. Alternatively, a polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention that can decrease hemostatic or thrombolytic activity could be used to inhibit or dissolve clotting. These molecules could be important in the treatment of heart attacks (infarction), strokes, or scarring.

A polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention may also be useful in treating or detecting autoimmune disorders. Many autoimmune disorders result from inappropriate recognition of self as foreign material by immune cells. This inappropriate recognition results in an immune response leading to the destruction of the host tissue. Therefore, the administration of a polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention that inhibits an immune response, particularly the proliferation, differentiation, or chemotaxis of T-cells, may be an effective therapy in preventing autoimmune disorders.

Examples of autoimmune disorders that can be treated or detected by the present invention include, but are not limited to: Addison's Disease, hemolytic

anemia, antiphospholipid syndrome, rheumatoid arthritis, dermatitis, allergic encephalomyelitis, glomerulonephritis, Goodpasture's Syndrome, Graves' Disease, Multiple Sclerosis, Myasthenia Gravis, Neuritis, Ophthalmia, Bullous Pemphigoid, Pemphigus, Polyendocrinopathies, Purpura, Reiter's Disease, Stiff-Man Syndrome, 5 Autoimmune Thyroiditis, Systemic Lupus Erythematosus, Autoimmune Pulmonary Inflammation, Guillain-Barre Syndrome, insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, and autoimmune inflammatory eye disease.

Similarly, allergic reactions and conditions, such as asthma (particularly allergic asthma) or other respiratory problems, may also be treated by a polypeptide 10 or polynucleotide of the present invention. Moreover, these molecules can be used to treat anaphylaxis, hypersensitivity to an antigenic molecule, or blood group incompatibility.

A polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention may also be used to treat and/or prevent organ rejection or graft-versus-host disease (GVHD). Organ 15 rejection occurs by host immune cell destruction of the transplanted tissue through an immune response. Similarly, an immune response is also involved in GVHD, but, in this case, the foreign transplanted immune cells destroy the host tissues. The administration of a polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention that inhibits an immune response, particularly the proliferation, differentiation, or chemotaxis of 20 T-cells, may be an effective therapy in preventing organ rejection or GVHD.

Similarly, a polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention may also be used to modulate inflammation. For example, the polypeptide or polynucleotide may inhibit the proliferation and differentiation of cells involved in an inflammatory response. These molecules can be used to treat inflammatory conditions, both chronic 25 and acute conditions, including inflammation associated with infection (e.g., septic shock, sepsis, or systemic inflammatory response syndrome (SIRS)), ischemia-reperfusion injury, endotoxin lethality, arthritis, complement-mediated hyperacute rejection, nephritis, cytokine or chemokine induced lung injury, inflammatory bowel disease, Crohn's disease, or resulting from over production of cytokines (e.g., TNF or 30 IL-1.)

Hyperproliferative Disorders

A polypeptide or polynucleotide can be used to treat or detect hyperproliferative disorders, including neoplasms. A polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention may inhibit the proliferation of the disorder through direct or indirect interactions. Alternatively, a polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention may proliferate other cells which can inhibit the hyperproliferative disorder.

For example, by increasing an immune response, particularly increasing antigenic qualities of the hyperproliferative disorder or by proliferating, differentiating, or mobilizing T-cells, hyperproliferative disorders can be treated. This immune response may be increased by either enhancing an existing immune response, or by initiating a new immune response. Alternatively, decreasing an immune response may also be a method of treating hyperproliferative disorders, such as a chemotherapeutic agent.

Examples of hyperproliferative disorders that can be treated or detected by a polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention include, but are not limited to neoplasms located in the: abdomen, bone, breast, digestive system, liver, pancreas, peritoneum, endocrine glands (adrenal, parathyroid, pituitary, testicles, ovary, thymus, thyroid), eye, head and neck, nervous (central and peripheral), lymphatic system, pelvic, skin, soft tissue, spleen, thoracic, and urogenital.

Similarly, other hyperproliferative disorders can also be treated or detected by a polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention. Examples of such hyperproliferative disorders include, but are not limited to: hypergammaglobulinemia, lymphoproliferative disorders, paraproteinemias, purpura, sarcoidosis, Sezary Syndrome, Waldenström's Macroglobulinemia, Gaucher's Disease, histiocytosis, and any other hyperproliferative disease, besides neoplasia, located in an organ system listed above.

Infectious Disease

A polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention can be used to treat or detect infectious agents. For example, by increasing the immune response, particularly increasing the proliferation and differentiation of B and/or T cells, infectious diseases may be treated. The immune response may be increased by either enhancing an existing immune response, or by initiating a new immune response.

Alternatively, the polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention may also directly inhibit the infectious agent, without necessarily eliciting an immune response.

Viruses are one example of an infectious agent that can cause disease or symptoms that can be treated or detected by a polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention. Examples of viruses, include, but are not limited to the following

5 DNA and RNA viral families: Arbovirus, Adenoviridae, Arenaviridae, Arterivirus, Birnaviridae, Bunyaviridae, Caliciviridae, Circoviridae, Coronaviridae, Flaviviridae, Hepadnaviridae (Hepatitis), Herpesviridae (such as, Cytomegalovirus, Herpes Simplex, Herpes Zoster), Mononegavirus (e.g., Paramyxoviridae, Morbillivirus,

10 Rhabdoviridae), Orthomyxoviridae (e.g., Influenza), Papovaviridae, Parvoviridae, Picornaviridae, Poxviridae (such as Smallpox or Vaccinia), Reoviridae (e.g., Rotavirus), Retroviridae (HTLV-I, HTLV-II, Lentivirus), and Togaviridae (e.g., Rubivirus). Viruses falling within these families can cause a variety of diseases or symptoms, including, but not limited to: arthritis, bronchiolitis, encephalitis, eye

15 infections (e.g., conjunctivitis, keratitis), chronic fatigue syndrome, hepatitis (A, B, C, E, Chronic Active, Delta), meningitis, opportunistic infections (e.g., AIDS), pneumonia, Burkitt's Lymphoma, chickenpox, hemorrhagic fever, Measles, Mumps, Parainfluenza, Rabies, the common cold, Polio, leukemia, Rubella, sexually transmitted diseases, skin diseases (e.g., Kaposi's, warts), and viremia. A polypeptide

20 or polynucleotide of the present invention can be used to treat or detect any of these symptoms or diseases.

Similarly, bacterial or fungal agents that can cause disease or symptoms and that can be treated or detected by a polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention include, but not limited to, the following Gram-Negative and Gram-positive

25 bacterial families and fungi: Actinomycetales (e.g., Corynebacterium, Mycobacterium, Norcardia), Aspergillosis, Bacillaceae (e.g., Anthrax, Clostridium), Bacteroidaceae, Blastomycosis, Bordetella, Borrelia, Brucellosis, Candidiasis, Campylobacter, Coccidioidomycosis, Cryptococcosis, Dermatocycoses, Enterobacteriaceae (Klebsiella, Salmonella, Serratia, Yersinia), Erysipelothrix,

30 Helicobacter, Legionellosis, Leptospirosis, Listeria, Mycoplasmatales, Neisseriaceae (e.g., Acinetobacter, Gonorrhea, Meningococcal), Pasteurellaceae Infections (e.g., Actinobacillus, Haemophilus, Pasteurella), Pseudomonas, Rickettsiaceae,

Chlamydiaceae, Syphilis, and Staphylococcal. These bacterial or fungal families can cause the following diseases or symptoms, including, but not limited to: bacteremia, endocarditis, eye infections (conjunctivitis, tuberculosis, uveitis), gingivitis, opportunistic infections (e.g., AIDS related infections), paronychia, prosthesis-related
5 infections, Reiter's Disease, respiratory tract infections, such as Whooping Cough or Empyema, sepsis, Lyme Disease, Cat-Scratch Disease, Dysentery, Paratyphoid Fever, food poisoning, Typhoid, pneumonia, Gonorrhea, meningitis, Chlamydia, Syphilis, Diphtheria, Leprosy, Paratuberculosis, Tuberculosis, Lupus, Botulism, gangrene, tetanus, impetigo, Rheumatic Fever, Scarlet Fever, sexually transmitted diseases, skin
10 diseases (e.g., cellulitis, dermatocycoses), toxemia, urinary tract infections, wound infections. A polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention can be used to treat or detect any of these symptoms or diseases.

Moreover, parasitic agents causing disease or symptoms that can be treated or detected by a polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention include, but not
15 limited to, the following families: Amebiasis, Babesiosis, Coccidiosis, Cryptosporidiosis, Dientamoebiasis, Dourine, Ectoparasitic, Giardiasis, Helminthiasis, Leishmaniasis, Theileriasis, Toxoplasmosis, Trypanosomiasis, and Trichomonas. These parasites can cause a variety of diseases or symptoms, including, but not limited to: Scabies, Trombiculiasis, eye infections, intestinal disease (e.g.,
20 dysentery, giardiasis), liver disease, lung disease, opportunistic infections (e.g., AIDS related), Malaria, pregnancy complications, and toxoplasmosis. A polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention can be used to treat or detect any of these symptoms or diseases.

Preferably, treatment using a polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present
25 invention could either be by administering an effective amount of a polypeptide to the patient, or by removing cells from the patient, supplying the cells with a polynucleotide of the present invention, and returning the engineered cells to the patient (ex vivo therapy). Moreover, the polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention can be used as an antigen in a vaccine to raise an immune response against
30 infectious disease.

Regeneration

A polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention can be used to differentiate, proliferate, and attract cells, leading to the regeneration of tissues. (See, Science 276:59-87 (1997).) The regeneration of tissues could be used to repair, replace, or protect tissue damaged by congenital defects, trauma (wounds, burns, incisions, or ulcers), age, disease (e.g. osteoporosis, osteoarthritis, periodontal disease, liver failure), surgery, including cosmetic plastic surgery, fibrosis, reperfusion injury, or systemic cytokine damage.

Tissues that could be regenerated using the present invention include organs (e.g., pancreas, liver, intestine, kidney, skin, endothelium), muscle (smooth, skeletal or cardiac), vasculature (including vascular and lymphatics), nervous, hematopoietic, and skeletal (bone, cartilage, tendon, and ligament) tissue. Preferably, regeneration occurs without or decreased scarring. Regeneration also may include angiogenesis.

Moreover, a polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention may increase regeneration of tissues difficult to heal. For example, increased tendon/ligament regeneration would quicken recovery time after damage. A polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention could also be used prophylactically in an effort to avoid damage. Specific diseases that could be treated include of tendinitis, carpal tunnel syndrome, and other tendon or ligament defects. A further example of tissue regeneration of non-healing wounds includes pressure ulcers, ulcers associated with vascular insufficiency, surgical, and traumatic wounds.

Similarly, nerve and brain tissue could also be regenerated by using a polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention to proliferate and differentiate nerve cells. Diseases that could be treated using this method include central and peripheral nervous system diseases, neuropathies, or mechanical and traumatic disorders (e.g., spinal cord disorders, head trauma, cerebrovascular disease, and stroke). Specifically, diseases associated with peripheral nerve injuries, peripheral neuropathy (e.g., resulting from chemotherapy or other medical therapies), localized neuropathies, and central nervous system diseases (e.g., Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis, and Shy-Drager syndrome), could all be treated using the polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention.

Chemotaxis

A polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention may have chemotaxis activity. A chemotactic molecule attracts or mobilizes cells (e.g., monocytes, fibroblasts, neutrophils, T-cells, mast cells, eosinophils, epithelial and/or endothelial cells) to a particular site in the body, such as inflammation, infection, or site of hyperproliferation. The mobilized cells can then fight off and/or heal the particular trauma or abnormality.

A polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention may increase chemotactic activity of particular cells. These chemotactic molecules can then be used to treat inflammation, infection, hyperproliferative disorders, or any immune system disorder by increasing the number of cells targeted to a particular location in the body. For example, chemotactic molecules can be used to treat wounds and other trauma to tissues by attracting immune cells to the injured location. Chemotactic molecules of the present invention can also attract fibroblasts, which can be used to treat wounds.

It is also contemplated that a polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention may inhibit chemotactic activity. These molecules could also be used to treat disorders. Thus, a polynucleotide or polypeptide of the present invention could be used as an inhibitor of chemotaxis.

Binding Activity

A polypeptide of the present invention may be used to screen for molecules that bind to the polypeptide or for molecules to which the polypeptide binds. The binding of the polypeptide and the molecule may activate (agonist), increase, inhibit (antagonist), or decrease activity of the polypeptide or the molecule bound. Examples of such molecules include antibodies, oligonucleotides, proteins (e.g., receptors), or small molecules.

Preferably, the molecule is closely related to the natural ligand of the polypeptide, e.g., a fragment of the ligand, or a natural substrate, a ligand, a structural or functional mimetic. (See, Coligan et al., Current Protocols in Immunology 1(2):Chapter 5 (1991).) Similarly, the molecule can be closely related to the natural receptor to which the polypeptide binds, or at least, a fragment of the receptor capable

of being bound by the polypeptide (e.g., active site). In either case, the molecule can be rationally designed using known techniques.

Preferably, the screening for these molecules involves producing appropriate cells which express the polypeptide, either as a secreted protein or on the cell
5 membrane. Preferred cells include cells from mammals, yeast, *Drosophila*, or *E. coli*. Cells expressing the polypeptide (or cell membrane containing the expressed polypeptide) are then preferably contacted with a test compound potentially containing the molecule to observe binding, stimulation, or inhibition of activity of either the polypeptide or the molecule.

10 The assay may simply test binding of a candidate compound to the polypeptide, wherein binding is detected by a label, or in an assay involving competition with a labeled competitor. Further, the assay may test whether the candidate compound results in a signal generated by binding to the polypeptide.

Alternatively, the assay can be carried out using cell-free preparations,
15 polypeptide/molecule affixed to a solid support, chemical libraries, or natural product mixtures. The assay may also simply comprise the steps of mixing a candidate compound with a solution containing a polypeptide, measuring polypeptide/molecule activity or binding, and comparing the polypeptide/molecule activity or binding to a standard.

20 Preferably, an ELISA assay can measure polypeptide level or activity in a sample (e.g., biological sample) using a monoclonal or polyclonal antibody. The antibody can measure polypeptide level or activity by either binding, directly or indirectly, to the polypeptide or by competing with the polypeptide for a substrate.

All of these above assays can be used as diagnostic or prognostic markers.

25 The molecules discovered using these assays can be used to treat disease or to bring about a particular result in a patient (e.g., blood vessel growth) by activating or inhibiting the polypeptide/molecule. Moreover, the assays can discover agents which may inhibit or enhance the production of the polypeptide from suitably manipulated cells or tissues.

30 Therefore, the invention includes a method of identifying compounds which bind to a polypeptide of the invention comprising the steps of: (a) incubating a

candidate binding compound with a polypeptide of the invention; and (b) determining if binding has occurred. Moreover, the invention includes a method of identifying agonists/antagonists comprising the steps of: (a) incubating a candidate compound with a polypeptide of the invention, (b) assaying a biological activity, and (b) determining if a biological activity of the polypeptide has been altered.

Other Activities

A polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention may also increase or decrease the differentiation or proliferation of embryonic stem cells, besides, as discussed above, hematopoietic lineage.

A polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention may also be used to modulate mammalian characteristics, such as body height, weight, hair color, eye color, skin, percentage of adipose tissue, pigmentation, size, and shape (e.g., cosmetic surgery). Similarly, a polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention may be used to modulate mammalian metabolism affecting catabolism, anabolism, processing, utilization, and storage of energy.

A polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention may be used to change a mammal's mental state or physical state by influencing biorhythms, circadian rhythms, depression (including depressive disorders), tendency for violence, tolerance for pain, reproductive capabilities (preferably by Activin or Inhibin-like activity), hormonal or endocrine levels, appetite, libido, memory, stress, or other cognitive qualities.

A polypeptide or polynucleotide of the present invention may also be used as a food additive or preservative, such as to increase or decrease storage capabilities, fat content, lipid, protein, carbohydrate, vitamins, minerals, cofactors or other nutritional components.

Other Preferred Embodiments

Other preferred embodiments of the claimed invention include an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence which is at least 95%

identical to a sequence of at least about 50 contiguous nucleotides in the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:X wherein X is any integer as defined in Table 1.

Also preferred is a nucleic acid molecule wherein said sequence of contiguous nucleotides is included in the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:X in the range of
5 positions beginning with the nucleotide at about the position of the 5' Nucleotide of the Clone Sequence and ending with the nucleotide at about the position of the 3' Nucleotide of the Clone Sequence as defined for SEQ ID NO:X in Table 1.

Also preferred is a nucleic acid molecule wherein said sequence of contiguous nucleotides is included in the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:X in the range of
10 positions beginning with the nucleotide at about the position of the 5' Nucleotide of the Start Codon and ending with the nucleotide at about the position of the 3' Nucleotide of the Clone Sequence as defined for SEQ ID NO:X in Table 1.

Similarly preferred is a nucleic acid molecule wherein said sequence of contiguous nucleotides is included in the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:X in the
15 range of positions beginning with the nucleotide at about the position of the 5' Nucleotide of the First Amino Acid of the Signal Peptide and ending with the nucleotide at about the position of the 3' Nucleotide of the Clone Sequence as defined for SEQ ID NO:X in Table 1.

Also preferred is an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide
20 sequence which is at least 95% identical to a sequence of at least about 150 contiguous nucleotides in the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:X.

Further preferred is an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence which is at least 95% identical to a sequence of at least about 500 contiguous nucleotides in the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:X.

25 A further preferred embodiment is a nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence which is at least 95% identical to the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:X beginning with the nucleotide at about the position of the 5' Nucleotide of the First Amino Acid of the Signal Peptide and ending with the nucleotide at about the position of the 3' Nucleotide of the Clone Sequence as defined for SEQ ID NO:X
30 in Table 1.

A further preferred embodiment is an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence which is at least 95% identical to the complete nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:X.

Also preferred is an isolated nucleic acid molecule which hybridizes under
5 stringent hybridization conditions to a nucleic acid molecule, wherein said nucleic acid molecule which hybridizes does not hybridize under stringent hybridization conditions to a nucleic acid molecule having a nucleotide sequence consisting of only A residues or of only T residues.

Also preferred is a composition of matter comprising a DNA molecule which
10 comprises a human cDNA clone identified by a cDNA Clone Identifier in Table 1, which DNA molecule is contained in the material deposited with the American Type Culture Collection and given the ATCC Deposit Number shown in Table 1 for said cDNA Clone Identifier.

Also preferred is an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide
15 sequence which is at least 95% identical to a sequence of at least 50 contiguous nucleotides in the nucleotide sequence of a human cDNA clone identified by a cDNA Clone Identifier in Table 1, which DNA molecule is contained in the deposit given the ATCC Deposit Number shown in Table 1.

Also preferred is an isolated nucleic acid molecule, wherein said sequence of
20 at least 50 contiguous nucleotides is included in the nucleotide sequence of the complete open reading frame sequence encoded by said human cDNA clone.

Also preferred is an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence which is at least 95% identical to sequence of at least 150 contiguous nucleotides in the nucleotide sequence encoded by said human cDNA clone.

25 A further preferred embodiment is an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence which is at least 95% identical to sequence of at least 500 contiguous nucleotides in the nucleotide sequence encoded by said human cDNA clone.

A further preferred embodiment is an isolated nucleic acid molecule
30 comprising a nucleotide sequence which is at least 95% identical to the complete nucleotide sequence encoded by said human cDNA clone.

A further preferred embodiment is a method for detecting in a biological sample a nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence which is at least 95% identical to a sequence of at least 50 contiguous nucleotides in a sequence selected from the group consisting of: a nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:X
5 wherein X is any integer as defined in Table 1; and a nucleotide sequence encoded by a human cDNA clone identified by a cDNA Clone Identifier in Table 1 and contained in the deposit with the ATCC Deposit Number shown for said cDNA clone in Table 1; which method comprises a step of comparing a nucleotide sequence of at least one nucleic acid molecule in said sample with a sequence selected from said group and
10 determining whether the sequence of said nucleic acid molecule in said sample is at least 95% identical to said selected sequence.

Also preferred is the above method wherein said step of comparing sequences comprises determining the extent of nucleic acid hybridization between nucleic acid molecules in said sample and a nucleic acid molecule comprising said sequence
15 selected from said group. Similarly, also preferred is the above method wherein said step of comparing sequences is performed by comparing the nucleotide sequence determined from a nucleic acid molecule in said sample with said sequence selected from said group. The nucleic acid molecules can comprise DNA molecules or RNA molecules.

20 A further preferred embodiment is a method for identifying the species, tissue or cell type of a biological sample which method comprises a step of detecting nucleic acid molecules in said sample, if any, comprising a nucleotide sequence that is at least 95% identical to a sequence of at least 50 contiguous nucleotides in a sequence selected from the group consisting of: a nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:X
25 wherein X is any integer as defined in Table 1; and a nucleotide sequence encoded by a human cDNA clone identified by a cDNA Clone Identifier in Table 1 and contained in the deposit with the ATCC Deposit Number shown for said cDNA clone in Table 1.

The method for identifying the species, tissue or cell type of a biological
30 sample can comprise a step of detecting nucleic acid molecules comprising a nucleotide sequence in a panel of at least two nucleotide sequences, wherein at least

one sequence in said panel is at least 95% identical to a sequence of at least 50 contiguous nucleotides in a sequence selected from said group.

Also preferred is a method for diagnosing in a subject a pathological condition associated with abnormal structure or expression of a gene encoding a secreted protein identified in Table 1, which method comprises a step of detecting in a biological sample obtained from said subject nucleic acid molecules, if any, comprising a nucleotide sequence that is at least 95% identical to a sequence of at least 50 contiguous nucleotides in a sequence selected from the group consisting of: a nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:X wherein X is any integer as defined in Table 1; and a nucleotide sequence encoded by a human cDNA clone identified by a cDNA Clone Identifier in Table 1 and contained in the deposit with the ATCC Deposit Number shown for said cDNA clone in Table 1.

The method for diagnosing a pathological condition can comprise a step of detecting nucleic acid molecules comprising a nucleotide sequence in a panel of at least two nucleotide sequences, wherein at least one sequence in said panel is at least 95% identical to a sequence of at least 50 contiguous nucleotides in a sequence selected from said group.

Also preferred is a composition of matter comprising isolated nucleic acid molecules wherein the nucleotide sequences of said nucleic acid molecules comprise a panel of at least two nucleotide sequences, wherein at least one sequence in said panel is at least 95% identical to a sequence of at least 50 contiguous nucleotides in a sequence selected from the group consisting of: a nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:X wherein X is any integer as defined in Table 1; and a nucleotide sequence encoded by a human cDNA clone identified by a cDNA Clone Identifier in Table 1 and contained in the deposit with the ATCC Deposit Number shown for said cDNA clone in Table 1. The nucleic acid molecules can comprise DNA molecules or RNA molecules.

Also preferred is an isolated polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence at least 90% identical to a sequence of at least about 10 contiguous amino acids in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:Y wherein Y is any integer as defined in Table 1.

Also preferred is a polypeptide, wherein said sequence of contiguous amino acids is included in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:Y in the range of

positions beginning with the residue at about the position of the First Amino Acid of the Secreted Portion and ending with the residue at about the Last Amino Acid of the Open Reading Frame as set forth for SEQ ID NO:Y in Table 1.

Also preferred is an isolated polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence
5 at least 95% identical to a sequence of at least about 30 contiguous amino acids in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:Y.

Further preferred is an isolated polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence at least 95% identical to a sequence of at least about 100 contiguous amino acids in the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:Y.

10 Further preferred is an isolated polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence at least 95% identical to the complete amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:Y.

Further preferred is an isolated polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence at least 90% identical to a sequence of at least about 10 contiguous amino
15 acids in the complete amino acid sequence of a secreted protein encoded by a human cDNA clone identified by a cDNA Clone Identifier in Table 1 and contained in the deposit with the ATCC Deposit Number shown for said cDNA clone in Table 1.

Also preferred is a polypeptide wherein said sequence of contiguous amino acids is included in the amino acid sequence of a secreted portion of the secreted
20 protein encoded by a human cDNA clone identified by a cDNA Clone Identifier in Table 1 and contained in the deposit with the ATCC Deposit Number shown for said cDNA clone in Table 1.

Also preferred is an isolated polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence at least 95% identical to a sequence of at least about 30 contiguous amino acids in the
25 amino acid sequence of the secreted portion of the protein encoded by a human cDNA clone identified by a cDNA Clone Identifier in Table 1 and contained in the deposit with the ATCC Deposit Number shown for said cDNA clone in Table 1.

Also preferred is an isolated polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence at least 95% identical to a sequence of at least about 100 contiguous amino acids in
30 the amino acid sequence of the secreted portion of the protein encoded by a human cDNA clone identified by a cDNA Clone Identifier in Table 1 and contained in the deposit with the ATCC Deposit Number shown for said cDNA clone in Table 1.

Also preferred is an isolated polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence at least 95% identical to the amino acid sequence of the secreted portion of the protein encoded by a human cDNA clone identified by a cDNA Clone Identifier in Table 1 and contained in the deposit with the ATCC Deposit Number shown for said cDNA clone in Table 1.

Further preferred is an isolated antibody which binds specifically to a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence that is at least 90% identical to a sequence of at least 10 contiguous amino acids in a sequence selected from the group consisting of: an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:Y wherein Y is any integer as defined in Table 1; and a complete amino acid sequence of a protein encoded by a human cDNA clone identified by a cDNA Clone Identifier in Table 1 and contained in the deposit with the ATCC Deposit Number shown for said cDNA clone in Table 1.

Further preferred is a method for detecting in a biological sample a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence which is at least 90% identical to a sequence of at least 10 contiguous amino acids in a sequence selected from the group consisting of: an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:Y wherein Y is any integer as defined in Table 1; and a complete amino acid sequence of a protein encoded by a human cDNA clone identified by a cDNA Clone Identifier in Table 1 and contained in the deposit with the ATCC Deposit Number shown for said cDNA clone in Table 1; which method comprises a step of comparing an amino acid sequence of at least one polypeptide molecule in said sample with a sequence selected from said group and determining whether the sequence of said polypeptide molecule in said sample is at least 90% identical to said sequence of at least 10 contiguous amino acids.

Also preferred is the above method wherein said step of comparing an amino acid sequence of at least one polypeptide molecule in said sample with a sequence selected from said group comprises determining the extent of specific binding of polypeptides in said sample to an antibody which binds specifically to a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence that is at least 90% identical to a sequence of at least 10 contiguous amino acids in a sequence selected from the group consisting of: an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:Y wherein Y is any integer as defined in Table 1; and a complete amino acid sequence of a protein encoded by a human cDNA

clone identified by a cDNA Clone Identifier in Table 1 and contained in the deposit with the ATCC Deposit Number shown for said cDNA clone in Table 1.

Also preferred is the above method wherein said step of comparing sequences is performed by comparing the amino acid sequence determined from a polypeptide molecule in said sample with said sequence selected from said group.

Also preferred is a method for identifying the species, tissue or cell type of a biological sample which method comprises a step of detecting polypeptide molecules in said sample, if any, comprising an amino acid sequence that is at least 90% identical to a sequence of at least 10 contiguous amino acids in a sequence selected from the group consisting of: an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:Y wherein Y is any integer as defined in Table 1; and a complete amino acid sequence of a secreted protein encoded by a human cDNA clone identified by a cDNA Clone Identifier in Table 1 and contained in the deposit with the ATCC Deposit Number shown for said cDNA clone in Table 1.

Also preferred is the above method for identifying the species, tissue or cell type of a biological sample, which method comprises a step of detecting polypeptide molecules comprising an amino acid sequence in a panel of at least two amino acid sequences, wherein at least one sequence in said panel is at least 90% identical to a sequence of at least 10 contiguous amino acids in a sequence selected from the above group.

Also preferred is a method for diagnosing in a subject a pathological condition associated with abnormal structure or expression of a gene encoding a secreted protein identified in Table 1, which method comprises a step of detecting in a biological sample obtained from said subject polypeptide molecules comprising an amino acid sequence in a panel of at least two amino acid sequences, wherein at least one sequence in said panel is at least 90% identical to a sequence of at least 10 contiguous amino acids in a sequence selected from the group consisting of: an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:Y wherein Y is any integer as defined in Table 1; and a complete amino acid sequence of a secreted protein encoded by a human cDNA clone identified by a cDNA Clone Identifier in Table 1 and contained in the deposit with the ATCC Deposit Number shown for said cDNA clone in Table 1.

In any of these methods, the step of detecting said polypeptide molecules includes using an antibody.

Also preferred is an isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence which is at least 95% identical to a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide wherein said polypeptide comprises an amino acid sequence that is at least 90% identical to a sequence of at least 10 contiguous amino acids in a sequence selected from the group consisting of: an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:Y wherein Y is any integer as defined in Table 1; and a complete amino acid sequence of a secreted protein encoded by a human cDNA clone identified by a cDNA Clone Identifier in Table 1 and contained in the deposit with the ATCC Deposit Number shown for said cDNA clone in Table 1.

Also preferred is an isolated nucleic acid molecule, wherein said nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide has been optimized for expression of said polypeptide in a prokaryotic host.

Also preferred is an isolated nucleic acid molecule, wherein said polypeptide comprises an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of: an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:Y wherein Y is any integer as defined in Table 1; and a complete amino acid sequence of a secreted protein encoded by a human cDNA clone identified by a cDNA Clone Identifier in Table 1 and contained in the deposit with the ATCC Deposit Number shown for said cDNA clone in Table 1.

Further preferred is a method of making a recombinant vector comprising inserting any of the above isolated nucleic acid molecule into a vector. Also preferred is the recombinant vector produced by this method. Also preferred is a method of making a recombinant host cell comprising introducing the vector into a host cell, as well as the recombinant host cell produced by this method.

Also preferred is a method of making an isolated polypeptide comprising culturing this recombinant host cell under conditions such that said polypeptide is expressed and recovering said polypeptide. Also preferred is this method of making an isolated polypeptide, wherein said recombinant host cell is a eukaryotic cell and said polypeptide is a secreted portion of a human secreted protein comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of: an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:Y beginning with the residue at the position of the First Amino Acid of

the Secreted Portion of SEQ ID NO:Y wherein Y is an integer set forth in Table 1 and said position of the First Amino Acid of the Secreted Portion of SEQ ID NO:Y is defined in Table 1; and an amino acid sequence of a secreted portion of a protein encoded by a human cDNA clone identified by a cDNA Clone Identifier in Table 1
5 and contained in the deposit with the ATCC Deposit Number shown for said cDNA clone in Table 1. The isolated polypeptide produced by this method is also preferred.

Also preferred is a method of treatment of an individual in need of an increased level of a secreted protein activity, which method comprises administering to such an individual a pharmaceutical composition comprising an amount of an
10 isolated polypeptide, polynucleotide, or antibody of the claimed invention effective to increase the level of said protein activity in said individual.

Having generally described the invention, the same will be more readily understood by reference to the following examples, which are provided by way of illustration and are not intended as limiting.

15

Examples

Example 1: Isolation of a Selected cDNA Clone From the Deposited Sample

Each cDNA clone in a cited ATCC deposit is contained in a plasmid vector.
20 Table 1 identifies the vectors used to construct the cDNA library from which each clone was isolated. In many cases, the vector used to construct the library is a phage vector from which a plasmid has been excised. The table immediately below correlates the related plasmid for each phage vector used in constructing the cDNA library. For example, where a particular clone is identified in Table 1 as being
25 isolated in the vector "Lambda Zap," the corresponding deposited clone is in "pBluescript."

	<u>Vector Used to Construct Library</u>	<u>Corresponding Deposited</u>
	<u>Plasmid</u>	
	Lambda Zap	pBluescript (pBS)
30	Uni-Zap XR	pBluescript (pBS)
	Zap Express	pBK
	lafmid BA	plafmid BA

pSport1	pSport1
pCMVSPORT 2.0	pCMVSPORT 2.0
pCMVSPORT 3.0	pCMVSPORT 3.0
pCR [®] 2.1	pCR [®] 2.1

- 5 Vectors Lambda Zap (U.S. Patent Nos. 5,128,256 and 5,286,636), Uni-Zap XR (U.S. Patent Nos. 5,128, 256 and 5,286,636), Zap Express (U.S. Patent Nos. 5,128,256 and 5,286,636), pBluescript (pBS) (Short, J. M. et al., Nucleic Acids Res. 16:7583-7600 (1988); Alting-Mees, M. A. and Short, J. M., Nucleic Acids Res. 17:9494 (1989)) and pBK (Alting-Mees, M. A. et al., Strategies 5:58-61 (1992)) are
- 10 commercially available from Stratagene Cloning Systems, Inc., 11011 N. Torrey Pines Road, La Jolla, CA, 92037. pBS contains an ampicillin resistance gene and pBK contains a neomycin resistance gene. Both can be transformed into E. coli strain XL-1 Blue, also available from Stratagene. pBS comes in 4 forms SK+, SK-, KS+ and KS. The S and K refers to the orientation of the polylinker to the T7 and T3
- 15 primer sequences which flank the polylinker region ("S" is for SacI and "K" is for KpnI which are the first sites on each respective end of the linker). "+" or "-" refer to the orientation of the f1 origin of replication ("ori"), such that in one orientation, single stranded rescue initiated from the f1 ori generates sense strand DNA and in the other, antisense.
- 20 Vectors pSport1, pCMVSPORT 2.0 and pCMVSPORT 3.0, were obtained from Life Technologies, Inc., P. O. Box 6009, Gaithersburg, MD 20897. All Sport vectors contain an ampicillin resistance gene and may be transformed into E. coli strain DH10B, also available from Life Technologies. (See, for instance, Gruber, C. E., et al., Focus 15:59 (1993).) Vector lafmid BA (Bento Soares, Columbia University,
- 25 NY) contains an ampicillin resistance gene and can be transformed into E. coli strain XL-1 Blue. Vector pCR[®]2.1, which is available from Invitrogen, 1600 Faraday Avenue, Carlsbad, CA 92008, contains an ampicillin resistance gene and may be transformed into E. coli strain DH10B, available from Life Technologies. (See, for instance, Clark, J. M., Nuc. Acids Res. 16:9677-9686 (1988) and Mead, D. et al.,
- 30 Bio/Technology 9: (1991).) Preferably, a polynucleotide of the present invention does not comprise the phage vector sequences identified for the particular clone in Table 1, as well as the corresponding plasmid vector sequences designated above.

The deposited material in the sample assigned the ATCC Deposit Number cited in Table 1 for any given cDNA clone also may contain one or more additional plasmids, each comprising a cDNA clone different from that given clone. Thus, deposits sharing the same ATCC Deposit Number contain at least a plasmid for each
5 cDNA clone identified in Table 1. Typically, each ATCC deposit sample cited in Table 1 comprises a mixture of approximately equal amounts (by weight) of about 50 plasmid DNAs, each containing a different cDNA clone; but such a deposit sample may include plasmids for more or less than 50 cDNA clones, up to about 500 cDNA clones.

10 Two approaches can be used to isolate a particular clone from the deposited sample of plasmid DNAs cited for that clone in Table 1. First, a plasmid is directly isolated by screening the clones using a polynucleotide probe corresponding to SEQ ID NO:X.

Particularly, a specific polynucleotide with 30-40 nucleotides is synthesized
15 using an Applied Biosystems DNA synthesizer according to the sequence reported. The oligonucleotide is labeled, for instance, with ^{32}P - γ -ATP using T4 polynucleotide kinase and purified according to routine methods. (E.g., Maniatis et al., *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, Cold Spring Harbor Press, Cold Spring, NY (1982).) The plasmid mixture is transformed into a suitable host, as indicated above (such as
20 XL-1 Blue (Stratagene)) using techniques known to those of skill in the art, such as those provided by the vector supplier or in related publications or patents cited above. The transformants are plated on 1.5% agar plates (containing the appropriate selection agent, e.g., ampicillin) to a density of about 150 transformants (colonies) per plate. These plates are screened using Nylon membranes according to routine methods for
25 bacterial colony screening (e.g., Sambrook et al., *Molecular Cloning: A Laboratory Manual*, 2nd Edit., (1989), Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, pages 1.93 to 1.104), or other techniques known to those of skill in the art.

Alternatively, two primers of 17-20 nucleotides derived from both ends of the SEQ ID NO:X (i.e., within the region of SEQ ID NO:X bounded by the 5' NT and the
30 3' NT of the clone defined in Table 1) are synthesized and used to amplify the desired cDNA using the deposited cDNA plasmid as a template. The polymerase chain reaction is carried out under routine conditions, for instance, in 25 μl of reaction

mixture with 0.5 ug of the above cDNA template. A convenient reaction mixture is 1.5-5 mM MgCl₂, 0.01% (w/v) gelatin, 20 µM each of dATP, dCTP, dGTP, dTTP, 25 pmol of each primer and 0.25 Unit of Taq polymerase. Thirty five cycles of PCR (denaturation at 94°C for 1 min; annealing at 55°C for 1 min; elongation at 72°C for 1 min) are performed with a Perkin-Elmer Cetus automated thermal cycler. The amplified product is analyzed by agarose gel electrophoresis and the DNA band with expected molecular weight is excised and purified. The PCR product is verified to be the selected sequence by subcloning and sequencing the DNA product.

Several methods are available for the identification of the 5' or 3' non-coding portions of a gene which may not be present in the deposited clone. These methods include but are not limited to, filter probing, clone enrichment using specific probes, and protocols similar or identical to 5' and 3' "RACE" protocols which are well known in the art. For instance, a method similar to 5' RACE is available for generating the missing 5' end of a desired full-length transcript. (Fromont-Racine et al., Nucleic Acids Res. 21(7):1683-1684 (1993).)

Briefly, a specific RNA oligonucleotide is ligated to the 5' ends of a population of RNA presumably containing full-length gene RNA transcripts. A primer set containing a primer specific to the ligated RNA oligonucleotide and a primer specific to a known sequence of the gene of interest is used to PCR amplify the 5' portion of the desired full-length gene. This amplified product may then be sequenced and used to generate the full length gene.

This above method starts with total RNA isolated from the desired source, although poly-A+ RNA can be used. The RNA preparation can then be treated with phosphatase if necessary to eliminate 5' phosphate groups on degraded or damaged RNA which may interfere with the later RNA ligase step. The phosphatase should then be inactivated and the RNA treated with tobacco acid pyrophosphatase in order to remove the cap structure present at the 5' ends of messenger RNAs. This reaction leaves a 5' phosphate group at the 5' end of the cap cleaved RNA which can then be ligated to an RNA oligonucleotide using T4 RNA ligase.

This modified RNA preparation is used as a template for first strand cDNA synthesis using a gene specific oligonucleotide. The first strand synthesis reaction is used as a template for PCR amplification of the desired 5' end using a primer specific

to the ligated RNA oligonucleotide and a primer specific to the known sequence of the gene of interest. The resultant product is then sequenced and analyzed to confirm that the 5' end sequence belongs to the desired gene.

5 **Example 2: Isolation of Genomic Clones Corresponding to a Polynucleotide**

A human genomic P1 library (Genomic Systems, Inc.) is screened by PCR using primers selected for the cDNA sequence corresponding to SEQ ID NO:X., according to the method described in Example 1. (See also, Sambrook.)

10 **Example 3: Tissue Distribution of Polypeptide**

Tissue distribution of mRNA expression of polynucleotides of the present invention is determined using protocols for Northern blot analysis, described by, among others, Sambrook et al. For example, a cDNA probe produced by the method described in Example 1 is labeled with P³² using the rediprime™ DNA labeling
15 system (Amersham Life Science), according to manufacturer's instructions. After labeling, the probe is purified using CHROMA SPIN-100™ column (Clontech Laboratories, Inc.), according to manufacturer's protocol number PT1200-1. The purified labeled probe is then used to examine various human tissues for mRNA expression.

20 Multiple Tissue Northern (MTN) blots containing various human tissues (H) or human immune system tissues (IM) (Clontech) are examined with the labeled probe using ExpressHyb™ hybridization solution (Clontech) according to manufacturer's protocol number PT1190-1. Following hybridization and washing, the blots are mounted and exposed to film at -70°C overnight, and the films developed
25 according to standard procedures.

Example 4: Chromosomal Mapping of the Polynucleotides

An oligonucleotide primer set is designed according to the sequence at the 5' end of SEQ ID NO:X. This primer preferably spans about 100 nucleotides. This
30 primer set is then used in a polymerase chain reaction under the following set of conditions : 30 seconds, 95°C; 1 minute, 56°C; 1 minute, 70°C. This cycle is repeated 32 times followed by one 5 minute cycle at 70°C. Human, mouse, and

hamster DNA is used as template in addition to a somatic cell hybrid panel containing individual chromosomes or chromosome fragments (Bios, Inc). The reactions is analyzed on either 8% polyacrylamide gels or 3.5 % agarose gels. Chromosome mapping is determined by the presence of an approximately 100 bp PCR fragment in
5 the particular somatic cell hybrid.

Example 5: Bacterial Expression of a Polypeptide

A polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide of the present invention is amplified using PCR oligonucleotide primers corresponding to the 5' and 3' ends of the DNA
10 sequence, as outlined in Example 1, to synthesize insertion fragments. The primers used to amplify the cDNA insert should preferably contain restriction sites, such as BamHI and XbaI, at the 5' end of the primers in order to clone the amplified product into the expression vector. For example, BamHI and XbaI correspond to the restriction enzyme sites on the bacterial expression vector pQE-9. (Qiagen, Inc.,
15 Chatsworth, CA). This plasmid vector encodes antibiotic resistance (Amp^r), a bacterial origin of replication (ori), an IPTG-regulatable promoter/operator (P/O), a ribosome binding site (RBS), a 6-histidine tag (6-His), and restriction enzyme cloning sites.

The pQE-9 vector is digested with BamHI and XbaI and the amplified
20 fragment is ligated into the pQE-9 vector maintaining the reading frame initiated at the bacterial RBS. The ligation mixture is then used to transform the E. coli strain M15/rep4 (Qiagen, Inc.) which contains multiple copies of the plasmid pREP4, which expresses the lacI repressor and also confers kanamycin resistance (Kan^r). Transformants are identified by their ability to grow on LB plates and
25 ampicillin/kanamycin resistant colonies are selected. Plasmid DNA is isolated and confirmed by restriction analysis.

Clones containing the desired constructs are grown overnight (O/N) in liquid culture in LB media supplemented with both Amp (100 ug/ml) and Kan (25 ug/ml). The O/N culture is used to inoculate a large culture at a ratio of 1:100 to 1:250. The
30 cells are grown to an optical density 600 (O.D.⁶⁰⁰) of between 0.4 and 0.6. IPTG (Isopropyl-B-D-thiogalacto pyranoside) is then added to a final concentration of 1

mM. IPTG induces by inactivating the lacI repressor, clearing the P/O leading to increased gene expression.

Cells are grown for an extra 3 to 4 hours. Cells are then harvested by centrifugation (20 mins at 6000Xg). The cell pellet is solubilized in the chaotropic agent 6 Molar Guanidine HCl by stirring for 3-4 hours at 4°C. The cell debris is removed by centrifugation, and the supernatant containing the polypeptide is loaded onto a nickel-nitrilo-tri-acetic acid ("Ni-NTA") affinity resin column (available from QIAGEN, Inc., *supra*). Proteins with a 6 x His tag bind to the Ni-NTA resin with high affinity and can be purified in a simple one-step procedure (for details see: The QIAexpressionist (1995) QIAGEN, Inc., *supra*).

Briefly, the supernatant is loaded onto the column in 6 M guanidine-HCl, pH 8, the column is first washed with 10 volumes of 6 M guanidine-HCl, pH 8, then washed with 10 volumes of 6 M guanidine-HCl pH 6, and finally the polypeptide is eluted with 6 M guanidine-HCl, pH 5.

The purified protein is then renatured by dialyzing it against phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) or 50 mM Na-acetate, pH 6 buffer plus 200 mM NaCl. Alternatively, the protein can be successfully refolded while immobilized on the Ni-NTA column. The recommended conditions are as follows: renature using a linear 6M-1M urea gradient in 500 mM NaCl, 20% glycerol, 20 mM Tris/HCl pH 7.4, containing protease inhibitors. The renaturation should be performed over a period of 1.5 hours or more. After renaturation the proteins are eluted by the addition of 250 mM imidazole. Imidazole is removed by a final dialyzing step against PBS or 50 mM sodium acetate pH 6 buffer plus 200 mM NaCl. The purified protein is stored at 4°C or frozen at -80°C.

In addition to the above expression vector, the present invention further includes an expression vector comprising phage operator and promoter elements operatively linked to a polynucleotide of the present invention, called pHE4a. (ATCC Accession Number 209645, deposited on February 25, 1998.) This vector contains: 1) a neomycinphosphotransferase gene as a selection marker, 2) an E. coli origin of replication, 3) a T5 phage promoter sequence, 4) two lac operator sequences, 5) a Shine-Delgarno sequence, and 6) the lactose operon repressor gene (lacIq). The

origin of replication (oriC) is derived from pUC19 (LTI, Gaithersburg, MD). The promoter sequence and operator sequences are made synthetically.

DNA can be inserted into the pHEa by restricting the vector with NdeI and XbaI, BamHI, XhoI, or Asp718, running the restricted product on a gel, and isolating the larger fragment (the stuffer fragment should be about 310 base pairs). The DNA insert is generated according to the PCR protocol described in Example 1, using PCR primers having restriction sites for NdeI (5' primer) and XbaI, BamHI, XhoI, or Asp718 (3' primer). The PCR insert is gel purified and restricted with compatible enzymes. The insert and vector are ligated according to standard protocols.

The engineered vector could easily be substituted in the above protocol to express protein in a bacterial system.

Example 6: Purification of a Polypeptide from an Inclusion Body

The following alternative method can be used to purify a polypeptide expressed in *E. coli* when it is present in the form of inclusion bodies. Unless otherwise specified, all of the following steps are conducted at 4-10°C.

Upon completion of the production phase of the *E. coli* fermentation, the cell culture is cooled to 4-10°C and the cells harvested by continuous centrifugation at 15,000 rpm (Heraeus Sepatech). On the basis of the expected yield of protein per unit weight of cell paste and the amount of purified protein required, an appropriate amount of cell paste, by weight, is suspended in a buffer solution containing 100 mM Tris, 50 mM EDTA, pH 7.4. The cells are dispersed to a homogeneous suspension using a high shear mixer.

The cells are then lysed by passing the solution through a microfluidizer (Microfluidics, Corp. or APV Gaulin, Inc.) twice at 4000-6000 psi. The homogenate is then mixed with NaCl solution to a final concentration of 0.5 M NaCl, followed by centrifugation at 7000 xg for 15 min. The resultant pellet is washed again using 0.5M NaCl, 100 mM Tris, 50 mM EDTA, pH 7.4.

The resulting washed inclusion bodies are solubilized with 1.5 M guanidine hydrochloride (GuHCl) for 2-4 hours. After 7000 xg centrifugation for 15 min., the pellet is discarded and the polypeptide containing supernatant is incubated at 4°C overnight to allow further GuHCl extraction.

Following high speed centrifugation (30,000 xg) to remove insoluble particles, the GuHCl solubilized protein is refolded by quickly mixing the GuHCl extract with 20 volumes of buffer containing 50 mM sodium, pH 4.5, 150 mM NaCl, 2 mM EDTA by vigorous stirring. The refolded diluted protein solution is kept at 4°C without
5 mixing for 12 hours prior to further purification steps.

To clarify the refolded polypeptide solution, a previously prepared tangential filtration unit equipped with 0.16 µm membrane filter with appropriate surface area (e.g., Filtron), equilibrated with 40 mM sodium acetate, pH 6.0 is employed. The filtered sample is loaded onto a cation exchange resin (e.g., Poros HS-50, Perseptive
10 Biosystems). The column is washed with 40 mM sodium acetate, pH 6.0 and eluted with 250 mM, 500 mM, 1000 mM, and 1500 mM NaCl in the same buffer, in a stepwise manner. The absorbance at 280 nm of the effluent is continuously monitored. Fractions are collected and further analyzed by SDS-PAGE.

Fractions containing the polypeptide are then pooled and mixed with 4
15 volumes of water. The diluted sample is then loaded onto a previously prepared set of tandem columns of strong anion (Poros HQ-50, Perseptive Biosystems) and weak anion (Poros CM-20, Perseptive Biosystems) exchange resins. The columns are equilibrated with 40 mM sodium acetate, pH 6.0. Both columns are washed with 40 mM sodium acetate, pH 6.0, 200 mM NaCl. The CM-20 column is then eluted using
20 a 10 column volume linear gradient ranging from 0.2 M NaCl, 50 mM sodium acetate, pH 6.0 to 1.0 M NaCl, 50 mM sodium acetate, pH 6.5. Fractions are collected under constant A_{280} monitoring of the effluent. Fractions containing the polypeptide (determined, for instance, by 16% SDS-PAGE) are then pooled.

The resultant polypeptide should exhibit greater than 95% purity after the
25 above refolding and purification steps. No major contaminant bands should be observed from Commassie blue stained 16% SDS-PAGE gel when 5 µg of purified protein is loaded. The purified protein can also be tested for endotoxin/LPS contamination, and typically the LPS content is less than 0.1 ng/ml according to LAL assays.

Example 7: Cloning and Expression of a Polypeptide in a Baculovirus**Expression System**

In this example, the plasmid shuttle vector pA2 is used to insert a polynucleotide into a baculovirus to express a polypeptide. This expression vector
5 contains the strong polyhedrin promoter of the *Autographa californica* nuclear polyhedrosis virus (AcMNPV) followed by convenient restriction sites such as BamHI, Xba I and Asp718. The polyadenylation site of the simian virus 40 ("SV40") is used for efficient polyadenylation. For easy selection of recombinant virus, the plasmid contains the beta-galactosidase gene from *E. coli* under control of a weak
10 *Drosophila* promoter in the same orientation, followed by the polyadenylation signal of the polyhedrin gene. The inserted genes are flanked on both sides by viral sequences for cell-mediated homologous recombination with wild-type viral DNA to generate a viable virus that express the cloned polynucleotide.

Many other baculovirus vectors can be used in place of the vector above, such
15 as pAc373, pVL941, and pAcIM1, as one skilled in the art would readily appreciate, as long as the construct provides appropriately located signals for transcription, translation, secretion and the like, including a signal peptide and an in-frame AUG as required. Such vectors are described, for instance, in Luckow et al., *Virology* 170:31-39 (1989).

20 Specifically, the cDNA sequence contained in the deposited clone, including the AUG initiation codon and the naturally associated leader sequence identified in Table 1, is amplified using the PCR protocol described in Example 1. If the naturally occurring signal sequence is used to produce the secreted protein, the pA2 vector does not need a second signal peptide. Alternatively, the vector can be modified (pA2 GP)
25 to include a baculovirus leader sequence, using the standard methods described in Summers et al., "A Manual of Methods for Baculovirus Vectors and Insect Cell Culture Procedures," Texas Agricultural Experimental Station Bulletin No. 1555 (1987).

The amplified fragment is isolated from a 1% agarose gel using a
30 commercially available kit ("GeneClean," BIO 101 Inc., La Jolla, Ca.). The fragment then is digested with appropriate restriction enzymes and again purified on a 1% agarose gel.

The plasmid is digested with the corresponding restriction enzymes and optionally, can be dephosphorylated using calf intestinal phosphatase, using routine procedures known in the art. The DNA is then isolated from a 1% agarose gel using a commercially available kit ("GeneClean" BIO 101 Inc., La Jolla, Ca.).

5 The fragment and the dephosphorylated plasmid are ligated together with T4 DNA ligase. *E. coli* HB101 or other suitable *E. coli* hosts such as XL-1 Blue (Stratagene Cloning Systems, La Jolla, CA) cells are transformed with the ligation mixture and spread on culture plates. Bacteria containing the plasmid are identified by digesting DNA from individual colonies and analyzing the digestion product by
10 gel electrophoresis. The sequence of the cloned fragment is confirmed by DNA sequencing.

Five µg of a plasmid containing the polynucleotide is co-transfected with 1.0 µg of a commercially available linearized baculovirus DNA ("BaculoGold™ baculovirus DNA", Pharmingen, San Diego, CA), using the lipofection method
15 described by Felgner et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 84:7413-7417 (1987). One µg of BaculoGold™ virus DNA and 5 µg of the plasmid are mixed in a sterile well of a microtiter plate containing 50 µl of serum-free Grace's medium (Life Technologies Inc., Gaithersburg, MD). Afterwards, 10 µl Lipofectin plus 90 µl Grace's medium are added, mixed and incubated for 15 minutes at room temperature. Then the
20 transfection mixture is added drop-wise to Sf9 insect cells (ATCC CRL 1711) seeded in a 35 mm tissue culture plate with 1 ml Grace's medium without serum. The plate is then incubated for 5 hours at 27° C. The transfection solution is then removed from the plate and 1 ml of Grace's insect medium supplemented with 10% fetal calf serum is added. Cultivation is then continued at 27° C for four days.

25 After four days the supernatant is collected and a plaque assay is performed, as described by Summers and Smith, *supra*. An agarose gel with "Blue Gal" (Life Technologies Inc., Gaithersburg) is used to allow easy identification and isolation of gal-expressing clones, which produce blue-stained plaques. (A detailed description of a "plaque assay" of this type can also be found in the user's guide for insect cell
30 culture and baculovirology distributed by Life Technologies Inc., Gaithersburg, page 9-10.) After appropriate incubation, blue stained plaques are picked with the tip of a micropipettor (e.g., Eppendorf). The agar containing the recombinant viruses is then

resuspended in a microcentrifuge tube containing 200 μ l of Grace's medium and the suspension containing the recombinant baculovirus is used to infect Sf9 cells seeded in 35 mm dishes. Four days later the supernatants of these culture dishes are harvested and then they are stored at 4° C.

- 5 To verify the expression of the polypeptide, Sf9 cells are grown in Grace's medium supplemented with 10% heat-inactivated FBS. The cells are infected with the recombinant baculovirus containing the polynucleotide at a multiplicity of infection ("MOI") of about 2. If radiolabeled proteins are desired, 6 hours later the medium is removed and is replaced with SF900 II medium minus methionine and
- 10 cysteine (available from Life Technologies Inc., Rockville, MD). After 42 hours, 5 μ Ci of 35 S-methionine and 5 μ Ci 35 S-cysteine (available from Amersham) are added. The cells are further incubated for 16 hours and then are harvested by centrifugation. The proteins in the supernatant as well as the intracellular proteins are analyzed by SDS-PAGE followed by autoradiography (if radiolabeled).
- 15 Microsequencing of the amino acid sequence of the amino terminus of purified protein may be used to determine the amino terminal sequence of the produced protein.

Example 8: Expression of a Polypeptide in Mammalian Cells

- The polypeptide of the present invention can be expressed in a mammalian
- 20 cell. A typical mammalian expression vector contains a promoter element, which mediates the initiation of transcription of mRNA, a protein coding sequence, and signals required for the termination of transcription and polyadenylation of the transcript. Additional elements include enhancers, Kozak sequences and intervening sequences flanked by donor and acceptor sites for RNA splicing. Highly efficient
- 25 transcription is achieved with the early and late promoters from SV40, the long terminal repeats (LTRs) from Retroviruses, e.g., RSV, HTLV, HIV and the early promoter of the cytomegalovirus (CMV). However, cellular elements can also be used (e.g., the human actin promoter).

- Suitable expression vectors for use in practicing the present invention include,
- 30 for example, vectors such as pSVL and pMSG (Pharmacia, Uppsala, Sweden), pRSVcat (ATCC 37152), pSV2dhfr (ATCC 37146), pBC12MI (ATCC 67109),

pCMVSPORT 2.0, and pCMVSPORT 3.0. Mammalian host cells that could be used include, human HeLa, 293, H9 and Jurkat cells, mouse NIH3T3 and C127 cells, Cos 1, Cos 7 and CV1, quail QC1-3 cells, mouse L cells and Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells.

5 Alternatively, the polypeptide can be expressed in stable cell lines containing the polynucleotide integrated into a chromosome. The co-transfection with a selectable marker such as dhfr, gpt, neomycin, hygromycin allows the identification and isolation of the transfected cells.

 The transfected gene can also be amplified to express large amounts of the
10 encoded protein. The DHFR (dihydrofolate reductase) marker is useful in developing cell lines that carry several hundred or even several thousand copies of the gene of interest. (See, e.g., Alt, F. W., et al., J. Biol. Chem. 253:1357-1370 (1978); Hamlin, J. L. and Ma, C., Biochem. et Biophys. Acta, 1097:107-143 (1990); Page, M. J. and Sydenham, M. A., Biotechnology 9:64-68 (1991).) Another useful selection marker
15 is the enzyme glutamine synthase (GS) (Murphy et al., Biochem J. 227:277-279 (1991); Bebbington et al., Bio/Technology 10:169-175 (1992). Using these markers, the mammalian cells are grown in selective medium and the cells with the highest resistance are selected. These cell lines contain the amplified gene(s) integrated into a chromosome. Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) and NSO cells are often used for the
20 production of proteins.

 Derivatives of the plasmid pSV2-dhfr (ATCC Accession No. 37146), the expression vectors pC4 (ATCC Accession No. 209646) and pC6 (ATCC Accession No. 209647) contain the strong promoter (LTR) of the Rous Sarcoma Virus (Cullen et al., Molecular and Cellular Biology, 438-447 (March, 1985)) plus a fragment of the
25 CMV-enhancer (Boshart et al., Cell 41:521-530 (1985).) Multiple cloning sites, e.g., with the restriction enzyme cleavage sites BamHI, XbaI and Asp718, facilitate the cloning of the gene of interest. The vectors also contain the 3' intron, the polyadenylation and termination signal of the rat preproinsulin gene, and the mouse DHFR gene under control of the SV40 early promoter.

30 Specifically, the plasmid pC6, for example, is digested with appropriate restriction enzymes and then dephosphorylated using calf intestinal phosphates by procedures known in the art. The vector is then isolated from a 1% agarose gel.

A polynucleotide of the present invention is amplified according to the protocol outlined in Example 1. If the naturally occurring signal sequence is used to produce the secreted protein, the vector does not need a second signal peptide. Alternatively, if the naturally occurring signal sequence is not used, the vector can be
5 modified to include a heterologous signal sequence. (See, e.g., WO 96/34891.)

The amplified fragment is isolated from a 1% agarose gel using a commercially available kit ("GeneClean," BIO 101 Inc., La Jolla, Ca.). The fragment then is digested with appropriate restriction enzymes and again purified on a 1% agarose gel.

10 The amplified fragment is then digested with the same restriction enzyme and purified on a 1% agarose gel. The isolated fragment and the dephosphorylated vector are then ligated with T4 DNA ligase. *E. coli* HB101 or XL-1 Blue cells are then transformed and bacteria are identified that contain the fragment inserted into plasmid pC6 using, for instance, restriction enzyme analysis.

15 Chinese hamster ovary cells lacking an active DHFR gene is used for transfection. Five μ g of the expression plasmid pC6 is cotransfected with 0.5 μ g of the plasmid pSVneo using lipofectin (Felgner et al., *supra*). The plasmid pSV2-neo contains a dominant selectable marker, the *neo* gene from Tn5 encoding an enzyme that confers resistance to a group of antibiotics including G418. The cells are seeded
20 in alpha minus MEM supplemented with 1 mg/ml G418. After 2 days, the cells are trypsinized and seeded in hybridoma cloning plates (Greiner, Germany) in alpha minus MEM supplemented with 10, 25, or 50 ng/ml of methotrexate plus 1 mg/ml G418. After about 10-14 days single clones are trypsinized and then seeded in 6-well petri dishes or 10 ml flasks using different concentrations of methotrexate (50 nM,
25 100 nM, 200 nM, 400 nM, 800 nM). Clones growing at the highest concentrations of methotrexate are then transferred to new 6-well plates containing even higher concentrations of methotrexate (1 μ M, 2 μ M, 5 μ M, 10 mM, 20 mM). The same procedure is repeated until clones are obtained which grow at a concentration of 100 -
30 PAGE and Western blot or by reversed phase HPLC analysis.

Example 9: Protein Fusions

The polypeptides of the present invention are preferably fused to other proteins. These fusion proteins can be used for a variety of applications. For example, fusion of the present polypeptides to His-tag, HA-tag, protein A, IgG domains, and maltose binding protein facilitates purification. (See Example 5; see
5 also EP A 394,827; Traunecker, et al., Nature 331:84-86 (1988).) Similarly, fusion to IgG-1, IgG-3, and albumin increases the half-life time in vivo. Nuclear localization signals fused to the polypeptides of the present invention can target the protein to a specific subcellular localization, while covalent heterodimer or homodimers can increase or decrease the activity of a fusion protein. Fusion proteins can also create
10 chimeric molecules having more than one function. Finally, fusion proteins can increase solubility and/or stability of the fused protein compared to the non-fused protein. All of the types of fusion proteins described above can be made by modifying the following protocol, which outlines the fusion of a polypeptide to an IgG molecule, or the protocol described in Example 5.

15 Briefly, the human Fc portion of the IgG molecule can be PCR amplified, using primers that span the 5' and 3' ends of the sequence described below. These primers also should have convenient restriction enzyme sites that will facilitate cloning into an expression vector, preferably a mammalian expression vector.

For example, if pC4 (Accession No. 209646) is used, the human Fc portion
20 can be ligated into the BamHI cloning site. Note that the 3' BamHI site should be destroyed. Next, the vector containing the human Fc portion is re-restricted with BamHI, linearizing the vector, and a polynucleotide of the present invention, isolated by the PCR protocol described in Example 1, is ligated into this BamHI site. Note that the polynucleotide is cloned without a stop codon, otherwise a fusion protein will
25 not be produced.

If the naturally occurring signal sequence is used to produce the secreted protein, pC4 does not need a second signal peptide. Alternatively, if the naturally occurring signal sequence is not used, the vector can be modified to include a heterologous signal sequence. (See, e.g., WO 96/34891.)

30

Human IgG Fc region:

GGGATCCGGAGCCCAAATCTTCTGACAAAACACACATGCCCACCGTGC
CCAGCACCTGAATTCGAGGGTGCACCGTCAGTCTTCCTCTTCCCCCAAAA
CCCAAGGACACCCTCATGATCTCCCGGACTCCTGAGGTACATGCGTGGT
GGTGGACGTAAGCCACGAAGACCCTGAGGTCAAGTTCAACTGGTACGTGG
5 ACGGCGTGGAGGTGCATAATGCCAAGACAAAGCCGCGGGAGGAGCAGTA
CAACAGCACGTACCGTGTGGTCAGCGTCCTCACCGTCCTGCACCAGGACT
GGCTGAATGGCAAGGAGTACAAGTGCAAGGTCTCCAACAAAGCCCTCCCA
ACCCCCATCGAGAAAACCATCTCCAAAGCCAAAGGGCAGCCCCGAGAAC
CACAGGTGTACACCCTGCCCCCATCCCGGGATGAGCTGACCAAGAACCAG
10 GTCAGCCTGACCTGCCTGGTCAAAGGCTTCTATCCAAGCGACATCGCCGT
GGAGTGGGAGAGCAATGGGCAGCCGGAGAACAACTACAAGACCACGCCT
CCCGTGCTGGACTCCGACGGCTCCTTCTTCCTCTACAGCAAGCTCACCGTG
GACAAGAGCAGGTGGCAGCAGGGGAACGTCTTCTCATGCTCCGTGATGCA
TGAGGCTCTGCACAACCACTACACGCAGAAGAGCCTCTCCCTGTCTCCGG
15 GTAAATGAGTGCGACGGCCGCGACTCTAGAGGAT (SEQ ID NO:1)

Example 10: Production of an Antibody from a Polypeptide

The antibodies of the present invention can be prepared by a variety of methods. (See, Current Protocols, Chapter 2.) For example, cells expressing a
20 polypeptide of the present invention is administered to an animal to induce the production of sera containing polyclonal antibodies. In a preferred method, a preparation of the secreted protein is prepared and purified to render it substantially free of natural contaminants. Such a preparation is then introduced into an animal in order to produce polyclonal antisera of greater specific activity.

25 In the most preferred method, the antibodies of the present invention are monoclonal antibodies (or protein binding fragments thereof). Such monoclonal antibodies can be prepared using hybridoma technology. (Köhler et al., Nature 256:495 (1975); Köhler et al., Eur. J. Immunol. 6:511 (1976); Köhler et al., Eur. J. Immunol. 6:292 (1976); Hammerling et al., in: Monoclonal Antibodies and T-Cell
30 Hybridomas, Elsevier, N.Y., pp. 563-681 (1981).) In general, such procedures involve immunizing an animal (preferably a mouse) with polypeptide or, more preferably, with a secreted polypeptide-expressing cell. Such cells may be cultured in

any suitable tissue culture medium; however, it is preferable to culture cells in Earle's modified Eagle's medium supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum (inactivated at about 56°C), and supplemented with about 10 g/l of nonessential amino acids, about 1,000 U/ml of penicillin, and about 100 µg/ml of streptomycin.

5 The splenocytes of such mice are extracted and fused with a suitable myeloma cell line. Any suitable myeloma cell line may be employed in accordance with the present invention; however, it is preferable to employ the parent myeloma cell line (SP2O), available from the ATCC. After fusion, the resulting hybridoma cells are selectively maintained in HAT medium, and then cloned by limiting dilution as
10 described by Wands et al. (Gastroenterology 80:225-232 (1981).) The hybridoma cells obtained through such a selection are then assayed to identify clones which secrete antibodies capable of binding the polypeptide.

 Alternatively, additional antibodies capable of binding to the polypeptide can be produced in a two-step procedure using anti-idiotypic antibodies. Such a method
15 makes use of the fact that antibodies are themselves antigens, and therefore, it is possible to obtain an antibody which binds to a second antibody. In accordance with this method, protein specific antibodies are used to immunize an animal, preferably a mouse. The splenocytes of such an animal are then used to produce hybridoma cells, and the hybridoma cells are screened to identify clones which produce an antibody
20 whose ability to bind to the protein-specific antibody can be blocked by the polypeptide. Such antibodies comprise anti-idiotypic antibodies to the protein-specific antibody and can be used to immunize an animal to induce formation of further protein-specific antibodies.

 It will be appreciated that Fab and F(ab')₂ and other fragments of the
25 antibodies of the present invention may be used according to the methods disclosed herein. Such fragments are typically produced by proteolytic cleavage, using enzymes such as papain (to produce Fab fragments) or pepsin (to produce F(ab')₂ fragments). Alternatively, secreted protein-binding fragments can be produced through the application of recombinant DNA technology or through synthetic
30 chemistry.

 For in vivo use of antibodies in humans, it may be preferable to use "humanized" chimeric monoclonal antibodies. Such antibodies can be produced

using genetic constructs derived from hybridoma cells producing the monoclonal antibodies described above. Methods for producing chimeric antibodies are known in the art. (See, for review, Morrison, Science 229:1202 (1985); Oi et al., BioTechniques 4:214 (1986); Cabilly et al., U.S. Patent No. 4,816,567; Taniguchi et al., EP 171496; Morrison et al., EP 173494; Neuberger et al., WO 8601533; Robinson et al., WO 8702671; Boulianne et al., Nature 312:643 (1984); Neuberger et al., Nature 314:268 (1985).)

Example 11: Production Of Secreted Protein For High-Throughput Screening

Assays

The following protocol produces a supernatant containing a polypeptide to be tested. This supernatant can then be used in the Screening Assays described in Examples 13-20.

First, dilute Poly-D-Lysine (644 587 Boehringer-Mannheim) stock solution (1mg/ml in PBS) 1:20 in PBS (w/o calcium or magnesium 17-516F Biowhittaker) for a working solution of 50ug/ml. Add 200 ul of this solution to each well (24 well plates) and incubate at RT for 20 minutes. Be sure to distribute the solution over each well (note: a 12-channel pipetter may be used with tips on every other channel). Aspirate off the Poly-D-Lysine solution and rinse with 1ml PBS (Phosphate Buffered Saline). The PBS should remain in the well until just prior to plating the cells and plates may be poly-lysine coated in advance for up to two weeks.

Plate 293T cells (do not carry cells past P+20) at 2×10^5 cells/well in .5ml DMEM(Dulbecco's Modified Eagle Medium)(with 4.5 G/L glucose and L-glutamine (12-604F Biowhittaker))/10% heat inactivated FBS(14-503F Biowhittaker)/1x Penstrep(17-602E Biowhittaker). Let the cells grow overnight.

The next day, mix together in a sterile solution basin: 300 ul Lipofectamine (18324-012 Gibco/BRL) and 5ml Optimem I (31985070 Gibco/BRL)/96-well plate. With a small volume multi-channel pipetter, aliquot approximately 2ug of an expression vector containing a polynucleotide insert, produced by the methods described in Examples 8 or 9, into an appropriately labeled 96-well round bottom plate. With a multi-channel pipetter, add 50ul of the Lipofectamine/Optimem I mixture to each well. Pipette up and down gently to mix. Incubate at RT 15-45

minutes. After about 20 minutes, use a multi-channel pipetter to add 150ul Optimem I to each well. As a control, one plate of vector DNA lacking an insert should be transfected with each set of transfections.

- Preferably, the transfection should be performed by tag-teaming the following
- 5 tasks. By tag-teaming, hands on time is cut in half, and the cells do not spend too much time on PBS. First, person A aspirates off the media from four 24-well plates of cells, and then person B rinses each well with .5-1ml PBS. Person A then aspirates off PBS rinse, and person B, using a 12-channel pipetter with tips on every other channel, adds the 200ul of DNA/Lipofectamine/Optimem I complex to the odd wells
 - 10 first, then to the even wells, to each row on the 24-well plates. Incubate at 37°C for 6 hours.

- While cells are incubating, prepare appropriate media, either 1%BSA in DMEM with 1x penstrep, or CHO-5 media (116.6 mg/L of CaCl₂ (anhyd); 0.00130 mg/L CuSO₄·5H₂O; 0.050 mg/L of Fe(NO₃)₃·9H₂O; 0.417 mg/L of FeSO₄·7H₂O;
- 15 311.80 mg/L of KCl; 28.64 mg/L of MgCl₂; 48.84 mg/L of MgSO₄; 6995.50 mg/L of NaCl; 2400.0 mg/L of NaHCO₃; 62.50 mg/L of NaH₂PO₄·H₂O; 71.02 mg/L of Na₂HPO₄; 4320 mg/L of ZnSO₄·7H₂O; .002 mg/L of Arachidonic Acid ; 1.022 mg/L of Cholesterol; .070 mg/L of DL-alpha-Tocopherol-Acetate; 0.0520 mg/L of Linoleic Acid; 0.010 mg/L of Linolenic Acid; 0.010 mg/L of Myristic Acid; 0.010 mg/L of
 - 20 Oleic Acid; 0.010 mg/L of Palmitic Acid; 0.010 mg/L of Palmitic Acid; 100 mg/L of Pluronic F-68; 0.010 mg/L of Stearic Acid; 2.20 mg/L of Tween 80; 4551 mg/L of D-Glucose; 130.85 mg/ml of L- Alanine; 147.50 mg/ml of L-Arginine-HCL; 7.50 mg/ml of L-Asparagine-H₂O; 6.65 mg/ml of L-Aspartic Acid; 29.56 mg/ml of L-Cystine-2HCL-H₂O; 31.29 mg/ml of L-Cystine-2HCL; 7.35 mg/ml of L-Glutamic Acid; 365.0
 - 25 mg/ml of L-Glutamine; 18.75 mg/ml of Glycine; 52.48 mg/ml of L-Histidine-HCL-H₂O; 106.97 mg/ml of L-Isoleucine; 111.45 mg/ml of L-Leucine; 163.75 mg/ml of L-Lysine HCL; 32.34 mg/ml of L-Methionine; 68.48 mg/ml of L-Phenylalanine; 40.0 mg/ml of L-Proline; 26.25 mg/ml of L-Serine; 101.05 mg/ml of L-Threonine; 19.22 mg/ml of L-Tryptophan; 91.79 mg/ml of L-Tyrosine-2Na-2H₂O; 99.65 mg/ml of L-Valine; 0.0035 mg/L of Biotin; 3.24 mg/L of D-Ca Pantothenate; 11.78 mg/L of
 - 30 Choline Chloride; 4.65 mg/L of Folic Acid; 15.60 mg/L of i-Inositol; 3.02 mg/L of Niacinamide; 3.00 mg/L of Pyridoxal HCL; 0.031 mg/L of Pyridoxine HCL; 0.319

mg/L of Riboflavin; 3.17 mg/L of Thiamine HCL; 0.365 mg/L of Thymidine; and 0.680 mg/L of Vitamin B₁₂; 25 mM of HEPES Buffer; 2.39 mg/L of Na Hypoxanthine; 0.105 mg/L of Lipoic Acid; 0.081 mg/L of Sodium Putrescine-2HCL; 55.0 mg/L of Sodium Pyruvate; 0.0067 mg/L of Sodium Selenite; 20uM of

5 Ethanolamine; 0.122 mg/L of Ferric Citrate; 41.70 mg/L of Methyl-B-Cyclodextrin complexed with Linoleic Acid; 33.33 mg/L of Methyl-B-Cyclodextrin complexed with Oleic Acid; and 10 mg/L of Methyl-B-Cyclodextrin complexed with Retinal) with 2mm glutamine and 1x penstrep. (BSA (81-068-3 Bayer) 100gm dissolved in 1L DMEM for a 10% BSA stock solution). Filter the media and collect 50 ul for

10 endotoxin assay in 15ml polystyrene conical.

The transfection reaction is terminated, preferably by tag-teaming, at the end of the incubation period. Person A aspirates off the transfection media, while person B adds 1.5ml appropriate media to each well. Incubate at 37°C for 45 or 72 hours depending on the media used: 1%BSA for 45 hours or CHO-5 for 72 hours.

15 On day four, using a 300ul multichannel pipetter, aliquot 600ul in one 1ml deep well plate and the remaining supernatant into a 2ml deep well. The supernatants from each well can then be used in the assays described in Examples 13-20.

It is specifically understood that when activity is obtained in any of the assays described below using a supernatant, the activity originates from either the

20 polypeptide directly (e.g., as a secreted protein) or by the polypeptide inducing expression of other proteins, which are then secreted into the supernatant. Thus, the invention further provides a method of identifying the protein in the supernatant characterized by an activity in a particular assay.

25 **Example 12: Construction of GAS Reporter Construct**

One signal transduction pathway involved in the differentiation and proliferation of cells is called the Jaks-STATs pathway. Activated proteins in the Jaks-STATs pathway bind to gamma activation site "GAS" elements or interferon-sensitive responsive element ("ISRE"), located in the promoter of many genes. The

30 binding of a protein to these elements alter the expression of the associated gene.

GAS and ISRE elements are recognized by a class of transcription factors called Signal Transducers and Activators of Transcription, or "STATs." There are six members of the STATs family. Stat1 and Stat3 are present in many cell types, as is Stat2 (as response to IFN-alpha is widespread). Stat4 is more restricted and is not in many cell types though it has been found in T helper class I, cells after treatment with IL-12. Stat5 was originally called mammary growth factor, but has been found at higher concentrations in other cells including myeloid cells. It can be activated in tissue culture cells by many cytokines.

The STATs are activated to translocate from the cytoplasm to the nucleus upon tyrosine phosphorylation by a set of kinases known as the Janus Kinase ("Jaks") family. Jaks represent a distinct family of soluble tyrosine kinases and include Tyk2, Jak1, Jak2, and Jak3. These kinases display significant sequence similarity and are generally catalytically inactive in resting cells.

The Jaks are activated by a wide range of receptors summarized in the Table below. (Adapted from review by Schidler and Darnell, Ann. Rev. Biochem. 64:621-51 (1995).) A cytokine receptor family, capable of activating Jaks, is divided into two groups: (a) Class 1 includes receptors for IL-2, IL-3, IL-4, IL-6, IL-7, IL-9, IL-11, IL-12, IL-15, Epo, PRL, GH, G-CSF, GM-CSF, LIF, CNTF, and thrombopoietin; and (b) Class 2 includes IFN-a, IFN-g, and IL-10. The Class 1 receptors share a conserved cysteine motif (a set of four conserved cysteines and one tryptophan) and a WSXWS motif (a membrane proximal region encoding Trp-Ser-Xxx-Trp-Ser (SEQ ID NO:2)).

Thus, on binding of a ligand to a receptor, Jaks are activated, which in turn activate STATs, which then translocate and bind to GAS elements. This entire process is encompassed in the Jaks-STATs signal transduction pathway.

Therefore, activation of the Jaks-STATs pathway, reflected by the binding of the GAS or the ISRE element, can be used to indicate proteins involved in the proliferation and differentiation of cells. For example, growth factors and cytokines are known to activate the Jaks-STATs pathway. (See Table below.) Thus, by using GAS elements linked to reporter molecules, activators of the Jaks-STATs pathway can be identified.

	<u>Ligand</u>	<u>tyk2</u>	<u>JAKs</u> <u>Jak1</u>	<u>Jak2</u>	<u>Jak3</u>	<u>STATS</u>	<u>GAS(elements) or ISRE</u>
	<u>IFN family</u>						
5	IFN-a/B	+	+	-	-	1,2,3	ISRE
	IFN-g		+	+	-	1	GAS (IRF1>Lys6>IFP)
	Il-10	+	?	?	-	1,3	
	<u>gp130 family</u>						
10	IL-6 (Pleiotrophic)	+	+	+	?	1,3	GAS (IRF1>Lys6>IFP)
	Il-11(Pleiotrophic)	?	+	?	?	1,3	
	OnM(Pleiotrophic)	?	+	+	?	1,3	
	LIF(Pleiotrophic)	?	+	+	?	1,3	
	CNTF(Pleiotrophic)	-/+	+	+	?	1,3	
15	G-CSF(Pleiotrophic)	?	+	?	?	1,3	
	IL-12(Pleiotrophic)	+	-	+	+	1,3	
	<u>g-C family</u>						
	IL-2 (lymphocytes)	-	+	-	+	1,3,5	GAS
20	IL-4 (lymph/myeloid)	-	+	-	+	6	GAS (IRF1 = IFP >>Ly6)(IgH)
	IL-7 (lymphocytes)	-	+	-	+	5	GAS
	IL-9 (lymphocytes)	-	+	-	+	5	GAS
	IL-13 (lymphocyte)	-	+	?	?	6	GAS
	IL-15	?	+	?	+	5	GAS
25	<u>gp140 family</u>						
	IL-3 (myeloid)	-	-	+	-	5	GAS (IRF1>IFP>>Ly6)
	IL-5 (myeloid)	-	-	+	-	5	GAS
	GM-CSF (myeloid)	-	-	+	-	5	GAS
30	<u>Growth hormone family</u>						
	GH	?	-	+	-	5	
	PRL	?	+/-	+	-	1,3,5	
	EPO	?	-	+	-	5	GAS(B-CAS>IRF1=IFP>>Ly6)
35	<u>Receptor Tyrosine Kinases</u>						
	EGF	?	+	+	-	1,3	GAS (IRF1)
	PDGF	?	+	+	-	1,3	
	CSF-1	?	+	+	-	1,3	GAS (not IRF1)
40							

To construct a synthetic GAS containing promoter element, which is used in the Biological Assays described in Examples 13-14, a PCR based strategy is employed to generate a GAS-SV40 promoter sequence. The 5' primer contains four tandem copies of the GAS binding site found in the IRF1 promoter and previously demonstrated to bind STATs upon induction with a range of cytokines (Rothman et al., Immunity 1:457-468 (1994).), although other GAS or ISRE elements can be used instead. The 5' primer also contains 18bp of sequence complementary to the SV40 early promoter sequence and is flanked with an XhoI site. The sequence of the 5' primer is:

10 5':GCGCCTCGAGATTTCCTCCGAAATCTAGATTTCCTCCGAAATGATTTCCTCCGAAATGATTTCCTCCGAAATATCTGCCATCTCAATTAG:3' (SEQ ID NO:3)

The downstream primer is complementary to the SV40 promoter and is flanked with a Hind III site: 5':GCGGCAAGCTTTTTTGCAAAGCCTAGGC:3' (SEQ ID NO:4)

15 PCR amplification is performed using the SV40 promoter template present in the B-gal:promoter plasmid obtained from Clontech. The resulting PCR fragment is digested with XhoI/Hind III and subcloned into BLSK2-. (Stratagene.) Sequencing with forward and reverse primers confirms that the insert contains the following sequence:

20 5':CTCGAGATTTCCTCCGAAATCTAGATTTCCTCCGAAATGATTTCCTCCGAAAT
TGATTTCCTCCGAAATATCTGCCATCTCAATTAGTCAGCAACCATAGTCCCG
CCCCTAACTCCGCCCATCCCGCCCCTAACTCCGCCAGTTCGCCCATCT
CCGCCCCATGGCTGACTAATTTTTTTTATTTATGCAGAGGCCGAGGCCGCC
TCGGCCTCTGAGCTATTCCAGAAGTAGTGAGGAGGCTTTTTTGGAGGCCT
25 AGGCTTTTGCAAAAAGCTT:3' (SEQ ID NO:5)

With this GAS promoter element linked to the SV40 promoter, a GAS:SEAP2 reporter construct is next engineered. Here, the reporter molecule is a secreted alkaline phosphatase, or "SEAP." Clearly, however, any reporter molecule can be instead of SEAP, in this or in any of the other Examples. Well known reporter
30 molecules that can be used instead of SEAP include chloramphenicol acetyltransferase (CAT), luciferase, alkaline phosphatase, B-galactosidase, green fluorescent protein (GFP), or any protein detectable by an antibody.

The above sequence confirmed synthetic GAS-SV40 promoter element is subcloned into the pSEAP-Promoter vector obtained from Clontech using HindIII and XhoI, effectively replacing the SV40 promoter with the amplified GAS:SV40 promoter element, to create the GAS-SEAP vector. However, this vector does not contain a neomycin resistance gene, and therefore, is not preferred for mammalian expression systems.

Thus, in order to generate mammalian stable cell lines expressing the GAS-SEAP reporter, the GAS-SEAP cassette is removed from the GAS-SEAP vector using SalI and NotI, and inserted into a backbone vector containing the neomycin resistance gene, such as pGFP-1 (Clontech), using these restriction sites in the multiple cloning site, to create the GAS-SEAP/Neo vector. Once this vector is transfected into mammalian cells, this vector can then be used as a reporter molecule for GAS binding as described in Examples 13-14.

Other constructs can be made using the above description and replacing GAS with a different promoter sequence. For example, construction of reporter molecules containing NFK-B and EGR promoter sequences are described in Examples 15 and 16. However, many other promoters can be substituted using the protocols described in these Examples. For instance, SRE, IL-2, NFAT, or Osteocalcin promoters can be substituted, alone or in combination (e.g., GAS/NF-KB/EGR, GAS/NF-KB, IL-2/NFAT, or NF-KB/GAS). Similarly, other cell lines can be used to test reporter construct activity, such as HELA (epithelial), HUVEC (endothelial), Reh (B-cell), Saos-2 (osteoblast), HUVAC (aortic), or Cardiomyocyte.

Example 13: High-Throughput Screening Assay for T-cell Activity.

The following protocol is used to assess T-cell activity by identifying factors, such as growth factors and cytokines, that may proliferate or differentiate T-cells. T-cell activity is assessed using the GAS/SEAP/Neo construct produced in Example 12. Thus, factors that increase SEAP activity indicate the ability to activate the Jaks-STATS signal transduction pathway. The T-cell used in this assay is Jurkat T-cells (ATCC Accession No. TIB-152), although Molt-3 cells (ATCC Accession No. CRL-1552) and Molt-4 cells (ATCC Accession No. CRL-1582) cells can also be used.

Jurkat T-cells are lymphoblastic CD4+ Th1 helper cells. In order to generate stable cell lines, approximately 2 million Jurkat cells are transfected with the GAS-SEAP/neo vector using DMRIE-C (Life Technologies)(transfection procedure described below). The transfected cells are seeded to a density of approximately
5 20,000 cells per well and transfectants resistant to 1 mg/ml gentamicin selected. Resistant colonies are expanded and then tested for their response to increasing concentrations of interferon gamma. The dose response of a selected clone is demonstrated.

Specifically, the following protocol will yield sufficient cells for 75 wells
10 containing 200 ul of cells. Thus, it is either scaled up, or performed in multiple to generate sufficient cells for multiple 96 well plates. Jurkat cells are maintained in RPMI + 10% serum with 1%Pen-Strep. Combine 2.5 mls of OPTI-MEM (Life Technologies) with 10 ug of plasmid DNA in a T25 flask. Add 2.5 ml OPTI-MEM containing 50 ul of DMRIE-C and incubate at room temperature for 15-45 mins.

15 During the incubation period, count cell concentration, spin down the required number of cells (10^7 per transfection), and resuspend in OPTI-MEM to a final concentration of 10^7 cells/ml. Then add 1ml of 1×10^7 cells in OPTI-MEM to T25 flask and incubate at 37°C for 6 hrs. After the incubation, add 10 ml of RPMI + 15% serum.

20 The Jurkat:GAS-SEAP stable reporter lines are maintained in RPMI + 10% serum, 1 mg/ml Gentamicin, and 1% Pen-Strep. These cells are treated with supernatants containing a polypeptide as produced by the protocol described in Example 11.

On the day of treatment with the supernatant, the cells should be washed and
25 resuspended in fresh RPMI + 10% serum to a density of 500,000 cells per ml. The exact number of cells required will depend on the number of supernatants being screened. For one 96 well plate, approximately 10 million cells (for 10 plates, 100 million cells) are required.

Transfer the cells to a triangular reservoir boat, in order to dispense the cells
30 into a 96 well dish, using a 12 channel pipette. Using a 12 channel pipette, transfer 200 ul of cells into each well (therefore adding 100, 000 cells per well).

After all the plates have been seeded, 50 ul of the supernatants are transferred directly from the 96 well plate containing the supernatants into each well using a 12 channel pipette. In addition, a dose of exogenous interferon gamma (0.1, 1.0, 10 ng) is added to wells H9, H10, and H11 to serve as additional positive controls for the
5 assay.

The 96 well dishes containing Jurkat cells treated with supernatants are placed in an incubator for 48 hrs (note: this time is variable between 48-72 hrs). 35 ul samples from each well are then transferred to an opaque 96 well plate using a 12 channel pipette. The opaque plates should be covered (using sellophene covers) and
10 stored at -20°C until SEAP assays are performed according to Example 17. The plates containing the remaining treated cells are placed at 4°C and serve as a source of material for repeating the assay on a specific well if desired.

As a positive control, 100 Unit/ml interferon gamma can be used which is known to activate Jurkat T cells. Over 30 fold induction is typically observed in the
15 positive control wells.

The above protocol may be used in the generation of both transient, as well as, stable transfected cells, which would be apparent to those of skill in the art.

Example 14: High-Throughput Screening Assay Identifying Myeloid Activity

The following protocol is used to assess myeloid activity by identifying
20 factors, such as growth factors and cytokines, that may proliferate or differentiate myeloid cells. Myeloid cell activity is assessed using the GAS/SEAP/Neo construct produced in Example 12. Thus, factors that increase SEAP activity indicate the ability to activate the Jaks-STATS signal transduction pathway. The myeloid cell
25 used in this assay is U937, a pre-monocyte cell line, although TF-1, HL60, or KG1 can be used.

To transiently transfect U937 cells with the GAS/SEAP/Neo construct produced in Example 12, a DEAE-Dextran method (Kharbanda et. al., 1994, Cell Growth & Differentiation, 5:259-265) is used. First, harvest 2×10^7 U937 cells and
30 wash with PBS. The U937 cells are usually grown in RPMI 1640 medium containing

10% heat-inactivated fetal bovine serum (FBS) supplemented with 100 units/ml penicillin and 100 mg/ml streptomycin.

Next, suspend the cells in 1 ml of 20 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.4) buffer containing 0.5 mg/ml DEAE-Dextran, 8 ug GAS-SEAP2 plasmid DNA, 140 mM NaCl, 5 mM
5 KCl, 375 uM Na₂HPO₄·7H₂O, 1 mM MgCl₂, and 675 uM CaCl₂. Incubate at 37°C for 45 min.

Wash the cells with RPMI 1640 medium containing 10% FBS and then resuspend in 10 ml complete medium and incubate at 37°C for 36 hr.

The GAS-SEAP/U937 stable cells are obtained by growing the cells in 400
10 ug/ml G418. The G418-free medium is used for routine growth but every one to two months, the cells should be re-grown in 400 ug/ml G418 for couple of passages.

These cells are tested by harvesting 1×10^8 cells (this is enough for ten 96-well plates assay) and wash with PBS. Suspend the cells in 200 ml above described growth medium, with a final density of 5×10^5 cells/ml. Plate 200 ul cells per well in
15 the 96-well plate (or 1×10^5 cells/well).

Add 50 ul of the supernatant prepared by the protocol described in Example 11. Incubate at 37°C for 48 to 72 hr. As a positive control, 100 Unit/ml interferon gamma can be used which is known to activate U937 cells. Over 30 fold induction is typically observed in the positive control wells. SEAP assay the supernatant
20 according to the protocol described in Example 17.

Example 15: High-Throughput Screening Assay Identifying Neuronal Activity.

When cells undergo differentiation and proliferation, a group of genes are activated through many different signal transduction pathways. One of these genes,
25 EGR1 (early growth response gene 1), is induced in various tissues and cell types upon activation. The promoter of EGR1 is responsible for such induction. Using the EGR1 promoter linked to reporter molecules, activation of cells can be assessed.

Particularly, the following protocol is used to assess neuronal activity in PC12 cell lines. PC12 cells (rat pheochromocytoma cells) are known to proliferate and/or
30 differentiate by activation with a number of mitogens, such as TPA (tetradecanoyl phorbol acetate), NGF (nerve growth factor), and EGF (epidermal growth factor).

The EGR1 gene expression is activated during this treatment. Thus, by stably transfecting PC12 cells with a construct containing an EGR promoter linked to SEAP reporter, activation of PC12 cells can be assessed.

The EGR/SEAP reporter construct can be assembled by the following protocol. The EGR-1 promoter sequence (-633 to +1)(Sakamoto K et al., Oncogene 6:867-871 (1991)) can be PCR amplified from human genomic DNA using the following primers:

5' GCGCTCGAGGGATGACAGCGATAGAACCCCGG -3' (SEQ ID NO:6)

5' GCGAAGCTTCGCGACTCCCCGGATCCGCCTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:7)

Using the GAS:SEAP/Neo vector produced in Example 12, EGR1 amplified product can then be inserted into this vector. Linearize the GAS:SEAP/Neo vector using restriction enzymes XhoI/HindIII, removing the GAS/SV40 stuffer. Restrict the EGR1 amplified product with these same enzymes. Ligate the vector and the EGR1 promoter.

To prepare 96 well-plates for cell culture, two mls of a coating solution (1:30 dilution of collagen type I (Upstate Biotech Inc. Cat#08-115) in 30% ethanol (filter sterilized)) is added per one 10 cm plate or 50 ml per well of the 96-well plate, and allowed to air dry for 2 hr.

PC12 cells are routinely grown in RPMI-1640 medium (Bio Whittaker) containing 10% horse serum (JRH BIOSCIENCES, Cat. # 12449-78P), 5% heat-inactivated fetal bovine serum (FBS) supplemented with 100 units/ml penicillin and 100 ug/ml streptomycin on a precoated 10 cm tissue culture dish. One to four split is done every three to four days. Cells are removed from the plates by scraping and resuspended with pipetting up and down for more than 15 times.

Transfect the EGR/SEAP/Neo construct into PC12 using the Lipofectamine protocol described in Example 11. EGR-SEAP/PC12 stable cells are obtained by growing the cells in 300 ug/ml G418. The G418-free medium is used for routine growth but every one to two months, the cells should be re-grown in 300 ug/ml G418 for couple of passages.

To assay for neuronal activity, a 10 cm plate with cells around 70 to 80% confluent is screened by removing the old medium. Wash the cells once with PBS

(Phosphate buffered saline). Then starve the cells in low serum medium (RPMI-1640 containing 1% horse serum and 0.5% FBS with antibiotics) overnight.

The next morning, remove the medium and wash the cells with PBS. Scrape off the cells from the plate, suspend the cells well in 2 ml low serum medium. Count
5 the cell number and add more low serum medium to reach final cell density as 5×10^5 cells/ml.

Add 200 ul of the cell suspension to each well of 96-well plate (equivalent to 1×10^5 cells/well). Add 50 ul supernatant produced by Example 11, 37°C for 48 to 72 hr. As a positive control, a growth factor known to activate PC12 cells through EGR
10 can be used, such as 50 ng/ul of Neuronal Growth Factor (NGF). Over fifty-fold induction of SEAP is typically seen in the positive control wells. SEAP assay the supernatant according to Example 17.

Example 16: High-Throughput Screening Assay for T-cell Activity

15 NF- κ B (Nuclear Factor κ B) is a transcription factor activated by a wide variety of agents including the inflammatory cytokines IL-1 and TNF, CD30 and CD40, lymphotoxin-alpha and lymphotoxin-beta, by exposure to LPS or thrombin, and by expression of certain viral gene products. As a transcription factor, NF- κ B regulates the expression of genes involved in immune cell activation, control of
20 apoptosis (NF- κ B appears to shield cells from apoptosis), B and T-cell development, anti-viral and antimicrobial responses, and multiple stress responses.

In non-stimulated conditions, NF- κ B is retained in the cytoplasm with I- κ B (Inhibitor κ B). However, upon stimulation, I- κ B is phosphorylated and degraded, causing NF- κ B to shuttle to the nucleus, thereby activating transcription of target
25 genes. Target genes activated by NF- κ B include IL-2, IL-6, GM-CSF, ICAM-1 and class 1 MHC.

Due to its central role and ability to respond to a range of stimuli, reporter constructs utilizing the NF- κ B promoter element are used to screen the supernatants produced in Example 11. Activators or inhibitors of NF- κ B would be useful in
30 treating diseases. For example, inhibitors of NF- κ B could be used to treat those

diseases related to the acute or chronic activation of NF- κ B, such as rheumatoid arthritis.

To construct a vector containing the NF- κ B promoter element, a PCR based strategy is employed. The upstream primer contains four tandem copies of the NF- κ B binding site (GGGGACTTTCCC) (SEQ ID NO:8), 18 bp of sequence complementary to the 5' end of the SV40 early promoter sequence, and is flanked with an XhoI site:
5':GCGGCCTCGAGGGGACTTTCCCGGGGACTTTCCGGGGACTTTCCGGGAC
TTTCCATCCTGCCATCTCAATTAG:3' (SEQ ID NO:9)

The downstream primer is complementary to the 3' end of the SV40 promoter and is flanked with a Hind III site:
5':GCGGCAAGCTTTTTGCAAAGCCTAGGC:3' (SEQ ID NO:4)

PCR amplification is performed using the SV40 promoter template present in the pB-gal:promoter plasmid obtained from Clontech. The resulting PCR fragment is digested with XhoI and Hind III and subcloned into BLSK2-. (Stratagene)
Sequencing with the T7 and T3 primers confirms the insert contains the following sequence:

5':CTCGAGGGGACTTTCCCGGGGACTTTCCGGGGACTTTCCGGGACTTTCC
ATCTGCCATCTCAATTAGTCAGCAACCATAGTCCCGCCCCTAACTCCGCCC
ATCCCGCCCCTAACTCCGCCCAGTTCCGCCCATTCTCCGCCCCATGGCTGA
CTAATTTTTTTTTATTTATGCAGAGGCCGAGGCCGCCTCGGCCTCTGAGCTA
TTCCAGAAGTAGTGAGGAGGCTTTTTTGGAGGCCTAGGCTTTTGCAAAAA
GCTT:3' (SEQ ID NO:10)

Next, replace the SV40 minimal promoter element present in the pSEAP2-promoter plasmid (Clontech) with this NF- κ B/SV40 fragment using XhoI and HindIII. However, this vector does not contain a neomycin resistance gene, and therefore, is not preferred for mammalian expression systems.

In order to generate stable mammalian cell lines, the NF- κ B/SV40/SEAP cassette is removed from the above NF- κ B/SEAP vector using restriction enzymes SalI and NotI, and inserted into a vector containing neomycin resistance. Particularly,

the NF- κ B/SV40/SEAP cassette was inserted into pGFP-1 (Clontech), replacing the GFP gene, after restricting pGFP-1 with SalI and NotI.

Once NF- κ B/SV40/SEAP/Neo vector is created, stable Jurkat T-cells are created and maintained according to the protocol described in Example 13. Similarly, the method for assaying supernatants with these stable Jurkat T-cells is also described in Example 13. As a positive control, exogenous TNF alpha (0.1, 1, 10 ng) is added to wells H9, H10, and H11, with a 5-10 fold activation typically observed.

Example 17: Assay for SEAP Activity

As a reporter molecule for the assays described in Examples 13-16, SEAP activity is assayed using the Tropix Phospho-light Kit (Cat. BP-400) according to the following general procedure. The Tropix Phospho-light Kit supplies the Dilution, Assay, and Reaction Buffers used below.

Prime a dispenser with the 2.5x Dilution Buffer and dispense 15 μ l of 2.5x dilution buffer into Optiplates containing 35 μ l of a supernatant. Seal the plates with a plastic sealer and incubate at 65°C for 30 min. Separate the Optiplates to avoid uneven heating.

Cool the samples to room temperature for 15 minutes. Empty the dispenser and prime with the Assay Buffer. Add 50 μ l Assay Buffer and incubate at room temperature 5 min. Empty the dispenser and prime with the Reaction Buffer (see the table below). Add 50 μ l Reaction Buffer and incubate at room temperature for 20 minutes. Since the intensity of the chemiluminescent signal is time dependent, and it takes about 10 minutes to read 5 plates on luminometer, one should treat 5 plates at each time and start the second set 10 minutes later.

Read the relative light unit in the luminometer. Set H12 as blank, and print the results. An increase in chemiluminescence indicates reporter activity.

Reaction Buffer Formulation:

# of plates	Rxn buffer diluent (ml)	CSPD (ml)
10	60	3
11	65	3.25
12	70	3.5
13	75	3.75
14	80	4
15	85	4.25

16	90	4.5
17	95	4.75
18	100	5
19	105	5.25
20	110	5.5
21	115	5.75
22	120	6
23	125	6.25
24	130	6.5
25	135	6.75
26	140	7
27	145	7.25
28	150	7.5
29	155	7.75
30	160	8
31	165	8.25
32	170	8.5
33	175	8.75
34	180	9
35	185	9.25
36	190	9.5
37	195	9.75
38	200	10
39	205	10.25
40	210	10.5
41	215	10.75
42	220	11
43	225	11.25
44	230	11.5
45	235	11.75
46	240	12
47	245	12.25
48	250	12.5
49	255	12.75
50	260	13

Example 18: High-Throughput Screening Assay Identifying Changes in Small Molecule Concentration and Membrane Permeability

Binding of a ligand to a receptor is known to alter intracellular levels of small molecules, such as calcium, potassium, sodium, and pH, as well as alter membrane potential. These alterations can be measured in an assay to identify supernatants which bind to receptors of a particular cell. Although the following protocol describes an assay for calcium, this protocol can easily be modified to detect changes in potassium, sodium, pH, membrane potential, or any other small molecule which is detectable by a fluorescent probe.

The following assay uses Fluorometric Imaging Plate Reader ("FLIPR") to measure changes in fluorescent molecules (Molecular Probes) that bind small

molecules. Clearly, any fluorescent molecule detecting a small molecule can be used instead of the calcium fluorescent molecule, fluo-4 (Molecular Probes, Inc.; catalog no. F-14202), used here.

For adherent cells, seed the cells at 10,000 -20,000 cells/well in a Co-star
5 black 96-well plate with clear bottom. The plate is incubated in a CO₂ incubator for 20 hours. The adherent cells are washed two times in Biotek washer with 200 ul of HBSS (Hank's Balanced Salt Solution) leaving 100 ul of buffer after the final wash.

A stock solution of 1 mg/ml fluo-4 is made in 10% pluronic acid DMSO. To
load the cells with fluo-4, 50 ul of 12 ug/ml fluo-4 is added to each well. The plate
10 is incubated at 37°C in a CO₂ incubator for 60 min. The plate is washed four times in the Biotek washer with HBSS leaving 100 ul of buffer.

For non-adherent cells, the cells are spun down from culture media. Cells are
re-suspended to 2-5x10⁶ cells/ml with HBSS in a 50-ml conical tube. 4 ul of 1 mg/ml
fluo-4 solution in 10% pluronic acid DMSO is added to each ml of cell suspension.
15 The tube is then placed in a 37°C water bath for 30-60 min. The cells are washed twice with HBSS, resuspended to 1x10⁶ cells/ml, and dispensed into a microplate, 100 ul/well. The plate is centrifuged at 1000 rpm for 5 min. The plate is then washed once in Denley CellWash with 200 ul, followed by an aspiration step to 100 ul final volume.

20 For a non-cell based assay, each well contains a fluorescent molecule, such as fluo-4. The supernatant is added to the well, and a change in fluorescence is detected.

To measure the fluorescence of intracellular calcium, the FLIPR is set for the
following parameters: (1) System gain is 300-800 mW; (2) Exposure time is 0.4
25 second; (3) Camera F/stop is F/2; (4) Excitation is 488 nm; (5) Emission is 530 nm; and (6) Sample addition is 50 ul. Increased emission at 530 nm indicates an extracellular signaling event which has resulted in an increase in the intracellular Ca⁺⁺ concentration.

30 **Example 19: High-Throughput Screening Assay Identifying Tyrosine Kinase Activity**

The Protein Tyrosine Kinases (PTK) represent a diverse group of transmembrane and cytoplasmic kinases. Within the Receptor Protein Tyrosine Kinase (RPTK) group are receptors for a range of mitogenic and metabolic growth factors including the PDGF, FGF, EGF, NGF, HGF and Insulin receptor subfamilies.

- 5 In addition there are a large family of RPTKs for which the corresponding ligand is unknown. Ligands for RPTKs include mainly secreted small proteins, but also membrane-bound and extracellular matrix proteins.

- Activation of RPTK by ligands involves ligand-mediated receptor dimerization, resulting in transphosphorylation of the receptor subunits and activation
10 of the cytoplasmic tyrosine kinases. The cytoplasmic tyrosine kinases include receptor associated tyrosine kinases of the src-family (e.g., src, yes, lck, lyn, fyn) and non-receptor linked and cytosolic protein tyrosine kinases, such as the Jak family, members of which mediate signal transduction triggered by the cytokine superfamily of receptors (e.g., the Interleukins, Interferons, GM-CSF, and Leptin).

- 15 Because of the wide range of known factors capable of stimulating tyrosine kinase activity, the identification of novel human secreted proteins capable of activating tyrosine kinase signal transduction pathways are of interest. Therefore, the following protocol is designed to identify those novel human secreted proteins capable of activating the tyrosine kinase signal transduction pathways.

- 20 Seed target cells (e.g., primary keratinocytes) at a density of approximately 25,000 cells per well in a 96 well Loprodyne Silent Screen Plates purchased from Nalge Nunc (Naperville, IL). The plates are sterilized with two 30 minute rinses with 100% ethanol, rinsed with water and dried overnight. Some plates are coated for 2 hr with 100 ml of cell culture grade type I collagen (50 mg/ml), gelatin (2%) or
25 polylysine (50 mg/ml), all of which can be purchased from Sigma Chemicals (St. Louis, MO) or 10% Matrigel purchased from Becton Dickinson (Bedford, MA), or calf serum, rinsed with PBS and stored at 4°C. Cell growth on these plates is assayed by seeding 5,000 cells/well in growth medium and indirect quantitation of cell number through use of alamarBlue as described by the manufacturer Alamar
30 Biosciences, Inc. (Sacramento, CA) after 48 hr. Falcon plate covers #3071 from Becton Dickinson (Bedford, MA) are used to cover the Loprodyne Silent Screen

Plates. Falcon Microtest III cell culture plates can also be used in some proliferation experiments.

- To prepare extracts, A431 cells are seeded onto the nylon membranes of Loprodyne plates (20,000/200ml/well) and cultured overnight in complete medium.
- 5 Cells are quiesced by incubation in serum-free basal medium for 24 hr. After 5-20 minutes treatment with EGF (60ng/ml) or 50 ul of the supernatant produced in Example 11, the medium was removed and 100 ml of extraction buffer ((20 mM HEPES pH 7.5, 0.15 M NaCl, 1% Triton X-100, 0.1% SDS, 2 mM Na₃VO₄, 2 mM Na₄P₂O₇ and a cocktail of protease inhibitors (# 1836170) obtained from
- 10 Boehringer Mannheim (Indianapolis, IN) is added to each well and the plate is shaken on a rotating shaker for 5 minutes at 4°C. The plate is then placed in a vacuum transfer manifold and the extract filtered through the 0.45 mm membrane bottoms of each well using house vacuum. Extracts are collected in a 96-well catch/assay plate in the bottom of the vacuum manifold and immediately placed on
- 15 ice. To obtain extracts clarified by centrifugation, the content of each well, after detergent solubilization for 5 minutes, is removed and centrifuged for 15 minutes at 4°C at 16,000 x g.

- Test the filtered extracts for levels of tyrosine kinase activity. Although many methods of detecting tyrosine kinase activity are known, one method is described
- 20 here.

- Generally, the tyrosine kinase activity of a supernatant is evaluated by determining its ability to phosphorylate a tyrosine residue on a specific substrate (a biotinylated peptide). Biotinylated peptides that can be used for this purpose include PSK1 (corresponding to amino acids 6-20 of the cell division kinase cdc2-p34) and
- 25 PSK2 (corresponding to amino acids 1-17 of gastrin). Both peptides are substrates for a range of tyrosine kinases and are available from Boehringer Mannheim.

- The tyrosine kinase reaction is set up by adding the following components in order. First, add 10ul of 5uM Biotinylated Peptide, then 10ul ATP/Mg₂⁺ (5mM ATP/50mM MgCl₂), then 10ul of 5x Assay Buffer (40mM imidazole hydrochloride,
- 30 pH7.3, 40 mM beta-glycerophosphate, 1mM EGTA, 100mM MgCl₂, 5 mM MnCl₂, 0.5 mg/ml BSA), then 5ul of Sodium Vanadate(1mM), and then 5ul of water. Mix the

components gently and preincubate the reaction mix at 30°C for 2 min. Initial the reaction by adding 10ul of the control enzyme or the filtered supernatant.

The tyrosine kinase assay reaction is then terminated by adding 10 ul of 120mm EDTA and place the reactions on ice.

- 5 Tyrosine kinase activity is determined by transferring 50 ul aliquot of reaction mixture to a microtiter plate (MTP) module and incubating at 37°C for 20 min. This allows the streptavidin coated 96 well plate to associate with the biotinylated peptide. Wash the MTP module with 300ul/well of PBS four times. Next add 75 ul of anti-phosphotyrosine antibody conjugated to horse radish peroxidase(anti-P-Tyr-
10 POD(0.5u/ml)) to each well and incubate at 37°C for one hour. Wash the well as above.

- Next add 100ul of peroxidase substrate solution (Boehringer Mannheim) and incubate at room temperature for at least 5 mins (up to 30 min). Measure the absorbance of the sample at 405 nm by using ELISA reader. The level of bound
15 peroxidase activity is quantitated using an ELISA reader and reflects the level of tyrosine kinase activity.

Example 20: High-Throughput Screening Assay Identifying Phosphorylation Activity

- 20 As a potential alternative and/or compliment to the assay of protein tyrosine kinase activity described in Example 19, an assay which detects activation (phosphorylation) of major intracellular signal transduction intermediates can also be used. For example, as described below one particular assay can detect tyrosine phosphorylation of the Erk-1 and Erk-2 kinases. However, phosphorylation of other
25 molecules, such as Raf, JNK, p38 MAP, Map kinase kinase (MEK), MEK kinase, Src, Muscle specific kinase (MuSK), IRAK, Tec, and Janus, as well as any other phosphoserine, phosphotyrosine, or phosphothreonine molecule, can be detected by substituting these molecules for Erk-1 or Erk-2 in the following assay.

- Specifically, assay plates are made by coating the wells of a 96-well ELISA
30 plate with 0.1ml of protein G (1ug/ml) for 2 hr at room temp, (RT). The plates are then rinsed with PBS and blocked with 3% BSA/PBS for 1 hr at RT. The protein G

plates are then treated with 2 commercial monoclonal antibodies (100ng/well) against Erk-1 and Erk-2 (1 hr at RT) (Santa Cruz Biotechnology). (To detect other molecules, this step can easily be modified by substituting a monoclonal antibody detecting any of the above described molecules.) After 3-5 rinses with PBS, the plates are stored at 4°C until use.

A431 cells are seeded at 20,000/well in a 96-well Loprodyne filterplate and cultured overnight in growth medium. The cells are then starved for 48 hr in basal medium (DMEM) and then treated with EGF (6ng/well) or 50 ul of the supernatants obtained in Example 11 for 5-20 minutes. The cells are then solubilized and extracts filtered directly into the assay plate.

After incubation with the extract for 1 hr at RT, the wells are again rinsed. As a positive control, a commercial preparation of MAP kinase (10ng/well) is used in place of A431 extract. Plates are then treated with a commercial polyclonal (rabbit) antibody (1ug/ml) which specifically recognizes the phosphorylated epitope of the Erk-1 and Erk-2 kinases (1 hr at RT). This antibody is biotinylated by standard procedures. The bound polyclonal antibody is then quantitated by successive incubations with Europium-streptavidin and Europium fluorescence enhancing reagent in the Wallac DELFIA instrument (time-resolved fluorescence). An increased fluorescent signal over background indicates a phosphorylation.

Example 21: Method of Determining Alterations in a Gene Corresponding to a Polynucleotide

RNA isolated from entire families or individual patients presenting with a phenotype of interest (such as a disease) is be isolated. cDNA is then generated from these RNA samples using protocols known in the art. (See, Sambrook.) The cDNA is then used as a template for PCR, employing primers surrounding regions of interest in SEQ ID NO:X. Suggested PCR conditions consist of 35 cycles at 95°C for 30 seconds; 60-120 seconds at 52-58°C; and 60-120 seconds at 70°C, using buffer solutions described in Sidransky, D., et al., Science 252:706 (1991).

PCR products are then sequenced using primers labeled at their 5' end with T4 polynucleotide kinase, employing SequiTherm Polymerase. (Epicentre Technologies). The intron-exon borders of selected exons is also determined and genomic PCR products analyzed to confirm the results. PCR products harboring
5 suspected mutations is then cloned and sequenced to validate the results of the direct sequencing.

PCR products is cloned into T-tailed vectors as described in Holton, T.A. and Graham, M.W., Nucleic Acids Research, 19:1156 (1991) and sequenced with T7 polymerase (United States Biochemical). Affected individuals are identified by
10 mutations not present in unaffected individuals.

Genomic rearrangements are also observed as a method of determining alterations in a gene corresponding to a polynucleotide. Genomic clones isolated according to Example 2 are nick-translated with digoxigenindeoxy-uridine 5'-triphosphate (Boehringer Mannheim), and FISH performed as described in Johnson,
15 Cg. et al., Methods Cell Biol. 35:73-99 (1991). Hybridization with the labeled probe is carried out using a vast excess of human cot-1 DNA for specific hybridization to the corresponding genomic locus.

Chromosomes are counterstained with 4,6-diamino-2-phenylidole and propidium iodide, producing a combination of C- and R-bands. Aligned images for
20 precise mapping are obtained using a triple-band filter set (Chroma Technology, Brattleboro, VT) in combination with a cooled charge-coupled device camera (Photometrics, Tucson, AZ) and variable excitation wavelength filters. (Johnson, Cv. et al., Genet. Anal. Tech. Appl., 8:75 (1991).) Image collection, analysis and chromosomal fractional length measurements are performed using the ISee Graphical
25 Program System. (Inovision Corporation, Durham, NC.) Chromosome alterations of the genomic region hybridized by the probe are identified as insertions, deletions, and translocations. These alterations are used as a diagnostic marker for an associated disease.

30 **Example 22: Method of Detecting Abnormal Levels of a Polypeptide in a Biological Sample**

A polypeptide of the present invention can be detected in a biological sample, and if an increased or decreased level of the polypeptide is detected, this polypeptide is a marker for a particular phenotype. Methods of detection are numerous, and thus, it is understood that one skilled in the art can modify the following assay to fit their particular needs.

For example, antibody-sandwich ELISAs are used to detect polypeptides in a sample, preferably a biological sample. Wells of a microtiter plate are coated with specific antibodies, at a final concentration of 0.2 to 10 ug/ml. The antibodies are either monoclonal or polyclonal and are produced by the method described in Example 10. The wells are blocked so that non-specific binding of the polypeptide to the well is reduced.

The coated wells are then incubated for > 2 hours at RT with a sample containing the polypeptide. Preferably, serial dilutions of the sample should be used to validate results. The plates are then washed three times with deionized or distilled water to remove unbounded polypeptide.

Next, 50 ul of specific antibody-alkaline phosphatase conjugate, at a concentration of 25-400 ng, is added and incubated for 2 hours at room temperature. The plates are again washed three times with deionized or distilled water to remove unbounded conjugate.

Add 75 ul of 4-methylumbelliferyl phosphate (MUP) or p-nitrophenyl phosphate (NPP) substrate solution to each well and incubate 1 hour at room temperature. Measure the reaction by a microtiter plate reader. Prepare a standard curve, using serial dilutions of a control sample, and plot polypeptide concentration on the X-axis (log scale) and fluorescence or absorbance of the Y-axis (linear scale). Interpolate the concentration of the polypeptide in the sample using the standard curve.

Example 23: Formulating a Polypeptide

The secreted polypeptide composition will be formulated and dosed in a fashion consistent with good medical practice, taking into account the clinical condition of the individual patient (especially the side effects of treatment with the secreted polypeptide alone), the site of delivery, the method of administration, the

scheduling of administration, and other factors known to practitioners. The "effective amount" for purposes herein is thus determined by such considerations.

As a general proposition, the total pharmaceutically effective amount of secreted polypeptide administered parenterally per dose will be in the range of about 1
5 $\mu\text{g/kg/day}$ to 10 mg/kg/day of patient body weight, although, as noted above, this will be subject to therapeutic discretion. More preferably, this dose is at least 0.01 mg/kg/day , and most preferably for humans between about 0.01 and 1 mg/kg/day for the hormone. If given continuously, the secreted polypeptide is typically administered at a dose rate of about 1 $\mu\text{g/kg/hour}$ to about 50 $\mu\text{g/kg/hour}$, either by 1-
10 4 injections per day or by continuous subcutaneous infusions, for example, using a mini-pump. An intravenous bag solution may also be employed. The length of treatment needed to observe changes and the interval following treatment for responses to occur appears to vary depending on the desired effect.

Pharmaceutical compositions containing the secreted protein of the invention
15 are administered orally, rectally, parenterally, intracisternally, intravaginally, intraperitoneally, topically (as by powders, ointments, gels, drops or transdermal patch), buccally, or as an oral or nasal spray. "Pharmaceutically acceptable carrier" refers to a non-toxic solid, semisolid or liquid filler, diluent, encapsulating material or formulation auxiliary of any type. The term "parenteral" as used herein refers to
20 modes of administration which include intravenous, intramuscular, intraperitoneal, intrasternal, subcutaneous and intraarticular injection and infusion.

The secreted polypeptide is also suitably administered by sustained-release systems. Suitable examples of sustained-release compositions include semi-permeable polymer matrices in the form of shaped articles, e.g., films, or
25 microcapsules. Sustained-release matrices include polylactides (U.S. Pat. No. 3,773,919, EP 58,481), copolymers of L-glutamic acid and gamma-ethyl-L-glutamate (Sidman, U. et al., Biopolymers 22:547-556 (1983)), poly (2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate) (R. Langer et al., J. Biomed. Mater. Res. 15:167-277 (1981), and R. Langer, Chem. Tech. 12:98-105 (1982)), ethylene vinyl acetate (R. Langer et al.) or
30 poly-D-(-)-3-hydroxybutyric acid (EP 133,988). Sustained-release compositions also include liposomally entrapped polypeptides. Liposomes containing the secreted polypeptide are prepared by methods known per se: DE 3,218,121; Epstein et al.,

Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 82:3688-3692 (1985); Hwang et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 77:4030-4034 (1980); EP 52,322; EP 36,676; EP 88,046; EP 143,949; EP 142,641; Japanese Pat. Appl. 83-118008; U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,485,045 and 4,544,545; and EP 102,324. Ordinarily, the liposomes are of the small (about 200-800 Angstroms)
5 unilamellar type in which the lipid content is greater than about 30 mol. percent cholesterol, the selected proportion being adjusted for the optimal secreted polypeptide therapy.

For parenteral administration, in one embodiment, the secreted polypeptide is formulated generally by mixing it at the desired degree of purity, in a unit dosage
10 injectable form (solution, suspension, or emulsion), with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, i.e., one that is non-toxic to recipients at the dosages and concentrations employed and is compatible with other ingredients of the formulation. For example, the formulation preferably does not include oxidizing agents and other compounds that are known to be deleterious to polypeptides.

15 Generally, the formulations are prepared by contacting the polypeptide uniformly and intimately with liquid carriers or finely divided solid carriers or both. Then, if necessary, the product is shaped into the desired formulation. Preferably the carrier is a parenteral carrier, more preferably a solution that is isotonic with the blood of the recipient. Examples of such carrier vehicles include water, saline, Ringer's
20 solution, and dextrose solution. Non-aqueous vehicles such as fixed oils and ethyl oleate are also useful herein, as well as liposomes.

The carrier suitably contains minor amounts of additives such as substances that enhance isotonicity and chemical stability. Such materials are non-toxic to recipients at the dosages and concentrations employed, and include buffers such as
25 phosphate, citrate, succinate, acetic acid, and other organic acids or their salts; antioxidants such as ascorbic acid; low molecular weight (less than about ten residues) polypeptides, e.g., polyarginine or tripeptides; proteins, such as serum albumin, gelatin, or immunoglobulins; hydrophilic polymers such as polyvinylpyrrolidone; amino acids, such as glycine, glutamic acid, aspartic acid, or
30 arginine; monosaccharides, disaccharides, and other carbohydrates including cellulose or its derivatives, glucose, manose, or dextrans; chelating agents such as EDTA; sugar

alcohols such as mannitol or sorbitol; counterions such as sodium; and/or nonionic surfactants such as polysorbates, poloxamers, or PEG.

The secreted polypeptide is typically formulated in such vehicles at a concentration of about 0.1 mg/ml to 100 mg/ml, preferably 1-10 mg/ml, at a pH of about 3 to 8. It will be understood that the use of certain of the foregoing excipients, carriers, or stabilizers will result in the formation of polypeptide salts.

Any polypeptide to be used for therapeutic administration can be sterile. Sterility is readily accomplished by filtration through sterile filtration membranes (e.g., 0.2 micron membranes). Therapeutic polypeptide compositions generally are placed into a container having a sterile access port, for example, an intravenous solution bag or vial having a stopper pierceable by a hypodermic injection needle.

Polypeptides ordinarily will be stored in unit or multi-dose containers, for example, sealed ampoules or vials, as an aqueous solution or as a lyophilized formulation for reconstitution. As an example of a lyophilized formulation, 10-ml vials are filled with 5 ml of sterile-filtered 1% (w/v) aqueous polypeptide solution, and the resulting mixture is lyophilized. The infusion solution is prepared by reconstituting the lyophilized polypeptide using bacteriostatic Water-for-Injection.

The invention also provides a pharmaceutical pack or kit comprising one or more containers filled with one or more of the ingredients of the pharmaceutical compositions of the invention. Associated with such container(s) can be a notice in the form prescribed by a governmental agency regulating the manufacture, use or sale of pharmaceuticals or biological products, which notice reflects approval by the agency of manufacture, use or sale for human administration. In addition, the polypeptides of the present invention may be employed in conjunction with other therapeutic compounds.

Example 24: Method of Treating Decreased Levels of the Polypeptide

It will be appreciated that conditions caused by a decrease in the standard or normal expression level of a secreted protein in an individual can be treated by administering the polypeptide of the present invention, preferably in the secreted form. Thus, the invention also provides a method of treatment of an individual in need of an increased level of the polypeptide comprising administering to such an

individual a pharmaceutical composition comprising an amount of the polypeptide to increase the activity level of the polypeptide in such an individual.

For example, a patient with decreased levels of a polypeptide receives a daily dose 0.1-100 ug/kg of the polypeptide for six consecutive days. Preferably, the polypeptide is in the secreted form. The exact details of the dosing scheme, based on administration and formulation, are provided in Example 23.

Example 25: Method of Treating Increased Levels of the Polypeptide

Antisense technology is used to inhibit production of a polypeptide of the present invention. This technology is one example of a method of decreasing levels of a polypeptide, preferably a secreted form, due to a variety of etiologies, such as cancer.

For example, a patient diagnosed with abnormally increased levels of a polypeptide is administered intravenously antisense polynucleotides at 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0 and 3.0 mg/kg day for 21 days. This treatment is repeated after a 7-day rest period if the treatment was well tolerated. The formulation of the antisense polynucleotide is provided in Example 23.

Example 26: Method of Treatment Using Gene Therapy

One method of gene therapy transplants fibroblasts, which are capable of expressing a polypeptide, onto a patient. Generally, fibroblasts are obtained from a subject by skin biopsy. The resulting tissue is placed in tissue-culture medium and separated into small pieces. Small chunks of the tissue are placed on a wet surface of a tissue culture flask, approximately ten pieces are placed in each flask. The flask is turned upside down, closed tight and left at room temperature over night. After 24 hours at room temperature, the flask is inverted and the chunks of tissue remain fixed to the bottom of the flask and fresh media (e.g., Ham's F12 media, with 10% FBS, penicillin and streptomycin) is added. The flasks are then incubated at 37°C for approximately one week.

At this time, fresh media is added and subsequently changed every several days. After an additional two weeks in culture, a monolayer of fibroblasts emerge. The monolayer is trypsinized and scaled into larger flasks.

pMV-7 (Kirschmeier, P.T. et al., DNA, 7:219-25 (1988)), flanked by the long terminal repeats of the Moloney murine sarcoma virus, is digested with EcoRI and HindIII and subsequently treated with calf intestinal phosphatase. The linear vector is fractionated on agarose gel and purified, using glass beads.

5 The cDNA encoding a polypeptide of the present invention can be amplified using PCR primers which correspond to the 5' and 3' end sequences respectively as set forth in Example 1. Preferably, the 5' primer contains an EcoRI site and the 3' primer includes a HindIII site. Equal quantities of the Moloney murine sarcoma virus linear backbone and the amplified EcoRI and HindIII fragment are added together, in the
10 presence of T4 DNA ligase. The resulting mixture is maintained under conditions appropriate for ligation of the two fragments. The ligation mixture is then used to transform bacteria HB101, which are then plated onto agar containing kanamycin for the purpose of confirming that the vector has the gene of interest properly inserted.

15 The amphotropic pA317 or GP+am12 packaging cells are grown in tissue culture to confluent density in Dulbecco's Modified Eagles Medium (DMEM) with 10% calf serum (CS), penicillin and streptomycin. The MSV vector containing the gene is then added to the media and the packaging cells transduced with the vector. The packaging cells now produce infectious viral particles containing the gene (the packaging cells are now referred to as producer cells).

20 Fresh media is added to the transduced producer cells, and subsequently, the media is harvested from a 10 cm plate of confluent producer cells. The spent media, containing the infectious viral particles, is filtered through a millipore filter to remove detached producer cells and this media is then used to infect fibroblast cells. Media is removed from a sub-confluent plate of fibroblasts and quickly replaced with the
25 media from the producer cells. This media is removed and replaced with fresh media. If the titer of virus is high, then virtually all fibroblasts will be infected and no selection is required. If the titer is very low, then it is necessary to use a retroviral vector that has a selectable marker, such as neo or his. Once the fibroblasts have been efficiently infected, the fibroblasts are analyzed to determine whether protein is
30 produced.

 The engineered fibroblasts are then transplanted onto the host, either alone or after having been grown to confluence on cytodex 3 microcarrier beads.

Example 27: Method of Treatment Using Gene Therapy - In Vivo

5 Another aspect of the present invention is using *in vivo* gene therapy methods to treat disorders, diseases and conditions. The gene therapy method relates to the introduction of naked nucleic acid (DNA, RNA, and antisense DNA or RNA) sequences into an animal to increase or decrease the expression of the polypeptide. The polynucleotide of the present invention may be operatively linked to a promoter
10 or any other genetic elements necessary for the expression of the polypeptide by the target tissue. Such gene therapy and delivery techniques and methods are known in the art, see, for example, WO90/11092, WO98/11779; U.S. Patent NO. 5693622, 5705151, 5580859; Tabata H. et al. (1997) *Cardiovasc. Res.* 35(3):470-479, Chao J et al. (1997) *Pharmacol. Res.* 35(6):517-522, Wolff J.A. (1997) *Neuromuscul. Disord.*
15 7(5):314-318, Schwartz B. et al. (1996) *Gene Ther.* 3(5):405-411, Tsurumi Y. et al. (1996) *Circulation* 94(12):3281-3290 (incorporated herein by reference).

The polynucleotide constructs may be delivered by any method that delivers injectable materials to the cells of an animal, such as, injection into the interstitial space of tissues (heart, muscle, skin, lung, liver, intestine and the like). The
20 polynucleotide constructs can be delivered in a pharmaceutically acceptable liquid or aqueous carrier.

The term "naked" polynucleotide, DNA or RNA, refers to sequences that are free from any delivery vehicle that acts to assist, promote, or facilitate entry into the cell, including viral sequences, viral particles, liposome formulations, lipofectin or
25 precipitating agents and the like. However, the polynucleotides of the present invention may also be delivered in liposome formulations (such as those taught in Felgner P.L. et al. (1995) *Ann. NY Acad. Sci.* 772:126-139 and Abdallah B. et al. (1995) *Biol. Cell* 85(1):1-7) which can be prepared by methods well known to those skilled in the art.

30 The polynucleotide vector constructs used in the gene therapy method are preferably constructs that will not integrate into the host genome nor will they contain sequences that allow for replication. Any strong promoter known to those skilled in

the art can be used for driving the expression of DNA. Unlike other gene therapies techniques, one major advantage of introducing naked nucleic acid sequences into target cells is the transitory nature of the polynucleotide synthesis in the cells. Studies have shown that non-replicating DNA sequences can be introduced into cells to
5 provide production of the desired polypeptide for periods of up to six months.

The polynucleotide construct can be delivered to the interstitial space of tissues within the an animal, including of muscle, skin, brain, lung, liver, spleen, bone marrow, thymus, heart, lymph, blood, bone, cartilage, pancreas, kidney, gall bladder, stomach, intestine, testis, ovary, uterus, rectum, nervous system, eye, gland, and
10 connective tissue. Interstitial space of the tissues comprises the intercellular fluid, mucopolysaccharide matrix among the reticular fibers of organ tissues, elastic fibers in the walls of vessels or chambers, collagen fibers of fibrous tissues, or that same matrix within connective tissue ensheathing muscle cells or in the lacunae of bone. It is similarly the space occupied by the plasma of the circulation and the lymph fluid of
15 the lymphatic channels. Delivery to the interstitial space of muscle tissue is preferred for the reasons discussed below. They may be conveniently delivered by injection into the tissues comprising these cells. They are preferably delivered to and expressed in persistent, non-dividing cells which are differentiated, although delivery and expression may be achieved in non-differentiated or less completely
20 differentiated cells, such as, for example, stem cells of blood or skin fibroblasts. *In vivo* muscle cells are particularly competent in their ability to take up and express polynucleotides.

For the naked polynucleotide injection, an effective dosage amount of DNA or RNA will be in the range of from about 0.05 g/kg body weight to about 50 mg/kg
25 body weight. Preferably the dosage will be from about 0.005 mg/kg to about 20 mg/kg and more preferably from about 0.05 mg/kg to about 5 mg/kg. Of course, as the artisan of ordinary skill will appreciate, this dosage will vary according to the tissue site of injection. The appropriate and effective dosage of nucleic acid sequence can readily be determined by those of ordinary skill in the art and may depend on the
30 condition being treated and the route of administration. The preferred route of administration is by the parenteral route of injection into the interstitial space of tissues. However, other parenteral routes may also be used, such as, inhalation of an

aerosol formulation particularly for delivery to lungs or bronchial tissues, throat or mucous membranes of the nose. In addition, naked polynucleotide constructs can be delivered to arteries during angioplasty by the catheter used in the procedure.

5 The dose response effects of injected polynucleotide in muscle *in vivo* is determined as follows. Suitable template DNA for production of mRNA coding for polypeptide of the present invention is prepared in accordance with a standard recombinant DNA methodology. The template DNA, which may be either circular or linear, is either used as naked DNA or complexed with liposomes. The quadriceps muscles of mice are then injected with various amounts of the template DNA.

10 Five to six week old female and male Balb/C mice are anesthetized by intraperitoneal injection with 0.3 ml of 2.5% Avertin. A 1.5 cm incision is made on the anterior thigh, and the quadriceps muscle is directly visualized. The template DNA is injected in 0.1 ml of carrier in a 1 cc syringe through a 27 gauge needle over one minute, approximately 0.5 cm from the distal insertion site of the muscle into the
15 knee and about 0.2 cm deep. A suture is placed over the injection site for future localization, and the skin is closed with stainless steel clips.

After an appropriate incubation time (e.g., 7 days) muscle extracts are prepared by excising the entire quadriceps. Every fifth 15 um cross-section of the individual quadriceps muscles is histochemically stained for protein expression. A
20 time course for protein expression may be done in a similar fashion except that quadriceps from different mice are harvested at different times. Persistence of DNA in muscle following injection may be determined by Southern blot analysis after preparing total cellular DNA and HIRT supernatants from injected and control mice. The results of the above experimentation in mice can be use to extrapolate proper
25 dosages and other treatment parameters in humans and other animals using naked DNA.

Example 28: Transgenic Animals.

The polypeptides of the invention can also be expressed in transgenic animals.
30 Animals of any species, including, but not limited to, mice, rats, rabbits, hamsters, guinea pigs, pigs, micro-pigs, goats, sheep, cows and non-human primates, e.g., baboons, monkeys, and chimpanzees may be used to generate transgenic animals. In a

specific embodiment, techniques described herein or otherwise known in the art, are used to express polypeptides of the invention in humans, as part of a gene therapy protocol.

Any technique known in the art may be used to introduce the transgene (i.e., polynucleotides of the invention) into animals to produce the founder lines of transgenic animals. Such techniques include, but are not limited to, pronuclear microinjection (Paterson et al., Appl. Microbiol. Biotechnol. 40:691-698 (1994); Carver et al., Biotechnology (NY) 11:1263-1270 (1993); Wright et al., Biotechnology (NY) 9:830-834 (1991); and Hoppe et al., U.S. Pat. No. 4,873,191 (1989)); retrovirus mediated gene transfer into germ lines (Van der Putten et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., USA 82:6148-6152 (1985)), blastocysts or embryos; gene targeting in embryonic stem cells (Thompson et al., Cell 56:313-321 (1989)); electroporation of cells or embryos (Lo, 1983, Mol Cell. Biol. 3:1803-1814 (1983)); introduction of the polynucleotides of the invention using a gene gun (see, e.g., Ulmer et al., Science 259:1745 (1993); introducing nucleic acid constructs into embryonic pluripotent stem cells and transferring the stem cells back into the blastocyst; and sperm-mediated gene transfer (Lavitrano et al., Cell 57:717-723 (1989); etc. For a review of such techniques, see Gordon, "Transgenic Animals," Intl. Rev. Cytol. 115:171-229 (1989), which is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety.

Any technique known in the art may be used to produce transgenic clones containing polynucleotides of the invention, for example, nuclear transfer into enucleated oocytes of nuclei from cultured embryonic, fetal, or adult cells induced to quiescence (Campbell et al., Nature 380:64-66 (1996); Wilmut et al., Nature 385:810-813 (1997)).

The present invention provides for transgenic animals that carry the transgene in all their cells, as well as animals which carry the transgene in some, but not all their cells, i.e., mosaic animals or chimeric. The transgene may be integrated as a single transgene or as multiple copies such as in concatamers, e.g., head-to-head tandems or head-to-tail tandems. The transgene may also be selectively introduced into and activated in a particular cell type by following, for example, the teaching of Lasko et al. (Lasko et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 89:6232-6236 (1992)). The regulatory sequences required for such a cell-type specific activation will depend upon the

particular cell type of interest, and will be apparent to those of skill in the art. When it is desired that the polynucleotide transgene be integrated into the chromosomal site of the endogenous gene, gene targeting is preferred. Briefly, when such a technique is to be utilized, vectors containing some nucleotide sequences homologous to the endogenous gene are designed for the purpose of integrating, via homologous recombination with chromosomal sequences, into and disrupting the function of the nucleotide sequence of the endogenous gene. The transgene may also be selectively introduced into a particular cell type, thus inactivating the endogenous gene in only that cell type, by following, for example, the teaching of Gu et al. (Gu et al., Science 265:103-106 (1994)). The regulatory sequences required for such a cell-type specific inactivation will depend upon the particular cell type of interest, and will be apparent to those of skill in the art.

Once transgenic animals have been generated, the expression of the recombinant gene may be assayed utilizing standard techniques. Initial screening may be accomplished by Southern blot analysis or PCR techniques to analyze animal tissues to verify that integration of the transgene has taken place. The level of mRNA expression of the transgene in the tissues of the transgenic animals may also be assessed using techniques which include, but are not limited to, Northern blot analysis of tissue samples obtained from the animal, *in situ* hybridization analysis, and reverse transcriptase-PCR (rt-PCR). Samples of transgenic gene-expressing tissue may also be evaluated immunocytochemically or immunohistochemically using antibodies specific for the transgene product.

Once the founder animals are produced, they may be bred, inbred, outbred, or crossbred to produce colonies of the particular animal. Examples of such breeding strategies include, but are not limited to: outbreeding of founder animals with more than one integration site in order to establish separate lines; inbreeding of separate lines in order to produce compound transgenics that express the transgene at higher levels because of the effects of additive expression of each transgene; crossing of heterozygous transgenic animals to produce animals homozygous for a given integration site in order to both augment expression and eliminate the need for screening of animals by DNA analysis; crossing of separate homozygous lines to produce compound heterozygous or homozygous lines; and breeding to place the

transgene on a distinct background that is appropriate for an experimental model of interest.

Transgenic animals of the invention have uses which include, but are not limited to, animal model systems useful in elaborating the biological function of polypeptides of the present invention, studying conditions and/or disorders associated with aberrant expression, and in screening for compounds effective in ameliorating such conditions and/or disorders.

Example 29: Knock-Out Animals.

Endogenous gene expression can also be reduced by inactivating or "knocking out" the gene and/or its promoter using targeted homologous recombination. (*E.g.*, see Smithies et al., Nature 317:230-234 (1985); Thomas & Capecchi, Cell 51:503-512 (1987); Thompson et al., Cell 5:313-321 (1989); each of which is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety). For example, a mutant, non-functional polynucleotide of the invention (or a completely unrelated DNA sequence) flanked by DNA homologous to the endogenous polynucleotide sequence (either the coding regions or regulatory regions of the gene) can be used, with or without a selectable marker and/or a negative selectable marker, to transfect cells that express polypeptides of the invention *in vivo*. In another embodiment, techniques known in the art are used to generate knockouts in cells that contain, but do not express the gene of interest. Insertion of the DNA construct, via targeted homologous recombination, results in inactivation of the targeted gene. Such approaches are particularly suited in research and agricultural fields where modifications to embryonic stem cells can be used to generate animal offspring with an inactive targeted gene (*e.g.*, see Thomas & Capecchi 1987 and Thompson 1989, *supra*). However this approach can be routinely adapted for use in humans provided the recombinant DNA constructs are directly administered or targeted to the required site *in vivo* using appropriate viral vectors that will be apparent to those of skill in the art.

In further embodiments of the invention, cells that are genetically engineered to express the polypeptides of the invention, or alternatively, that are genetically engineered not to express the polypeptides of the invention (*e.g.*, knockouts) are administered to a patient *in vivo*. Such cells may be obtained from the patient (*i.e.*,

animal, including human) or an MHC compatible donor and can include, but are not limited to fibroblasts, bone marrow cells, blood cells (e.g., lymphocytes), adipocytes, muscle cells, endothelial cells etc. The cells are genetically engineered *in vitro* using recombinant DNA techniques to introduce the coding sequence of polypeptides of the invention into the cells, or alternatively, to disrupt the coding sequence and/or endogenous regulatory sequence associated with the polypeptides of the invention, e.g., by transduction (using viral vectors, and preferably vectors that integrate the transgene into the cell genome) or transfection procedures, including, but not limited to, the use of plasmids, cosmids, YACs, naked DNA, electroporation, liposomes, etc.

5 The coding sequence of the polypeptides of the invention can be placed under the control of a strong constitutive or inducible promoter or promoter/enhancer to achieve expression, and preferably secretion, of the polypeptides of the invention. The engineered cells which express and preferably secrete the polypeptides of the invention can be introduced into the patient systemically, e.g., in the circulation, or

10 intraperitoneally.

Alternatively, the cells can be incorporated into a matrix and implanted in the body, e.g., genetically engineered fibroblasts can be implanted as part of a skin graft; genetically engineered endothelial cells can be implanted as part of a lymphatic or vascular graft. (See, for example, Anderson et al. U.S. Patent No. 5,399,349; and

20 Mulligan & Wilson, U.S. Patent No. 5,460,959 each of which is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety).

When the cells to be administered are non-autologous or non-MHC compatible cells, they can be administered using well known techniques which prevent the development of a host immune response against the introduced cells. For

25 example, the cells may be introduced in an encapsulated form which, while allowing for an exchange of components with the immediate extracellular environment, does not allow the introduced cells to be recognized by the host immune system.

Transgenic and "knock-out" animals of the invention have uses which include, but are not limited to, animal model systems useful in elaborating the biological

30 function of polypeptides of the present invention, studying conditions and/or disorders associated with aberrant expression, and in screening for compounds effective in ameliorating such conditions and/or disorders.

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Date of deposit <u>April 20, 1998</u>	Accession Number <u>209782</u>
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Date of deposit <u>May 7, 1998</u>	Accession Number <u>209853</u>
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E. SEPARATE FURNISHING OF INDICATIONS (leave blank if not applicable)	
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<div style="text-align: right; font-weight: bold; margin-bottom: 5px;">For receiving Office use only</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"><input type="checkbox"/> This sheet was received with the international application</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; min-height: 40px;">Authorized officer</div>	<div style="text-align: right; font-weight: bold; margin-bottom: 5px;">For International Bureau use only</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"><input type="checkbox"/> This sheet was received by the International Bureau on:</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; min-height: 40px;">Authorized officer</div>

It will be clear that the invention may be practiced otherwise than as particularly described in the foregoing description and examples. Numerous modifications and variations of the present invention are possible in light of the above teachings and, therefore, are within the scope of the appended claims.

- 5 The entire disclosure of each document cited (including patents, patent applications, journal articles, abstracts, laboratory manuals, books, or other disclosures) in the Background of the Invention, Detailed Description, and Examples is hereby incorporated herein by reference. Further, the hard copy of the sequence listing submitted herewith and the corresponding computer readable form are both
- 10 incorporated herein by reference in their entireties.

What Is Claimed Is:

1. An isolated nucleic acid molecule comprising a polynucleotide having a nucleotide sequence at least 95% identical to a sequence selected from the group
5 consisting of:
 - (a) a polynucleotide fragment of SEQ ID NO:X or a polynucleotide fragment of the cDNA sequence included in ATCC Deposit No:Z, which is hybridizable to SEQ ID NO:X;
 - (b) a polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide fragment of SEQ ID NO:Y or a
10 polypeptide fragment encoded by the cDNA sequence included in ATCC Deposit No:Z, which is hybridizable to SEQ ID NO:X;
 - (c) a polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide domain of SEQ ID NO:Y or a polypeptide domain encoded by the cDNA sequence included in ATCC Deposit No:Z, which is hybridizable to SEQ ID NO:X;
 - 15 (d) a polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide epitope of SEQ ID NO:Y or a polypeptide epitope encoded by the cDNA sequence included in ATCC Deposit No:Z, which is hybridizable to SEQ ID NO:X;
 - (e) a polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide of SEQ ID NO:Y or the cDNA sequence included in ATCC Deposit No:Z, which is hybridizable to SEQ ID NO:X,
20 having biological activity;
 - (f) a polynucleotide which is a variant of SEQ ID NO:X;
 - (g) a polynucleotide which is an allelic variant of SEQ ID NO:X;
 - (h) a polynucleotide which encodes a species homologue of the SEQ ID NO:Y;
 - 25 (i) a polynucleotide capable of hybridizing under stringent conditions to any one of the polynucleotides specified in (a)-(h), wherein said polynucleotide does not hybridize under stringent conditions to a nucleic acid molecule having a nucleotide sequence of only A residues or of only T residues.

2. The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 1, wherein the polynucleotide fragment comprises a nucleotide sequence encoding a secreted protein.
- 5 3. The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 1, wherein the polynucleotide fragment comprises a nucleotide sequence encoding the sequence identified as SEQ ID NO:Y or the polypeptide encoded by the cDNA sequence included in ATCC Deposit No:Z, which is hybridizable to SEQ ID NO:X.
- 10 4. The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 1, wherein the polynucleotide fragment comprises the entire nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:X or the cDNA sequence included in ATCC Deposit No:Z, which is hybridizable to SEQ ID NO:X.
- 15 5. The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 2, wherein the nucleotide sequence comprises sequential nucleotide deletions from either the C-terminus or the N-terminus.
6. The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 3, wherein the nucleotide
20 sequence comprises sequential nucleotide deletions from either the C-terminus or the N-terminus.
7. A recombinant vector comprising the isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 1.
- 25 8. A method of making a recombinant host cell comprising the isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 1.
9. A recombinant host cell produced by the method of claim 8.
- 30 10. The recombinant host cell of claim 9 comprising vector sequences.

11. An isolated polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence at least 95% identical to a sequence selected from the group consisting of:
- (a) a polypeptide fragment of SEQ ID NO:Y or the encoded sequence included in ATCC Deposit No:Z;
 - 5 (b) a polypeptide fragment of SEQ ID NO:Y or the encoded sequence included in ATCC Deposit No:Z, having biological activity;
 - (c) a polypeptide domain of SEQ ID NO:Y or the encoded sequence included in ATCC Deposit No:Z;
 - (d) a polypeptide epitope of SEQ ID NO:Y or the encoded sequence included
10 in ATCC Deposit No:Z;
 - (e) a secreted form of SEQ ID NO:Y or the encoded sequence included in ATCC Deposit No:Z;
 - (f) a full length protein of SEQ ID NO:Y or the encoded sequence included in ATCC Deposit No:Z;
 - 15 (g) a variant of SEQ ID NO:Y;
 - (h) an allelic variant of SEQ ID NO:Y; or
 - (i) a species homologue of the SEQ ID NO:Y.
12. The isolated polypeptide of claim 11, wherein the secreted form or the full length protein comprises sequential amino acid deletions from either the C-
20 terminus or the N-terminus.
13. An isolated antibody that binds specifically to the isolated polypeptide of claim 11.
- 25 14. A recombinant host cell that expresses the isolated polypeptide of claim 11.
15. A method of making an isolated polypeptide comprising:
- (a) culturing the recombinant host cell of claim 14 under conditions such that
30 said polypeptide is expressed; and
 - (b) recovering said polypeptide.

16. The polypeptide produced by claim 15.
17. A method for preventing, treating, or ameliorating a medical condition, comprising administering to a mammalian subject a therapeutically effective amount
5 of the polypeptide of claim 11 or the polynucleotide of claim 1.
18. A method of diagnosing a pathological condition or a susceptibility to a pathological condition in a subject comprising:
- (a) determining the presence or absence of a mutation in the polynucleotide of
10 claim 1; and
- (b) diagnosing a pathological condition or a susceptibility to a pathological condition based on the presence or absence of said mutation.
19. A method of diagnosing a pathological condition or a susceptibility to
15 a pathological condition in a subject comprising:
- (a) determining the presence or amount of expression of the polypeptide of claim 11 in a biological sample; and
- (b) diagnosing a pathological condition or a susceptibility to a pathological condition based on the presence or amount of expression of the polypeptide.
20
20. A method for identifying a binding partner to the polypeptide of claim 11 comprising:
- (a) contacting the polypeptide of claim 11 with a binding partner; and
- (b) determining whether the binding partner effects an activity of the
25 polypeptide.
21. The gene corresponding to the cDNA sequence of SEQ ID NO:Y.
22. A method of identifying an activity in a biological assay, wherein the
30 method comprises:
- (a) expressing SEQ ID NO:X in a cell;
- (b) isolating the supernatant;

- (c) detecting an activity in a biological assay; and
- (d) identifying the protein in the supernatant having the activity.

23. The product produced by the method of claim 20.

1

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<210> 17
<211> 1595
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 17
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<210> 18
<211> 1287
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (1188)
<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (1202)
<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (1230)
<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (1264)
<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (1277)
 <223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (1282)
 <223> n equals a,t,g, or c

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 tgtaattcct cctatgccta ttcttgtctt ttctatctgc ttgcagtgtc cgttatttag 360
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 catccaaatt atatccaaat atacttgttg cacagtgtc cagttttta aaatgagacg 540
 ttactatgta gggcagaagt gccaatgagg agagagaagg agctgttcag tttgccctcc 600
 agccgccacc tccttctatt attggctgaa tgaattagt caaaattagt agccaaaagg 660
 gtagacagtg tgaatggaag ggaggagaag gacagaaact ttaatctcca ggaaagctta 720
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 attnggcccc tataagngga gncggaa 1287

<210> 19
 <211> 1396
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (668)
 <223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (739)
 <223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (751)
 <223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 19
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 cacactcaga aaaaagcaag gatcagacaa gaagaagagt cccaccctcc cccgtccccg 180
 caggagctgg cggtctctgc gctaagggtg ttttttagag tgatgtttt tctcctctgt 240

ctcgttgccc	tggagatcaa	agggttcact	ttctcagcga	ggggtgccag	ggacagattt	300
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ctattcagca	aacctggtca	ggtcagaggg	gctytgagga	aagcaagagg	gaggcaggag	420
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<210> 20

<211> 1277

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (1207)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (1272)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 20

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gcagccaagt	gtcctctatg	cttaagctcg	ctctccaaaa	ctgctgcccc	cagctgtggc	180
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aaaaaaaaaa	anaaaaa					1277

<210> 21
 <211> 1781
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (1494)
 <223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (1496)
 <223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 21
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 aaaattgggg ggggggcccc gtaaccatt tggcccttta g 1781

<210> 22
 <211> 1491
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (1425)
 <223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (1426)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 22

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tcctgcagak	tttgatgtcc	aggcaagtag	aggatgtggc	tttccttccc	cttcctcatc	180
ccgtcttctc	tttttccttt	ttctttccat	tggtttaagt	agatcattgt	gcaaacattg	240
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agacagaagc	tgacttgagt	gctggccaga	gaatcaggaa	ccagtcactt	cccacgaaag	360
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<210> 23

<211> 1839

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 23

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12

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<210> 24

<211> 1384

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 24

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<210> 25

<211> 1681

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 25

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13

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<210> 26

<211> 1949

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (1130)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (1948)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 26

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14

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<210> 27

<211> 2286

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (2262)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (2264)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (2272)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (2278)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>

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<222> (2279)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 27

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15

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<210> 28

<211> 530

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 28

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<210> 29

<211> 1296

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 29

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16

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<210> 30

<211> 1979

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (968)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 30

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cattttattg	taaaaatgagc	tatgttcaaa	tgtaaatatt	tgtaatttaa	tgtattttacc	1740
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agttcaaagt	ctagctattg	gtataatcat	ctaataattat	atataatctcc	agtggccctg	1860
aattttatgt	ttgatgacta	tatatattgg	catatatctt	gttggttag	aataaataaa	1920
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<210> 31

<211> 1274

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 31

gccccgcgct	ccgctgttgc	tcaaaggaaa	taggagttgg	tgtgcttgtg	accaaggggt	60
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17

tacacttmca	gcttttataaa	ttctccttta	catgtgctca	gtgttttgkt	ttgtgttttg	120
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<210> 32

<211> 1531

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 32

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aatggcagca	aactcttcag	gacaagcatt	gcactctcga	gaccctctct	taataaggac	180
ttccgggac	acgctgagca	gcagcatatt	gcagcccaac	agaaggcagc	tttgacgcat	240
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ttatgtaccg	tgactgtaac	ttttttgtaa	tgctgtttta	ctctcaatca	gactgtgaac	600
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<210> 33

<211> 2090

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (967)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 33

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ctaactcctc	ttattcctta	tatcccagat	ctggaactgg	gcaaaactatt	aaaatgcaaa	180
cagaaaactt	gggtgttggt	tattatgtca	acaaggactt	caaaaatgaa	tataaaggaa	240
tgttattaca	aaaggtagaa	aagagtgtgg	aggaagatta	tgtgactaat	attcgaaata	300
actgctggaa	agaaagacaa	caaaaaacag	atatgcagta	tgcagcaaaa	gtataccgtg	360
atgatcgact	ccgaagaagg	cagatgcctt	gagcatggac	aactgtaaag	aattagagcg	420
gcttaccagt	ctttataaag	gaggatgaac	tggaaatttt	atttataacct	tttagcgtac	480
tctttatttt	ttctgtaagt	aagtttggtt	tcatcatgag	ggatgaagga	aaagatttga	540
tactgaaaac	taaactgaat	agttgggtcc	tgaaatcttg	gactgtttat	gacctactgg	600
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ttttcatttt	aaaagcctac	atgattccta	actaaagtgt	catgagaaa	gattatcaca	720
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attttccctt	tcaagggtgc	aaatatgtgg	actttaaaca	atgaaacttt	ttcaaaaaga	960
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tgacctctta	aaaatgttct	gttgatctcc	cttttccagg	tgaatcaata	gaaatgcctg	1980
attgaattag	taggttaaac	taacaacat	actgtcatag	gaaaactgga	gagcttaacc	2040
aacttgctct	tagaaatgtt	accttaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	gggcggccgc		2090

<210> 34

<211> 1006

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 34

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gtgggagccg	ccgcgctccg	ggctgccgct	gtgggcccag	ggcctcacct	tcttctactg	180
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ccgcgcgcag	gtgcgcgact	tcccgcgcgc	tgcgctatca	ctggagctgc	agccgcacc	480
ccgcgagcgc	aactcggtgc	cgccgcgcgc	gcccgtgcac	ggcccgcctg	ggcgccccca	540
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19

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cgggtggggc	ctctggctca	gatttggggc	caaggaggcc	tctgtcattt	taaagactcg	960
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<210> 35

<211> 1787

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 35

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aagsracaga	agagcaaaag	aaaaagacaa	tagttgaact	tgacagagaca	ggaagtctgg	120
acctcagtat	attctgcagt	acctgtttga	tacgaaaacc	ggtgaggtcc	aaacattgtg	180
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taggtgcagg	caaccataga	tattttatgg	gctacctatt	cttcttgctt	tttatgatct	300
gctggatgat	ttatggttgt	atatcttact	ggggactcca	ctgtgagacc	acttacacca	360
aggatggatt	ttggacatac	attactcaga	ttgccacgtg	ttcaccttgg	atgttttgga	420
tgttcctgaa	cagtgttttc	cacttcatgt	gggtggctgt	attactcatg	tgtcagatgt	480
accagatata	atgtttagggt	attactacaa	atgaaagaat	gaatgccagg	agatacaagc	540
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<210> 36

<211> 1201

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (29)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (48)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (63)
 <223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (1201)
 <223> n equals a,t,g, or c

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 ccgctatcctt ttgggttcat tccaaatagt tttgtgccat tgaaaaactt gaccttcaaa 180
 aaaatttggtt ttccagaata gaacacaata ggacagtgcac tgcacagttg tgaaaaagga 240
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 gggaaaatat ctttcatatt tgtttgctgt aaagatgggt ttgcaagaat aagtcagac 420
 caagacaaac tgccaataca aaagcccact gatactaatt atataatgag aaaaaaatgt 480
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 aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa 1200
 n 1201

<210> 37
 <211> 1896
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (444)
 <223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 37
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 ccgactcctt ccacatgctg tcggacgtgc tggcgctggt ggtggcgctg gtggccgagc 180
 gcttcgcccc gcggacccac gccacccaga agaacacgtt cggctggatc cgagccgagg 240
 taatgggggc tctggtgaac gccatcttcc tgaactggcct ctgtttcgcc atcctgctgg 300
 aggccatcga gcgcttcac gagccgcacg agatgcagca gccgctggtg gtccttgggg 360
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 gcttcagcca ggactccggc cacngccact cgcacggggg tcacggccac ggccacggcc 480
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 cgggcgagca ggggtccgac caggaggaga ccaacaccct ggtggccaat accagcaact 600
 ccaacggggt gaaattggac ccgcagacc cagaaaacc cagaagtggg gatacagtgg 660
 aagtacaagt gaatggaaat cttgtcagag aacctgacca tatggaactg gaagaagata 720
 gggctggaca acttaacatg cgtggagttt ttctgcatgt ccttgagat gccttgggtt 780
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21

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ccaaacaaac	aacctgaatc	atctttgtga	gtcttgaaaa	agatgtgata	tttgactttt	1560
gctttaaact	gcaagaggaa	aaagactcca	ctgaaattct	aagtttgcca	agtagtgtaa	1620
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ttatataaca	taatgacatt	tgatttctgg	atttttccca	tgataaaaat	tagggggata	1860
aataaaattg	ttactggaat	ttctctgcaa	aaaaaa			1896

<210> 38

<211> 1152

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (1145)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 38

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<210> 39

<211> 1017

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (822)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (994)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 39

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tcaattcatc	ggtgccttag	tccaagaaaa	taaaaaccac	taagaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	960
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<210> 40

<211> 1777

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 40

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caggtgctcg	cgtatgctac	aatgagccca	aggtgacgac	aagctgcccc	cagcagggcc	180
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<210> 41
 <211> 1003
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (990)
 <223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (1002)
 <223> n equals a,t,g, or c

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accaaaggg	cacaaaagaa ccaggatacc aaaagttaag ctcatacagc
atcacttctt	ggtaacaatg cagacctcat aaacctaaag aagagaaaga
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tctctgtcat	gagactgtgt gtgacagggc cacctgtctt ttttttttct
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tatgcaaagc	atgcctacgt ctggaatact tagggaaaga aagcgactcc
aattcctcaa	gggacagaaa aaaaattgga gactgttgaa atgcagattt
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tttaattcaga	catgtaccac aagttaatgg tagactaaca ctgggggggtg
atcatgcttt	tgtagcagata ctcttgagct ttttaagtcta ctatgtctga
cttggtttatc	cttttttctt tagttggact gtaatgtatg gtctgtcaac
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	tnt

<210> 42
 <211> 1201
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 42	
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gcctcatcct	ctttaagcca aagggatagc cagagcatct tgatggcaga
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tagtagtaac	ggagctagaa tcattctcgg gcttattcct gctagttgtt

24

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ctgcccttct	taaaaacaga	aaacaaaaag	tgtaagatca	tcattgcttc	ccacatagga	1140
aaaataaaat	gtcttcagac	ttgatgtgaa	aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaactcg	agggggggcc	1200
c						1201

<210> 43

<211> 1176

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 43

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tcagctactc	gggaggctga	ggcaggagaa	tcgctgaac	ccgggaggcg	gaggttgag	1080
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aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	ctcgaggggg	ggccc			1176

<210> 44

<211> 569

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 44

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gttttcttag	ccgtggagaa	gcccgcgtt	tctacatgct	cccaagtgtc	gtcatgagca	120
cgttcctgac	aagtcagggt	ttcagattgc	agtccttggc	caacgtcagg	attcttacag	180
gttgaatggt	aagtcaccg	atcttggcct	caggtcctgc	ctggcttgcc	tgctcatttt	240
cacacgtgca	gtggtgggtc	tgtctcatag	cacaggtgca	gtttagtga	gccacagtgt	300
ccccaggcag	ggcggggact	ggagcagccc	ccagtgtgcc	agcagtgtgg	gcagcggagg	360
ctagggggccc	atctgtccct	agcaccctcc	agggcagtcc	cgttttgcag	cgggatttgg	420
caaaccctccc	tccaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	480
aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	540
aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaag	ggggggccc				569

<210> 45

<211> 986

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 45

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25

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aaaaaaaaa	aaaaaagggc	ggccgc				986

<210> 46

<211> 1540

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 46

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ctctcatttt	cttcctcgcc	tggcttgtga	agaacgtgtt	tattgctgtt	atcattgaaa	180
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<210> 47

<211> 792

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (759)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (760)
 <223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (774)
 <223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (779)
 <223> n equals a,t,g, or c

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 gctctgcagc tggttgtctg gtactgctgg cctttgcttt ctatttagca tgttccttct 180
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 actgtacat attccttcaa gcagccatta cacctctcat aaatttatta tacacctgca 660
 tttttataac tattatgctt ttttaattgt ggccaccatt tttagtgtt ctgaattgtt 720
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<210> 48
 <211> 1497
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 48
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 cgtctgacgt tttttccttt cggttacatg tccgtatctc ctctttcccc tttttcccct 240
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27

ttctcatgta	gttaatgcag	catgatgaaa	gaaataaaag	tctccttatt	tttttacttt	1380
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<210> 49

<211> 1340

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 49

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<210> 50

<211> 1539

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 50

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cagcccragg	aagggacca	ataacctttc	aaaacscaa	ctgctkctg	cggtaggggc	180
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<210> 51

<211> 1423

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 51

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ctccccttta	cccccaaat	actcacaana	aaattttaag	acaacaagta	accatatata	360
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<210> 52

<211> 1364

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 52

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caacattaga	cttaccttat	ttctttcagt	gtgtagggac	aagatgtact	gctgtgtgtg	180
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29

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<210> 53

<211> 2288

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (940)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (1279)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (1798)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (2280)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (2285)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 53

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<210> 54

<211> 1512

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (2)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (8)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>

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<222> (16)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (21)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (29)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (528)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (600)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (1496)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 54

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<210> 55

<211> 1357

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 55

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32

gcaatgttgg	gttggggaag	acagtgcagc	caccagcct	ttaccagcag	cgtacggcag	1080
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gaaagtttac	attttttatg	ctttgtgttg	gtgtgtaatt	tttgtactct	tggtggctag	1200
ttttgtcaa	atcttttttg	gaatattgct	taaatgtttt	gattttatga	tagtgaagct	1260
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<210> 56

<211> 1989

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (31)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (161)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (162)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (1702)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (1943)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 56

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tttaacaaca	tggggcatac	attttggcca	aatttgaaaa	nntcttaaca	tacaccccaa	180
aatccctgcc	ccaaatttaa	gaactagggt	ggacacagtg	cgtttttcca	tgctcgatct	240
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tgaggatcta	tcagcaatgg	gacgggkcct	ccactttagc	atctcyaccc	tgctcctytc	360
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tatgtcacac	tatggaatgt	tccaagtasr	tggccgtggt	ttcaaaagat	rtattttctc	660
cttttgttgt	tgccatttca	taggttttagg	attgggtgtg	tgktctctct	ctctgaatgg	720
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33

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cattttatag	aaaccactaa	tataaaagac	acaactgcaa	gaaatgcctt	ggaagaaaat	1860
gtttttatgg	aaaacactaa	catgccagaa	gtcaccatct	ctgaaaacac	aaactacaat	1920
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<210> 57

<211> 2543

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (2538)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 57

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tactgctcaa	cacattttatt	agaacacatc	actactaacg	aagacttttag	ggcagctgga	360
aaatcaggat	ctgctcttga	gctttcagtg	gaaaatgtta	agaatgggtat	cagaactgga	420
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agtggttcaa	ctgcagtggg	agttatgatt	tcacctaacg	atatctactt	tatcaactgt	540
ggtgatccac	gtgctgttct	gtataggaat	ggacaagtct	gcttttctac	ccaggatcac	600
aaaccttgca	atccaaggga	aaaggagcga	atccaaaatg	caggaggcag	cgtgatgata	660
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gttgatggca	agggcccaac	agaacaactt	gtttctccag	agcctgaggt	ttatgraatt	780
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aatgtgtgca	attgggtagt	ggacacttgt	ttacacaagg	gaagtcgaga	taacatgagt	960
attgtactag	tttgcttttc	aaatgctccc	aagggtctcag	atgaagcggg	gaaaaaagat	1020
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tcaactctca	ctagaaaatc	ttttgaaacc	aaatggatta	atttatggct	atttataatt	1980
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34

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ttacatgttg	tggatgcttt	gtaaacattt	tcctgtatgt	ttaaattgtg	tttcagcagg	2520
atgtagttgc	ccttgtgnag	gtt				2543

<210> 58

<211> 777

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (766)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 58

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cccactccc	ksggatctat	cttgggatcc	catggcttcc	tttactgggc	tctggggccc	120
cttcacctgt	gtaagcagag	tgctgagcca	tcactgttcc	agcaccactg	ggagtctgag	180
tgcgattcag	aagatgacgc	gggtacgagt	gggtggacaac	agtgccctgg	ggaacagccc	240
ataccatcgg	gctcctcgct	gcatccatgt	ctataagaag	aatggagtgg	gcaaggtggg	300
cgaccagata	ctactggcca	tcaagggaca	gaagaaaaag	gcgctcattg	tggggcactg	360
catgcctggc	ccccgaatga	ccccagatt	ygactccaac	aacgtggctc	tcattgagga	420
caacgggaac	cctgtgggga	cacgaattaa	gacacccatc	cccaccagcc	tgcgcaagcg	480
ggaaggcgag	tattccaagg	tgctggccat	tgctcagaac	tttgtgtgag	ttgagcccag	540
gcctctggtt	gcaggactcg	tgaatggagc	agttctgaga	accacccttt	tgctaaggga	600
gcttgggagc	cacatggctg	ctcccttcac	actgggtaac	agtgtagtat	cctgtgagag	660
aataaatgta	ttcatttatg	tgtttttcca	gagctttctg	ggatgtggga	aaataaatta	720
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<210> 59

<211> 879

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 59

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cacgggcaga	ggtcctgtgg	aagatttcat	gtgacgggca	gaagaggagg	aggaggcagg	180
ggaggaagca	catccatgaa	cagggctgtc	tgggggcagc	ctgggtggtc	gtgaaatagg	240
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cccgacactc	ctcgtgtcgg	tggctccgct	ggtataatca	ggactcacgt	ggtgttcctc	540
gtgtcgtggc	ccttattgca	gagggagcag	cacaggcttt	cctggaagct	cccctcggtc	600
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gccacarcgg	cctkgcagta	cctkgggagg	gggtgatgac	aggtgcacac	ggaggcccat	720
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aggaagggttc	gcaaagctga	atatccactc	gtgctgttcc	cttctcacag	gagattcctg	840
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<210> 60

<211> 1161

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 60

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ccggggccctg gagatgggtc ccggcgccgc gggctgggtg tgtctcgtgc tctggctccc      180
cgcggtgcgtc gcggcccacg gcttccgtat ccatgattat ttgtactttc aagtgtctgag      240
tcctggggac attcgataca tcttcacagc cacacctgcc aaggactttg gtggatatctt      300
tcacacaagg tatgagcaga ttcaccttgt ccccgctgaa cctccagagg cctgcgggga      360
actcagcaac ggtttcttca tccaggacca gattgctctg gtggagaggg ggggctgctc      420
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caacgcattg acaatgacag cttctacgtg gagatgatcc aggacagtac ccagcgcaca      540
gctgacatcc ccgccctctt cctgctcggc cgagacggct acatgatccg ccgctctctg      600
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tggtgtttgg ggactcaata aaccctcact gactttttag caataaagct tctcatcagg     1140
gttaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa a

```

<210> 61

<211> 687

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 61

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agaggctgct gggctctgag ccacagctgc agccaatgca gcagtcgcgc ctcttctctc      180
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tagcgcggtc ccagctgcca ccgcggggtc aggaggtcct cggggtcttg ccaccggggg      660
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<210> 62

<211> 518

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 62

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acgcgtccga gatacattcc atgaatacct agtttattga gagtttttag catgaaggac      60
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tggtttgcca atattttatt gaggattttt gcatcagtggt tcttcaggga tattgttcta      300
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ataaatgagt tagggaggat tccctctttc tattgatcag aatagtttca gaaggaatgg      420
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<210> 63
 <211> 911
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (911)
 <223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 63
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 atccagtcct ttctaatacc ctgagtcac acattactcc tgcaggtctt aggctacaat 180
 gcaggtccct tgagggccac caacatggag gtaggcagtt tctaggactg tccccagtac 240
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 caggcctctg tgtccatgac acctgtcttc cgggcctggg ggctgtgggt gtatgtcctc 420
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 gtccccagg cctatcaggg gatccttttg tatctgact ttgggtttta gtttcaaagc 540
 tccatcagg acagcttgca tttcaggatg tgtggaaagc tcgggtgagg gctgccttg 600
 ttcatcatag ctccaccttc ctcggaagga gtgggtgtt ggagaccccc catccatggc 660
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<210> 64
 <211> 963
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (2)
 <223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 64
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 cctgaggagg caccgctgag gaggaagga gaaagattga agttccaagt gagattgaga 180
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<210> 65

<211> 1001

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 65

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<210> 66

<211> 1558

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 66

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<210> 67

<211> 1322

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (11)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (690)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (719)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (720)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 67

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<210> 68

<211> 865

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (445)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 68

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39

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<210> 69

<211> 1150

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 69

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aaaaaaaaaa						1150

<210> 70

<211> 1398

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 70

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40

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<210> 71

<211> 1557

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (1541)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (1549)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 71

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<210> 72

<211> 1163

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 72

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<210> 73

<211> 1486

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 73

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<210> 74

<211> 1553

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 74

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<210> 75

<211> 1650

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 75

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43

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<211> 2150

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

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<222> (874)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (1198)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (1201)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (1266)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 76

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44

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<210> 77

<211> 1592

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 77

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<210> 78

<211> 1579

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

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<222> (1529)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (1556)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (1569)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 78

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<210> 79

<211> 1396

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 79

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46

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<210> 80

<211> 1230

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (1223)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 80

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<210> 81

<211> 1139

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 81

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47

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<210> 82

<211> 1409

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 82

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<210> 83

<211> 714

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (704)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (709)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (714)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 83

48

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gtacaaaggg	catgcaattc	attctcactg	gaataacact	gtctgggtat	ttgtttacct	240
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<210> 84

<211> 1097

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 84

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accgcccaca	gcagcctggc	actcttcaga	gatgatacgg	gtgtcaaata	tggtttggtg	180
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tagctcccac	aattcagtgt	tgggtcctct	gtgcaataac	atgatcatct	tcctcatccc	780
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tttgtttgaa	tttattaatc	accatgatac	ctctccctcc	ctttgtccac	atgtaacttg	1020
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aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaa					1097

<210> 85

<211> 1931

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (1904)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (1914)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (1921)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 85

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caacgtcccc	gagagtcccc	gaatccccgc	tcccaggcta	cctaagagga	tgagcgggtg	180
tccgacggcc	ggggcagccc	tgatgctctg	cgccgccacc	gccgtgctac	tgagcgtcta	240
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gcaacctcag	aacaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	aaaagggcgg	ccgncctaaa	aggntccaag	1920
nttacgttac	g					1931

<210> 86

<211> 1092

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 86

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ccactacctg	cccgcactca	ccttccaaat	ccttctgtct	cctgtggtcc	tgacgacat	180
cagcgaccac	ctgtgcaggt	cccagctcca	gaggagcatc	ttcagcgccc	tggtggtggc	240
ctggtactcc	tccgcgtgcc	acgtgtccaa	cacgctgcgc	ccactcacct	acggggacaa	300
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gaagggtctt	ggtcaatgta	cgtaatgagc	agggtgggcc	ccacgctggg	aggacacggg	480
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cccctgaact	aagacacagg	gagtatttca	gaaggccaag	cgtaggagtc	atcgacaacg	660
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aaaaaaaaaa aa

1092

<210> 87

<211> 578

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (576)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 87

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ggggggcccta	cgtggccaca	ctgctcctct	cagtcctggc	ctatgakcag	cgcccggccac	180
tgsggccttg	gacactgttg	tccctcctct	ccctaggaag	tgccagtgc	gcggcagtc	240
ccgtagccat	ggggctggg	gatcagcgct	acacagcccc	ctggagggca	gccgccc aaa	300
ggtgcctgca	ggggctgtg	ggaagagcct	cccgggacag	tcccggcccc	agcattgcct	360
accacccaag	cagccaaagc	agtgtcgacc	tggacttgaa	ctaaagggaag	ggcctctgct	420
gactcctacc	agagcatccg	tccagctcag	ccatccagcc	tgtctctact	gggccccact	480
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<210> 88

<211> 699

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (661)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (694)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (696)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 88

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ccacagacat	gagtgcaggt	aagtggctcc	tgctggatgat	cttcagggat	ttgggatgcg	120
gagtttccag	gacgtctccg	cacttgagga	gtggagagga	gggaaggatc	tggagcctac	180
tcacagcctg	ctcctgctgt	tgctcttcg	tgatcttcta	gtggttcttg	gcgaaatcag	240
gaaaaggcag	atggagggtt	gtgtatggaa	agggtgggga	tggaatccgg	agaaatggtt	300
tgcggtcttg	gctctgcctg	taacaacccg	agtgcacttg	ggcaagtccc	tgtccctctc	360
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cagctctgac	cttctgtgaa	gtgcactgtt	gagcagctct	ggaagcttct	gttccagcca	480
tagccacaca	gaggagcagc	aggcaggcat	caggcccaaa	ctgctgctct	ctgatgggct	540
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aggttgtctg	ggcaagtgga	ggcaggatag	aagtgaagg	ctgtgggatg	gagaacctca	660
naagactcca	tctggggtcc	gggaaaggac	agananggt			699

<210> 89

<211> 1126
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 89

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agtgggggca	gattctgctg	ctggggaagg	aaacaggagc	ctgggtcaca	gyttagtgat	180
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<210> 90
 <211> 1037
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 90

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cctccatcta	tctccacgac	cagaacccgg	atgccgccct	gcgtgcgctg	caccaggggg	480
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<210> 91
 <211> 1316
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 91

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ccgccgccgc	ctcccaatgg	cgaggctgcg	ggattgcctg	ccccgcctga	tgctcacgct	120
ccggtcccctg	ctcttctggt	ccctgggtcta	ctgctactgc	gggctctgcg	cctccatcca	180

52

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tatgctgctg	cttcatggat	ttccagaatt	ctgggtattct	tggcggtacc	aactgagaga	420
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<210> 92

<211> 1021

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (971)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (1004)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (1008)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (1010)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (1018)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 92

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53

tactggamtg	gccakgccaa	tcttgggact	aggattaaat	tgcaattaaa	ttckgcagt	540
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<210> 93

<211> 1260

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (32)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (314)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (356)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (590)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 93

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<210> 94
 <211> 990
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
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 <222> (4)
 <223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (916)
 <223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (958)
 <223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (971)
 <223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 94
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 ccagacaaac actgcctcct ttcagtagtc gctacctcaa gcatccaaag ttttcatatc 720
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 ccttcattca ctgaatattc actcgtcctg ccaagtgccg gatgccarag tttctaaaat 900
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<210> 95
 <211> 1710
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
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 <222> (1702)
 <223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (1704)
 <223> n equals a,t,g, or c

55

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (1709)
 <223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (1710)
 <223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 95
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 gaagcttaaa agacgggatg tgggggtggga gtgtgtttct taagccgaag ctgttgacagg 180
 ctgggggatt tttgcatttt ctttttggtt tggttttgac tgcagattct gtacatctgt 240
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 agaatctgca tggcgggagg tccttctcca ggagtgtggg ttgggtccact ctgggaccca 360
 ccacactaag aagggggaga tgataaaata acattaaagg aagaatggcc tccagcctgc 420
 aggttttgtt ggaaagaaat aaaaaggagg tcattaagac cataaattca gattgaggcc 480
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 aaaatgccgg caaagcacag atgaatgtct tcaagaagct cttgtatttc tctgcacagt 1560
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 gcttacgtac gcgtgcatgc gncngtcann 1710

<210> 96
 <211> 781
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 96
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 taactccatc taccagtgcc ctgagcacag tcaactgaca actctgggag tggatgggaa 180
 ggagttccca gaggtccact tgggccagtg gtactttatc gcaggggag ctcccaccaa 240
 ggaggagtgt gcaacttttg accctgtgga caacattgtc ttcaatatgg ctgctggctc 300
 tgccccgatg cagctccacc ttcgtgtac catccgatg aaagatgggc tctgtgtgcc 360
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 tgtggaggaa ttcaagtcct tgacttctct cctggactcc aaagccttct tattgactcc 600
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 agatgggtac aatgggagct gaggttgttg agggagaagc tggagacttc cagctccagc 720

56

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g 781

<210> 97

<211> 1113

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 97

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taaaaaataca aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaactc gta 1113

<210> 98

<211> 1723

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 98

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ccggccccgc ctctgaggtt cgcgtcccc caccgcccgc agggccccga ccccggttc 180
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57

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cagctggcg	cagagggaag	gggctgaata	aacgcctgga	ggcctggcma	aaaaaaaaaa	1680
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<210> 99

<211> 2087

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (56)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 99

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gggacgtagc	cgccacattc	cagttccgca	cgcgctggga	ttcggagctt	cagcgggaag	240
gagtgtccca	ttacaggctc	tttcccaaag	ccctggggca	gctgatctcc	aagtattctc	300
tacgggagct	gcacctgtca	ttcacacaag	gcttttgag	gacccgatac	tggggggcac	360
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<210> 100

<211> 751

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE
<222> (663)
<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (702)
<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (705)
<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

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tgctccttct tctgtgatct ctgacctga g 751

<210> 101
<211> 1223
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 101
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aaaaaawaaa aaaggcgccg cgc 1223

<210> 102
<211> 1010

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (607)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 102

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tgggacatat	ggtaaggata	tatttagttt	ggcaggaaac	caccatactg	tcttccaaag	180
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ttgtcagcat	ttgatgttgt	cagtgttctg	aatttaggta	gtcatgatag	gtgtgtaatg	300
gtatctcact	attattttta	tttgcccttc	tctgatgatg	tatgatgttg	cagatcttct	360
catatgctta	tgtgacatct	gtatatctgg	tgaatgtct	gctaaggtct	tascctattt	420
tttaatargg	atggttgttt	tcccattgtt	gagttttaag	agttccttat	atattttgga	480
tatttaaata	tactacaaat	aaacagtcct	ttaacagata	aatgttttgc	aaatattttc	540
tcttagtctg	tggcttctgt	ctttattccc	ttgaaggtgt	ctgtcacaaa	gcagtttatc	600
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gccaccgtg	gtagtgcatt	tctgtagtcc	tagctactgg	ggaggctgag	gtgagaggat	900
tgcttgagcc	catgagtttg	aggttacagt	gggtataat	tacaccactg	cactccagtc	960
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<210> 103

<211> 1986

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 103

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cctagcaacc	aagaatttgt	ctttgtctca	gcaactaaag	gccatttatg	tggagtatgg	180
ctaccatatt	actaaagctt	cctattttat	ctgccatgat	caagaaacca	ttaagaaatt	240
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tgaattttct	gccattaggg	accttacaac	tggctatgat	gatagccaac	ctgataaaaa	360
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aagcaatatt	tttaagggcc	aaatgattca	aaacatcaca	ggtattttatg	tgttttacaa	720
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tgcataaatc	ataaatgtat	gtcctctctg	taattgtttt	aatgtgtgct	tgaaatatcc	960
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aatttctaata	aacaaataga	tttattattt	aatctgtacc	ttctatcttc	tcataattcg	1560

60

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actcttaaat	ctataatatt	cgatatattc	tacaaactgc	tttattgtag	aagccatatt	1860
tatgtttatt	ttataatggt	ttctagtgtc	aaactgtact	gtggagaaaa	gaaatgttag	1920
atctgtgttc	tgtctgcatt	ttttttgagt	acataccctt	caccctcaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	1980
aaaaaa						1986

<210> 104

<211> 1333

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 104

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ccacacacct	gactgctcag	tatgtaaatt	tttactatgc	ctaagggtga	ccacctttta	180
atatgtttag	gagccatttg	tatttccttt	tgtttcccat	attgttttgt	tcctatccat	240
ttttctacta	tatcgttgat	atgttgttta	tttggttagg	atatgaacct	tttgacagta	300
atgagttgca	aatattttct	ttccaatttg	tcactctgtc	tttgcttatg	atggctttgt	360
catgagtttt	aaaaaatttt	tatgtagtct	gaataccagt	tttttttagt	gtttctggat	420
tttgagtcac	aattagaatg	twtttctcaa	tccagagcaa	tagagtaatt	cacctaaatt	480
ctacatctaa	attttgaacc	tctgaagcat	attctggcat	aagatataag	ttatggatct	540
aacctaat	tttccgcagg	tgattaacct	agttgttcca	atattattta	ttgaactgtt	600
tgttttttcc	tgacgagttt	gagargctac	attgatctta	tcctagaatc	cgctcatatg	660
atttagctgt	gtatctgctt	ctgtttctct	gtatctgttt	ctatttcatt	gctctattta	720
gtcatgcact	artaccacat	tgttttaatt	accagggctt	tagttttaat	ctagtgcatt	780
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catgtaaaaa	ccctatttct	ttttttattc	cattacgaat	tatttgccca	aaagttggat	1200
atctgtcaaa	gattcataag	acaagaggga	gagaccctta	aataagtact	aaacttgtaa	1260
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aaaaaaaaact	cga					1333

<210> 105

<211> 944

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (889)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (896)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 105

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agtggtcatt	gtgctcagtc	atttatttca	gtgacccaaa	cagagcccag	tccagctgtt	180
tgatatttcc	ctgcagtggt	aagtggtact	gggcatgtg	actaagaaag	ccagcctggg	240

61

ggctgtcttt	tcacctacag	atgttttaaat	gtgcttaaca	ttatccaata	ctagcaaccg	300
agatagtcta	aataccacag	caggatctga	ttagcttttt	cagatcactg	cctttatttg	360
ctgtttgcaa	aaaagcttaa	tccagtgcga	gagatcaggc	ttcctgctga	gccctggggt	420
agtttctctc	attctttgtg	ttcacagtgg	caggcgtag	tgagcagatt	cctcctcctc	480
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aaagagtttc	taatatgaat	tcataaatac	tgacctcagt	gtctcttcta	ctcagtgcac	660
agctattaag	ttttattagg	tttcagttgt	aactactttg	tgtggatata	tgttacgttt	720
ttcatattta	tcctactcaa	tcaatctcag	ttttaccaga	agaattacat	ttattagcca	780
taacagtggc	ccttctctta	ttcttttcag	ggctgatatc	ttttttattc	atgagatttc	840
aaaaagaact	atcaccacca	ctaacaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaa	cggcncctct	900
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<210> 106

<211> 1172

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (904)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 106

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ttgatccaag	ccacctcag	tccactgca	gttctcatcc	tcggcccaaa	agtcacaaa	180
gaaaagctga	cacaggagct	gaaggaccac	aacgccacca	gcacccctga	gcagctgccg	240
ctgctcagtg	ccatgcggga	aaagccagcc	ggagcatccc	tgtgctgggc	agcctggtga	300
acaccgtcct	gaagcacrtc	atctggctga	aggctcatcac	agytaacatc	ctccagctgc	360
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aagccaccat	ccgcatggac	accagtgcaa	gtggccccac	ccgcctggtc	ctcagtgact	540
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rtatgggtgt	gagctctata	gaccatccct	ctctgcaatc	aataaacact	tgcctgtgaa	1140
aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	aa			1172

<210> 107

<211> 427

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 107

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acttcttcct	gctggctggc	attcaggccg	tcacggctct	cctatttgct	tggatcgctg	180
gacgctatga	gagggcgctc	cagggcccag	cctcccacag	ccgtttcagc	agggacaggg	240
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cagctctggg	ttccttctcg	gtttattctg	ttagaatgaa	atggttccca	taaataaggg	360
gcatgagccc	ttcctcaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	420
aaaaaaa						427

<210> 108
 <211> 1708
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (85)
 <223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (254)
 <223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (256)
 <223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (423)
 <223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (424)
 <223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 108
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 gctgggtcca ggccacccta ctggcccag gacctgttag ggcctgggga ggcacctgcg 180
 gggccgcccct cacaggaacc tccatctctc aggtccctcg ccggctccct cggggcctcc 240
 actgcagcgc actnncata gctctgaaca gtccctgggt cccagcccac cggaacccc 300
 gcagaggccc accaaggctc tgggtgccct tgaggacctg tttgggcagg cgctgtgtgg 360
 ggaacgggac aaggcgagct tcctgcagac ggtgcagaaa tttgcggasa cagcgtgcgt 420
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 ctgattcaga tctttggacg caaaagctac cccatgctca agttggtgcg cctgaagctg 720
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63

ccgaattcaa ataaaaagg gcgggagcgc tgttggttgc gcgcaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa 1680
aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaagg gcggccgc 1708

<210> 109

<211> 1487

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (78)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (948)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 109

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gcatcagcga ccagctgggg ggccaggacg tgcccgtgtt ccggaacctg tccctgctgg 180
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acatgaccac caggctcatc gtgaacctgt ccagacctta catggccatg tacctcacct 420
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tggtgtgtgc cgtgtacgca gcggctgtgc tgcgtgggtg tggctgtgcc accatcctcg 660
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atattgtatt ttaccacaat aaacaaaaca aaacaaaacc aaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa 1440
aaaaaaaaag aattcgatat caagcttatc gataccgtcg acctcga 1487

<210> 110

<211> 1525

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (78)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 110

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ccgcctggct cctgctgnca cctgcaggct cgtcgcgggt ggagcccacc caagacatca 120
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64

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ccctgctgct	ctggaagcac	tggctccggg	agcsggcttt	ctaccagggtg	ggcatactgt	360
acatgaccac	caggctcatc	gtgaacctgt	cccagacctt	catggccatg	tacctacct	420
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tgggtgtggc	cgtgtacgca	gcggtgtgtc	tgctgggtgc	tggctgtgcc	accatcctcg	660
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gcctggaccc	caccgtgggtg	ggcagcaggg	ctgcccggca	ggcttgggtg	actctgctgg	1440
cagcaataaa	agagatgacg	gcaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	1500
aaaaaaaaaa	aaaccaccg	tccgc				1525

<210> 111

<211> 552

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 111

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ttctgtttat	ttggttagct	ggtttgttct	ttcttcttat	caattgttcc	atcctgattc	180
aaattatttc	ccattacaaa	gaagaacccc	tgacagagag	aatcaaatat	gactagtgt	240
tgttccacac	cctctgtctac	tgtgttacat	tctgattgtc	ttgtatggac	cagaagagag	300
ctttgggaca	ttttttctga	acattctaag	cattctagt	aaagtcccca	tgttccaaca	360
gaacttaaaa	gcaatgtttg	ccttatatat	aaaagggaca	caataattga	ggtccacctt	420
ctaggaaatc	ctaggactcg	tttatttggg	acatggtggg	aataaagggtc	acatattgga	480
aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	540
aaaaaaaaaa	aa					552

<210> 112

<211> 925

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (444)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 112

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ccgactcctt	ccacatgctg	tcggacgtgc	tggcgctggg	ggtggcgctg	gtggccgagc	180
gcttcgccc	gcggaaccac	gccaccagga	agaacacgtt	cggctggatc	cgagccgagg	240
taatgggggc	tctgggtgaac	gccatcttcc	tgactggcct	ctgtttcgcc	atcctgctgg	300
aggccatcga	gcgcttcac	gagccgcacg	agatgcagca	gccgctgggtg	gtccttgggg	360
tcggcgctggc	cgggctgctg	gtcaacgtgc	tggggctctg	cctcttccac	catcacagcg	420

65

gcttcagcca	ggactccggc	cacngccact	cgcacggggg	tcacggccac	ggccacggcc	480
tccccaaggg	gcctcgcgtt	aagagcaccc	gccccgggag	cagcgacatc	aacgtggccc	540
cgggcgagca	gggtcccagc	caggaggaga	ccaacaccct	ggtggccaat	accagcaact	600
ccaacgggct	gaaattggac	cccgcagacc	cagaaaaacc	cagaagtggg	gatacagtg	660
aagtacaagt	gaatggaaat	ctgtcagag	aacctgacca	tatggaactg	gaagaagata	720
gggtgggaca	acttaacatg	cgtggagttt	ttctgcatgt	ccttgagat	gccttgggtt	780
cagtgattgt	agtagtaaat	gccttagtct	tttacttttc	ttggaaaggt	tgttctgaag	840
gggatttttg	tgtgaatcca	tgttccctg	accctgcaa	agcatttgta	gaaatattaa	900
tagtactcat	gcatcagttt	atgag				925

<210> 113

<211> 1340

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 113

ggcacgagaa	agaaaggcga	gagaaaaatc	aaggcaccaa	athtagattg	gaggtctcag	60
aggagcagt	ttttccctcc	ttcgtaacag	ttgaacaact	tccagatgta	gctagctgca	120
ccccctgtaa	agatgcaggc	tctttacaat	gaagacacat	cttctgatgt	tccttctctc	180
ctgtatggcc	agatgcacag	gaatagtgcc	caaaagacct	cagcctgctt	tccctttaag	240
gggaaggaga	agaaaaaact	cctttttatt	tttactttct	ttcagcattg	aatttttgtt	300
gtgtgtatgg	tgacttctgt	ttttgggaaa	cgggaagaag	ccagcagcat	gctgaattgt	360
cctgacaggc	tccgctgggc	tcttgccgag	gttagcagt	ctttttttgt	atttaaacca	420
tctcccgggc	agtgtaaaaa	gtttgcaggt	gcggacattc	tgtctgactg	gtctcggcag	480
tgctctataa	ccctgttgtg	tttcttgata	aaacacagcc	ccacccttta	ataaagcaaa	540
gattgctatg	aaaccagaga	gtctattcat	tactgtggag	taactagagc	agtctgtagt	600
gactagacat	acggcaatta	ggaagtcagt	gagttgggat	ttttgtctta	attttggctg	660
ctcaaagtgc	cccctgtagg	atattctttt	ttcggaatt	gtttccaaac	ttgcctgtct	720
ttatctatgg	tgaaactcaa	gccgcttttt	aaggcaagcc	tgcaaaccce	agtatcaaca	780
tgggctcctg	aaggcacagg	gagcagattc	acagttctga	ccagtgttag	ggtccccacg	840
agggccaccc	atttgaactc	aaggttggca	gactctggcc	ccagcacttg	ccgtggtttc	900
aggatggcca	gcggtgacac	agggctatgg	aaccctgggt	cttcactctc	tcccatatcc	960
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gataaaaagt	agctctgagg	ctgggcacgg	tggtcatgc	ctgtggtccc	agcacttttg	1080
gaggccgagg	tgggtgggtc	acgagctcag	cagatcaaga	ccatcctggc	caatatgggtg	1140
aaaccctgtc	tctgctaaaa	atacaaaaat	tggtcggcg	tggtggcggg	tgctcttagt	1200
cccagctact	cgggaggctg	agggcgggag	atcgattgga	cccaggaggc	ggaggttgca	1260
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aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa					1340

<210> 114

<211> 813

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (338)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (384)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (389)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (799)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 114

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tagctagctg	caccccctgt	aaagatgcag	gctctttaca	atgaagacac	atcttctgat	180
gttccttctc	tcctgtatgg	ccagatgcac	aggaatagtg	cccaaaagac	ctcagcctgc	240
tttcccttta	agggggaagg	agaagaaaaa	actccttttt	atttttactt	tctttcagca	300
ttgaattttt	gttggtgta	tggtgacttc	tgtttttngg	gaaacggaag	aagccagcag	360
catgctgaat	tgtcctgaca	ggcntccgnt	ggctcttgcc	gaggtttagca	gtgctttttt	420
tgwatttaaa	ccatctcccg	ggcagtgtaa	aaagtttgca	ggtgcgggaca	ttctgtctga	480
ctggctcggg	cagtgtctta	taaccctgtt	gtgtttcttg	ataaaacaca	gccccaccct	540
ttaataaagc	aaagattgct	atgaaaccag	agagtctatt	cattactgtg	gagtaactag	600
agcagtctgt	agtactaga	catacggcaa	ttaggaagtc	atggagttgg	gatttttgtc	660
ttaattttgg	ctgctcaaag	tgccccctgt	aggatattct	tttttcggga	attgtttcca	720
aacttgccctg	tctttatcta	tggtgaaact	caagccgctt	tttaaggcaa	gcctgcaaac	780
ccaagtatca	acatggggnc	ctgaaggggac	agg			813

<210> 115

<211> 1681

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 115

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cagcccragg	aagggaacca	ataacctttc	aaaacscaaa	ctgctkcctg	cggtgagggc	180
ccagggtcct	ccacggagag	gacaggcatc	ttcctttccc	accaggaagg	agtcagcccc	240
gagcctctgc	tatgtgcaag	gcggtgtgca	agcaccggct	gcggetcttt	gctgtctctt	300
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tgagttggc	ayctcgacct	gttcaattac	agcaacgaag	aagccactgc	tragygtggt	420
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gccactgcag	gaaggatcca	gcaggayrta	gtggacctca	ygrtagcggy	gacgyraggg	780
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gaagtgtctg	gagtacacca	accccttgat	agagcctggc	ggctctccac	gccggccaac	1620
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a						1681

<210> 116

<211> 2052
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (2045)
 <223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 116
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 ctgatcttgc ccatgtcatg cgcctcttgt ctgcagaaaa tatcccaaat ttgcctcctg 180
 ggggaggtct tgctggcaas cgtaatgtta ttgaagctgt ttatagtaga ctgaatccac 240
 atagagaaag tgatgggggt gctggagatc tagaagaccc atggtagcct taaaaacctt 300
 ctaaaatgct tttrattctg aaaattgggg gaaaaaactt ttaatcacia ttttcttcaa 360
 tacaagggga aaatattctt gcggattccc aacgttttgt gatatgagca gaaaatcatt 420
 agcatttccc atcatttgtt catatttgtg tttctgaca gttgccactt gtagcattgc 480
 ctgtactaca gtattttttg ccaacctcag gcatactcgt tacatctgta ttgaactttc 540
 ggccctagaa accagtggag ttatttcacc acaaatcaac aatgtgcctg aggtgcatgg 600
 gaaatatagt tagctatact ctgaaaaaac attatgtttt ttttctttaa aaaaaacaca 660
 caacatgtaa gcatgtaaga gtaagaatg gtatgatatg ttcctttttt cagttcacca 720
 agttggaagc cttttgcagc tctgtggcct ggaatttcat ttgagcaatt tctataggat 780
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 ggggttctcca ataattgtcca aattgtaatg ttgccttgct tcaagataaa gtgtatttgg 900
 gaataatatt ataaaccctt acaaatttta tgcatgtatc tactgcatcc ttcaactctc 960
 actagaaaat cttttgaaac caaatggatt aatttatggc tatttataat ttgctttgac 1020
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 ttgttttaca tgtgggtttc tatagtttta attttttcag cttttaagat acgagttttg 1140
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 gaatgcaaaa tggtttatcg ttcaaactgt ccactctgat ccaacctgt actgatagta 1920
 cttcccagta tgatattgtg atgtttcata caatgcagtg aacataacca acttgttacc 1980
 taaataaaga attgataaaa acagtgtgac atattaaaaa aaaggggggc ccgggtaccca 2040
 attcncctta ta 2052

<210> 117
 <211> 539
 <212> DNA
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (528)
 <223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (529)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (531)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (532)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (537)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 117

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gtttatgtga tggactatgt ttattgattt gcatatgttg aaccagcctt gcatctcagg	180
gatgaagcca actcgatcgt tgtggataag ctttttgatg tgctgctgga tttggtttgc	240
caatatttta ttgaggattt ttgcatcagt gttcttcagg gatattggtc taaaattctc	300
ttttttttgt tgtgtctctg ccaggctttg gtatcaggat gatgctggcc tcataaatga	360
gttagggagg attccctctt tctattgatc agaatagttt cagaaggaat ggtaccagct	420
cttcttttga cctctggtag aatttgggtg kgaatctatc ttgkcctgga atatttttgg	480
ggtttgaact caaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaa tcaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaanna nnaaaanaa	539

<210> 118

<211> 882

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (117)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 118

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ggcggccgga atccgggagt ccggtgaccc gggctgtggt ctagcataaa ggcggancca	120
gaagaagggg cggggtatgg gagaagcctc cccacctgcc cccgcaaggc ggcattctgct	180
ggtcctgctg ctgctcctct ctacctggt gatccctcc gctgcagctc ctatccatga	240
tgctgacgcc caagagagct ccttgggtct cacaggcctc cagagcctac tccaaggctt	300
cagccgactt ttcctgaaag taacctgctt cggggcatag acagcttatt ctctgcccc	360
atggacttcc ggggctccc tgggaactac caciaagagg agaaccagga gcaccagctg	420
gggaacaaca ccctctccag ccacytccag atcgacaaga tgaccgaca caagacagga	480
gaggtgctga tctccgagaa tgtggtggca tccattcaac cagcggaggg gagcttcgag	540
ggtgatttga aggtacccag gatggaggag aaggaggccc tggtagccat ccagaaggcc	600
acggacagct tccacacaga actccatccc cgggtggcct tctggatcat taagctgcca	660
cggcggagggt cccaccagga tgccctggag ggcggccact ggctcagcga gaagcgacac	720
cgctgcagg ccatccggga tggactccgc aaggggaccc acaaggacgt cctagaagag	780
gggaccgaga gctcctccca ctccaggctg tcccccgaa agaccactt actgtacatc	840
ctcaggccct ctcggcagct gtaggggtgg ggaccgggga gc	882

<210> 119

<211> 1193

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 119

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tgtgttttg	gaatttatca	acagcacaga	aggctcttct	ttgtggatat	atcactcaaa	180
aaaccagaa	gttgatgaca	gcagtgtcta	gaagggtctg	tggtttctga	gctggtttaa	240
caatgggatc	cacaattatc	aacaaggga	agaagacata	gacaaagaaa	aaggaagaga	300
ggagaccaaa	ggaaggaaaa	tgacacaaca	gagcttcggc	tatgggactg	gtttaatcca	360
aacttgaagg	aatccgaata	actaaactgg	actctgggtt	tctgactcag	tccttctaga	420
agacctggac	tgagagatca	tgccgttaag	gagtgtgtaa	caggcggacc	acctgttggg	480
actgsagat	tctcaagggg	aaggactggg	tctcatttct	cccattctcag	cgcttagcag	540
gatgacctgg	tatagagcag	ggaactggga	aatgtgggtc	aggggatcag	acactccagt	600
tgggtctttt	atataaatta	aatggcaaaa	ggctccatac	ccttctcctt	ctttcctacc	660
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ttacagaagt	ataagacagc	tgtgtgggtg	ttttttgggt	tttggtttct	ggttttacaat	1020
ctcgtcattc	aacaaagatg	ggagttttat	agaactaaaa	gcmccatgta	agctactaaa	1080
aacaacaaca	aaaaaggctc	atcattttct	agtctgaatt	gacaaaaatg	ccaatgcaaa	1140
taaaaatgat	tactttttat	tttaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaactc	gta	1193

<210> 120

<211> 1338

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (519)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 120

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ggacttctag	tttctctcac	ccctattgce	ttcatccttt	tacctccgat	cctgtggagg	120
gaatgagctg	gagccttggt	gcacaatttg	tgaggggctc	tttatctcca	tggcattcaa	180
actcctcatt	ctgctcatag	ggacctgggc	acttttttct	cgcaagcgga	gagctgacat	240
gccacgggtg	tttgtgtttc	gtgccctttt	gttggctctc	atctttctct	tttgtgtttt	300
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<210> 121

<211> 1183

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 121

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<210> 122

<211> 615

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

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<221> SITE

<222> (18)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (20)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (584)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 122

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<210> 123
<211> 587
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 123
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cgagaccaga tataaaacta gctgcccaacc caaaaaaaaa aaaaaaa 587

<210> 124
<211> 1379
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 124
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<210> 125
<211> 1268
<212> DNA
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (1184)
<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>
<221> SITE

<222> (1240)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 125

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<210> 126

<211> 1311

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (1036)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (1112)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (1168)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (1223)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 126

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catcagtgtc ctgggaacca gctgggcaga tgtggtacac ccatgtcaga taccacagtg      180
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gctcctggaa acctcccccc atcaatctct gacatttcag aggaaatact gtttgtcacc      300
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73

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<210> 127

<211> 1249

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (1217)

<223> n equals a,t,g, or c

<400> 127

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<210> 128

<211> 1660

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 128

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<210> 129

<211> 2075

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 129

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taaccatggc	ttctatgtca	gcccattctg	cctcagcgcc	cttgtgcccc	gcattgtagc	1320
agccaagcca	gtggactggg	aagagagtcc	cctcttcaac	agcctgttcc	cagtctctga	1380
tggtcttaac	tactttgtgc	ggctctacac	ggagccgctg	ctggtgaacc	tgccgacacc	1440
ggacttcagc	atgccctaca	acgtgatctg	cctcacgtgc	actgtgggtg	ccgtgtgcta	1500
cggctccttc	tacaatctcc	tcacccgaac	ctttccacat	cgaggagccc	cgcacagggt	1560
gcctggccaa	gcggctggcc	aaccttatcc	ggcgcgcccc	agtgtccccc	ccactctgat	1620

75

tcttgccctt	tccagcagct	gcagctgccg	tttctctctg	gggaggggag	cccaagggct	1680
gtttctgcc	cttgctctcc	tcagagttgg	cttttgaacc	aaagtgcct	ggaccaggtc	1740
agggcctaca	gctgtgttgt	ccagtacagg	agccacgagc	caaagtgggc	atttgaattt	1800
gaattaactt	agaaattcat	ttcctcacct	gtagtggcca	cctctatatt	gaggtgctca	1860
ataagcaaaa	gtggtcggtg	gctgctgtat	tggacagcac	agaaaaagat	ttccatcacc	1920
acagaaaggt	cggctggcag	cactggccaa	ggtgatgggg	tgtgctacac	agtgtatgtc	1980
actgtgtagt	ggatggagtt	tactgtttgt	ggaataaaaa	cggctgtttc	cgtgggtaaa	2040
aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaaaaaaa	aaaaa			2075

<210> 130

<211> 56

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 130

Met	Ala	Lys	Thr	Asp	Phe	Ser	Ile	Ile	Leu	Leu	Lys	Leu	His	Cys	Leu
1					5				10					15	

Phe	Phe	Phe	Ser	Val	Ile	Ser	Val	His	Cys	Ala	Gln	Ser	Phe	Ile	Ser
			20					25						30	

Val	Thr	Gln	Thr	Glu	Pro	Ser	Pro	Ala	Val	Cys	Ile	Phe	Pro	Ala	Val
		35					40					45			

Gly	Ser	Gly	Leu	Gly	Pro	Cys	Asp
	50					55	

<210> 131

<211> 42

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (3)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (42)

<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 131

Met	Ala	Xaa	Leu	Asp	Asn	Cys	Leu	Met	Leu	Leu	Ile	Thr	Ser	Gly	Thr
1					5				10					15	

Trp	Leu	Gly	Ser	Val	Ala	Arg	Lys	Thr	Trp	Gln	Ala	Ile	Cys	Asp	Ser
			20					25					30		

Gly	Ser	Ser	Gly	Cys	Ala	Leu	Ile	Arg	Xaa
	35						40		

<210> 132

<211> 415

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

76

<222> (415)

<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 132

Met Asn Pro Thr Leu Gly Leu Ala Ile Phe Leu Ala Val Leu Leu Thr
 1 5 10 15

Val Lys Gly Leu Leu Lys Pro Ser Phe Ser Pro Arg Asn Tyr Lys Ala
 20 25 30

Leu Ser Glu Val Gln Gly Trp Lys Gln Arg Met Ala Ala Lys Glu Leu
 35 40 45

Ala Arg Gln Asn Met Asp Leu Gly Phe Lys Leu Leu Lys Lys Leu Ala
 50 55 60

Phe Tyr Asn Pro Gly Arg Asn Ile Phe Leu Ser Pro Leu Ser Ile Ser
 65 70 75 80

Thr Ala Phe Ser Met Leu Cys Leu Gly Ala Gln Asp Ser Thr Leu Asp
 85 90 95

Glu Ile Lys Gln Gly Phe Asn Phe Arg Lys Met Pro Glu Lys Asp Leu
 100 105 110

His Glu Gly Phe His Tyr Ile Ile His Glu Leu Thr Gln Lys Thr Gln
 115 120 125

Asp Leu Lys Leu Ser Ile Gly Asn Thr Leu Phe Ile Asp Gln Arg Leu
 130 135 140

Gln Pro Gln Arg Lys Phe Leu Glu Asp Ala Lys Asn Phe Tyr Ser Ala
 145 150 155 160

Glu Thr Ile Leu Thr Asn Phe Gln Asn Leu Glu Met Ala Gln Lys Gln
 165 170 175

Ile Asn Asp Phe Ile Ser Gln Lys Thr His Gly Lys Ile Asn Asn Leu
 180 185 190

Ile Glu Asn Ile Asp Pro Gly Thr Val Met Leu Leu Ala Asn Tyr Ile
 195 200 205

Phe Phe Arg Ala Arg Trp Lys His Glu Phe Asp Pro Asn Val Thr Lys
 210 215 220

Glu Glu Asp Phe Phe Leu Glu Lys Asn Ser Ser Val Lys Val Pro Met
 225 230 235 240

Met Phe Arg Ser Gly Ile Tyr Gln Val Gly Tyr Asp Asp Lys Leu Ser
 245 250 255

Cys Thr Ile Leu Glu Ile Pro Tyr Gln Lys Asn Ile Thr Ala Ile Phe
 260 265 270

Ile Leu Pro Asp Glu Gly Lys Leu Lys His Leu Glu Lys Gly Leu Gln
 275 280 285

Val Asp Thr Phe Ser Arg Trp Lys Thr Leu Leu Ser Arg Arg Val Val

77

290 295 300
 Asp Val Ser Val Pro Arg Leu His Met Thr Gly Thr Phe Asp Leu Lys
 305 310 315 320
 Lys Thr Leu Ser Tyr Ile Gly Val Ser Lys Ile Phe Glu Glu His Gly
 325 330 335
 Asp Leu Thr Lys Ile Ala Pro His Arg Ser Leu Lys Val Gly Glu Ala
 340 345 350
 Val His Lys Ala Glu Leu Lys Met Asp Glu Arg Gly Thr Glu Gly Ala
 355 360 365
 Ala Gly Thr Gly Ala Gln Thr Leu Pro Met Glu Thr Pro Leu Val Val
 370 375 380
 Lys Ile Asp Lys Pro Tyr Leu Leu Leu Ile Tyr Ser Glu Lys Ile Pro
 385 390 395 400
 Ser Val Leu Phe Leu Gly Lys Ile Val Asn Pro Ile Gly Lys Xaa
 405 410 415

<210> 133

<211> 45

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (45)

<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 133

Met Gly Gln Gln Ser Cys Trp Met Gly Leu Gly Cys Trp Leu Ser Leu
 1 5 10 15
 Ser Gly Leu Ser Gly Val Val Arg Ala Ser Pro Arg Ser Pro Arg Pro
 20 25 30
 Arg Arg Gly Ala Ala Cys Gly Glu Thr Leu Met Pro Xaa
 35 40 45

<210> 134

<211> 197

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 134

Met Ala Gly Pro Trp Thr Phe Thr Leu Leu Cys Gly Leu Leu Ala Ala
 1 5 10 15
 Thr Leu Ile Gln Ala Thr Leu Ser Pro Thr Ala Val Leu Ile Leu Gly
 20 25 30
 Pro Lys Val Ile Lys Glu Lys Leu Thr Gln Glu Leu Lys Asp His Asn
 35 40 45
 Ala Thr Ser Ile Leu Gln Gln Leu Pro Leu Leu Ser Ala Met Arg Glu

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<210> 135
<211> 46
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (11)
<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (46)
<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 135
Met His Arg Gln Leu Leu Gly Phe Cys Phe Xaa Phe Cys Phe Phe Phe
 1             5             10             15
Lys Arg His Cys Asp Cys Ile Leu Leu Tyr Leu Ile Gly Phe Val Phe
      20             25             30
Leu Leu Thr Met Val Lys Ile His Leu Ser Glu His Ser Xaa
      35             40             45

<210> 136
<211> 41
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

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79

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (41)

<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 136

Met Leu Lys Arg Val Ile Leu Leu Val Glu Met Phe Ile His Phe Leu
1 5 10 15

Ile Tyr Ala Lys Ser Phe Tyr His Lys Ser Trp Glu Gln Leu Ser Phe
20 25 30

Thr His Tyr Leu Leu Gln Ile Ser Xaa
35 40

<210> 137

<211> 85

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (48)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (85)

<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 137

Met Pro Ile Leu Val Phe Ser Ile Cys Leu Gln Cys Thr Leu Phe Arg
1 5 10 15

Ser Glu Ala Ile Ile Phe Gln Glu Glu Arg Asn His Gln Val Thr Leu
20 25 30

Leu Lys Ala Val Lys Thr Lys Phe Gln Ser Gly Thr Gly Leu Arg Xaa
35 40 45

Pro Val Leu Glu Tyr Ala Lys Ser Ile Gln Ile Ile Ser Lys Tyr Thr
50 55 60

Cys Gly Thr Val Leu Pro Val Phe Lys Met Arg Arg Tyr Tyr Val Gly
65 70 75 80

Gln Lys Cys Gln Xaa
85

<210> 138

<211> 201

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (144)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (149)
 <223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (160)
 <223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (173)
 <223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (177)
 <223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (189)
 <223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (201)
 <223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 138
 Met Phe Phe Leu Leu Cys Leu Val Ala Leu Glu Ile Lys Gly Phe Thr
 1 5 10 15
 Phe Ser Ala Arg Gly Ala Arg Asp Arg Phe Leu Asn Lys Ser Gly Pro
 20 25 30
 Gln Pro Gly Lys Lys Met Lys Thr Thr His Cys Lys Gln Pro Leu Phe
 35 40 45
 Ser Lys Pro Gly Gln Val Arg Gly Ala Leu Arg Lys Ala Arg Gly Arg
 50 55 60
 Gln Glu Glu Arg Glu Ala Val Gly Met Trp Gly Gly Arg Gly His Ser
 65 70 75 80
 Tyr Pro Glu Tyr Ile Lys Thr Ser Glu Val Thr Glu Val Arg Asp Ser
 85 90 95
 Pro Lys His Pro Gln Val Gln Pro Phe Leu Thr Thr Arg Val Thr Cys
 100 105 110
 Arg Val Pro Gly His Leu Gln Val Leu Glu Ala Leu Cys Gly Ala Trp
 115 120 125
 Gly Ser Met Phe Lys His Ala Leu Val Val Val Gln Val Pro Arg Xaa
 130 135 140
 Arg Gly Arg Ala Xaa Leu Gly Ser Glu Trp Gln Val Gly Gln Leu Xaa

145									81									160
Leu	Ile	Leu	Leu	His	Gly	Thr	Gln	His	Trp	Ala	Ala	Xaa	Leu	Val	Pro			
				165					170					175				
Xaa	Leu	Pro	Gln	Glu	Ser	Ile	Leu	Pro	Ala	Gln	Ser	Xaa	Arg	Val	Thr			
			180					185					190					
Asn	Thr	Pro	Gly	Thr	Glu	Glu	Thr	Xaa										
		195					200											
<210>	139																	
<211>	325																	
<212>	PRT																	
<213>	Homo sapiens																	
<400>	139																	
Met	Gly	Ser	Gln	Val	Ser	Ser	Met	Leu	Lys	Leu	Ala	Leu	Gln	Asn	Cys			
1				5					10					15				
Cys	Pro	Gln	Leu	Trp	Gln	Arg	His	Ser	Ala	Arg	Asp	Arg	Gln	Cys	Ala			
			20					25					30					
Arg	Val	Leu	Ala	Asp	Glu	Arg	Ser	Pro	Gln	Pro	Gly	Ala	Ser	Pro	Gln			
		35					40					45						
Glu	Asp	Ile	Ala	Asn	Phe	Gln	Val	Leu	Val	Lys	Ile	Leu	Pro	Val	Met			
	50					55					60							
Val	Thr	Leu	Val	Pro	Tyr	Trp	Met	Val	Tyr	Phe	Gln	Met	Gln	Ser	Thr			
	65				70					75					80			
Tyr	Val	Leu	Gln	Gly	Leu	His	Leu	His	Ile	Pro	Asn	Ile	Phe	Pro	Ala			
				85					90					95				
Asn	Pro	Ala	Asn	Ile	Ser	Val	Ala	Leu	Arg	Ala	Gln	Gly	Ser	Ser	Tyr			
			100					105					110					
Thr	Ile	Pro	Glu	Ala	Trp	Leu	Leu	Leu	Ala	Asn	Val	Val	Val	Val	Leu			
		115					120						125					
Ile	Leu	Val	Pro	Leu	Lys	Asp	Arg	Leu	Ile	Asp	Pro	Leu	Leu	Leu	Arg			
	130					135					140							
Cys	Lys	Leu	Leu	Pro	Ser	Ala	Leu	Gln	Lys	Met	Ala	Leu	Gly	Met	Phe			
145					150					155					160			
Phe	Gly	Phe	Thr	Ser	Val	Ile	Val	Ala	Gly	Val	Leu	Glu	Met	Glu	Arg			
				165					170					175				
Leu	His	Tyr	Ile	His	His	Asn	Glu	Thr	Val	Ser	Gln	Gln	Ile	Gly	Glu			
			180					185					190					
Val	Leu	Tyr	Asn	Ala	Ala	Pro	Leu	Ser	Ile	Trp	Trp	Gln	Ile	Pro	Gln			
		195					200					205						
Tyr	Leu	Leu	Ile	Gly	Ile	Ser	Glu	Ile	Phe	Ala	Ser	Ile	Pro	Gly	Leu			
	210					215												

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<400> 140
Met Val Phe Val His Leu Tyr Leu Gly Asn Val Leu Ala Leu Leu Leu
  1              5              10              15

Phe Val His Tyr Ser Asn Gly Asp Glu Ser Ser Asp Pro Gly Pro Gln
  20              25              30

His Arg Ala Gln Gly Pro Gly Pro Glu Pro Thr Leu Gly Pro Leu Thr
  35              40              45

Arg Leu Glu Gly Ile Lys Val Gly His Glu Arg Lys Val Gln Leu Val
  50              55              60

Thr Asp Arg Asp His Phe Ile Arg Thr Leu Ser Leu Lys Pro Leu Leu
  65              70              75              80

Phe Glu Ile Pro Gly Phe Leu Thr Asp Glu Glu Cys Arg Leu Ile Ile
  85              90              95

His Leu Ala Gln Met Lys Gly Leu Gln Arg Xaa Arg Ser Cys Leu Leu
  100             105             110

Lys Ser Met Lys Arg Gln Xaa

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115

<210> 141
<211> 48
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (8)
<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (19)
<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (48)
<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 141
Met Lys Leu Thr Ile Phe Phe Xaa Phe Pro Gln Thr Ile Thr Gly Leu
1 5 10 15
Leu Gln Xaa Leu Met Ser Arg Gln Val Glu Asp Val Ala Phe Leu Pro
20 25 30
Leu Pro His Pro Val Phe Ser Phe Ser Phe Phe Phe Pro Leu Val Xaa
35 40 45

<210> 142
<211> 520
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (205)
<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (207)
<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (213)
<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (225)
<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (520)

<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 142

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Met Gln Gly Gly Gln Arg Pro His Leu Leu Leu Leu Leu Ala Val
  1              5              10              15

Cys Leu Gly Ala Gln Ser Arg Asn Gln Glu Glu Arg Leu Leu Ala Asp
      20              25              30

Leu Met Arg Asn Tyr Asp Pro His Leu Arg Pro Ala Glu Arg Asp Ser
      35              40              45

Asp Val Val Asn Val Ser Leu Lys Leu Thr Leu Thr Asn Leu Ile Ser
      50              55              60

Leu Asn Glu Arg Glu Glu Ala Leu Thr Thr Asn Val Trp Ile Glu Met
      65              70              75              80

Gln Trp Cys Asp Tyr Arg Leu Arg Trp Asp Pro Lys Asp Tyr Glu Gly
      85              90              95

Leu Trp Ile Leu Arg Val Pro Ser Thr Met Val Trp Arg Pro Asp Ile
      100             105             110

Val Leu Glu Asn Asn Val Asp Gly Val Phe Glu Val Ala Leu Tyr Cys
      115             120             125

Asn Val Leu Val Ser Pro Asp Gly Cys Ile Tyr Trp Leu Pro Pro Ala
      130             135             140

Ile Phe Arg Ser Ser Cys Ser Ile Ser Val Thr Tyr Phe Pro Phe Asp
      145             150             155             160

Trp Gln Asn Cys Ser Leu Ile Phe Gln Ser Gln Thr Tyr Ser Thr Ser
      165             170             175

Glu Ile Asn Leu Gln Leu Ser Gln Glu Asp Gly Gln Ala Ile Glu Trp
      180             185             190

Ile Phe Ile Asp Pro Glu Ala Phe Thr Glu Asn Gly Xaa Trp Xaa Ile
      195             200             205

Arg His Arg Pro Xaa Lys Met Leu Leu Asp Ser Val Ala Pro Ala Glu
      210             215             220

Xaa Ala Gly His Gln Lys Val Val Phe Tyr Leu Leu Ile Gln Arg Lys
      225             230             235             240

Pro Leu Phe Tyr Val Ile Asn Ile Ile Ala Pro Cys Val Leu Ile Ser
      245             250             255

Ser Val Ala Ile Leu Ile Tyr Phe Leu Pro Ala Lys Ala Gly Gly Gln
      260             265             270

Lys Cys Thr Val Ala Thr Asn Val Leu Leu Ala Gln Thr Val Phe Leu

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85

275	280	285
Phe Leu Val Ala Lys Lys Val	Pro Glu Thr Ser Gln Ala Val Pro Leu	
290	295	300
Ile Ser Lys Tyr Leu Thr Phe Leu Met Val Val Thr Ile Leu Ile Val		
305	310	315
Val Asn Ser Val Val Val Leu Asn Val Ser Leu Arg Ser Pro His Thr		
325	330	335
His Ser Met Ala Arg Gly Val Arg Lys Val Phe Leu Arg Leu Leu Pro		
340	345	350
Gln Leu Leu Arg Met His Val Arg Pro Leu Ala Pro Ala Ala Val Gln		
355	360	365
Asp Ala Arg Phe Arg Leu Gln Asn Gly Ser Ser Ser Gly Trp Pro Ile		
370	375	380
Met Ala Arg Glu Glu Gly Asp Leu Cys Leu Pro Arg Ser Glu Leu Leu		
385	390	395
Phe Arg Gln Arg Gln Arg Asn Gly Leu Val Gln Ala Val Leu Glu Lys		
405	410	415
Leu Glu Asn Gly Pro Glu Val Arg Gln Ser Gln Glu Phe Cys Gly Ser		
420	425	430
Leu Lys Gln Ala Ser Pro Ala Ile Gln Ala Cys Val Asp Ala Cys Asn		
435	440	445
Leu Met Ala Arg Ala Arg Arg Gln Gln Ser His Phe Asp Ser Gly Asn		
450	455	460
Glu Glu Trp Leu Leu Val Gly Arg Val Leu Asp Arg Val Cys Phe Leu		
465	470	475
Ala Met Leu Ser Leu Phe Ile Cys Gly Thr Ala Gly Ile Phe Leu Met		
485	490	495
Ala His Tyr Asn Gln Val Pro Asp Leu Pro Phe Pro Gly Asp Pro Arg		
500	505	510
Pro Tyr Leu Pro Leu Pro Asp Xaa		
515	520	

<210> 143
 <211> 48
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (48)
 <223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 143
 Met Leu Leu Phe Ser Ser Arg Phe Ile Met Phe Leu Trp Pro Pro Val

1 5 86 15
 10
 Ser Gly Val Cys Leu Ser Phe Ile Arg Asp Arg Ser Phe Leu Pro Met
 20 25 30
 Cys His Phe Ile Tyr Val Leu Ile Leu Cys Asn Ser Ile Ala Leu Xaa
 35 40 45

 <210> 144
 <211> 431
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

 <400> 144
 Met Ser Trp Val Gln Ala Thr Leu Leu Ala Arg Gly Leu Cys Arg Ala
 1 5 10 15
 Trp Gly Gly Thr Cys Gly Ala Ala Leu Thr Gly Thr Ser Ile Ser Gln
 20 25 30
 Val Pro Arg Arg Leu Pro Arg Gly Leu His Cys Ser Ala Ala Ala His
 35 40 45
 Ser Ser Glu Gln Ser Leu Val Pro Ser Pro Pro Glu Pro Arg Gln Arg
 50 55 60
 Pro Thr Lys Ala Leu Val Pro Phe Glu Asp Leu Phe Gly Gln Ala Pro
 65 70 75 80
 Gly Gly Glu Arg Asp Lys Ala Ser Phe Leu Gln Thr Val Gln Lys Phe
 85 90 95
 Ala Glu His Ser Val Arg Lys Arg Gly His Ile Asp Phe Ile Tyr Leu
 100 105 110
 Ala Leu Arg Lys Met Arg Glu Tyr Gly Val Glu Arg Asp Leu Ala Val
 115 120 125
 Tyr Asn Gln Leu Leu Asn Ile Phe Pro Lys Glu Val Phe Arg Pro Arg
 130 135 140
 Asn Ile Ile Gln Arg Ile Phe Val His Tyr Pro Arg Gln Gln Glu Cys
 145 150 155 160
 Gly Ile Ala Val Leu Glu Gln Met Glu Asn His Gly Val Met Pro Asn
 165 170 175
 Lys Glu Thr Glu Phe Leu Leu Ile Gln Ile Phe Gly Arg Lys Ser Tyr
 180 185 190
 Pro Met Leu Lys Leu Val Arg Leu Lys Leu Trp Phe Pro Arg Phe Met
 195 200 205
 Asn Val Asn Pro Phe Pro Val Pro Arg Asp Leu Pro Gln Asp Pro Val
 210 215 220

87

Glu Leu Ala Met Phe Gly Leu Arg His Met Glu Pro Asp Leu Ser Ala
 225 230 235 240

Arg Val Thr Ile Tyr Gln Val Pro Leu Pro Lys Asp Ser Thr Gly Ala
 245 250 255

Ala Asp Pro Pro Gln Pro His Ile Val Gly Ile Gln Ser Pro Asp Gln
 260 265 270

Gln Ala Ala Leu Ala Arg His Asn Pro Ala Arg Pro Val Phe Val Glu
 275 280 285

Gly Pro Phe Ser Leu Trp Leu Arg Asn Lys Cys Val Tyr Tyr His Ile
 290 295 300

Leu Arg Ala Asp Leu Leu Pro Pro Glu Glu Arg Glu Val Glu Glu Thr
 305 310 315 320

Pro Glu Glu Trp Asn Leu Tyr Tyr Pro Met Gln Leu Asp Leu Glu Tyr
 325 330 335

Val Arg Ser Gly Trp Asp Asn Tyr Glu Phe Asp Ile Asn Glu Val Glu
 340 345 350

Glu Gly Pro Val Phe Ala Met Cys Met Ala Gly Ala His Asp Gln Ala
 355 360 365

Thr Met Ala Lys Trp Ile Gln Gly Leu Gln Glu Thr Asn Pro Thr Leu
 370 375 380

Ala Gln Ile Pro Val Val Phe Arg Leu Ala Gly Ser Thr Arg Glu Leu
 385 390 395 400

Gln Thr Ser Ser Ala Gly Leu Glu Glu Pro Pro Leu Pro Glu Asp His
 405 410 415

Gln Glu Glu Asp Asp Asn Leu Gln Arg Gln Gln Gln Gly Gln Ser
 420 425 430

<210> 145

<211> 443

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (364)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (443)

<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 145

Met Trp Phe Thr Tyr Leu Leu Leu Tyr Leu His Ser Val Arg Ala Tyr
 1 5 10 15

Ser Ser Arg Gly Ala Gly Cys Cys Cys Cys Trp Ala Arg Trp Arg Arg

88

20 25 30

Ala Val His Thr Ala Arg Gly Leu Arg Gly Arg Pro Arg Arg Gln Leu
 35 40 45

Leu Arg Pro Leu Arg Pro Ala Gln Gly Leu Ala Pro Gly Arg His Arg
 50 55 60

Leu Arg Pro Ala Val Leu Pro Leu His Leu Gln Pro Leu Pro Gly Leu
 65 70 75 80

Trp Gly Gly His Ala Glu Trp Ala Ala Leu Leu Tyr Tyr Gly Pro Phe
 85 90 95

Ile Val Ile Phe Gln Phe Gly Trp Ala Ser Thr Gln Ile Ser His Leu
 100 105 110

Ser Leu Ile Pro Glu Leu Val Thr Asn Asp His Glu Lys Val Glu Leu
 115 120 125

Thr Ala Leu Arg Tyr Ala Phe Thr Val Val Ala Asn Ile Thr Val Tyr
 130 135 140

Gly Ala Ala Trp Leu Leu Leu His Leu Gln Gly Ser Ser Arg Val Glu
 145 150 155 160

Pro Thr Gln Asp Ile Ser Ile Ser Asp Gln Leu Gly Gly Gln Asp Val
 165 170 175

Pro Val Phe Arg Asn Leu Ser Leu Leu Val Val Gly Val Gly Ala Val
 180 185 190

Phe Ser Leu Leu Phe His Leu Gly Thr Arg Glu Arg Arg Arg Pro His
 195 200 205

Ala Glu Glu Pro Gly Glu His Thr Pro Leu Leu Ala Pro Ala Thr Ala
 210 215 220

Gln Pro Leu Leu Leu Trp Lys His Trp Leu Arg Glu Pro Ala Phe Tyr
 225 230 235 240

Gln Val Gly Ile Leu Tyr Met Thr Thr Arg Leu Ile Val Asn Leu Ser
 245 250 255

Gln Thr Tyr Met Ala Met Tyr Leu Thr Tyr Ser Leu His Leu Pro Lys
 260 265 270

Lys Phe Ile Ala Thr Ile Pro Leu Val Met Tyr Leu Ser Gly Phe Leu
 275 280 285

Ser Ser Phe Leu Met Lys Pro Ile Asn Lys Cys Ile Gly Arg Asn Met
 290 295 300

Thr Tyr Phe Ser Gly Leu Leu Val Ile Leu Ala Phe Ala Ala Trp Val
 305 310 315 320

Ala Leu Ala Glu Gly Leu Gly Val Ala Val Tyr Ala Ala Ala Val Leu
 325 330 335

89

Leu Gly Ala Gly Cys Ala Thr Ile Leu Val Thr Ser Leu Ala Met Thr
 340 345 350

Ala Asp Leu Ile Gly Pro His Thr Asn Ser Gly Xaa Phe Val Tyr Gly
 355 360 365

Ser Met Ser Phe Leu Asp Lys Val Ala Asn Gly Leu Ala Val Met Ala
 370 375 380

Ile Gln Ser Leu His Pro Cys Pro Ser Glu Leu Cys Cys Arg Ala Cys
 385 390 395 400

Val Ser Phe Tyr His Trp Ala Met Val Ala Val Thr Gly Gly Val Gly
 405 410 415

Val Ala Ala Ala Leu Cys Leu Cys Ser Leu Leu Leu Trp Pro Thr Arg
 420 425 430

Leu Arg Arg Trp Asp Arg Asp Ala Arg Pro Xaa
 435 440

<210> 146

<211> 76

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (76)

<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 146

Met Ser Arg Phe Ile Leu Asn His Leu Val Leu Ala Ile Pro Leu Arg
 1 5 10 15

Val Leu Val Val Leu Trp Ala Phe Val Leu Gly Leu Ser Arg Val Met
 20 25 30

Leu Gly Arg His Asn Val Thr Asp Val Ala Phe Gly Phe Phe Leu Gly
 35 40 45

Tyr Met Gln Tyr Ser Ile Val Asp Tyr Cys Trp Leu Ser Pro His Asn
 50 55 60

Ala Pro Val Leu Phe Leu Leu Trp Ser Gln Arg Xaa
 65 70 75

<210> 147

<211> 52

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (52)

<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 147

Met Ala Gly Trp Phe Arg Gly Phe Phe Gly Phe Leu Phe Phe Phe Leu

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          90
    1             5             10             15
Cys Leu Phe Asn Leu Lys Leu Phe Lys Leu Lys His Ser Gln Met Phe
      20                      25                      30
Gly Gly Lys His Pro Leu Lys Met Gly Pro Cys Ala Cys Leu Leu Gly
      35                      40                      45
Arg Arg Ser Xaa
      50
<210> 148
<211> 209
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (3)
<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (39)
<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<400> 148
Met Ala Xaa Ser Ser Arg Gly Asn Ala Asp Ser Ile Val Ala Ser Leu
   1             5             10             15
Val Leu Met Val Leu Tyr Leu Ile Lys Lys Arg Leu Val Ala Cys Ala
      20                      25                      30
Ala Val Phe Tyr Gly Phe Xaa Val His Met Lys Ile Tyr Pro Val Thr
      35                      40                      45
Tyr Ile Leu Pro Ile Thr Leu His Leu Leu Pro Asp Arg Asp Asn Asp
      50                      55                      60
Lys Ser Leu Arg Gln Phe Arg Tyr Thr Phe Gln Ala Cys Leu Tyr Glu
      65                      70                      75                      80
Leu Leu Lys Lys Leu Cys Asn Arg Ala Val Leu Leu Phe Val Ala Val
      85                      90                      95
Ala Gly Leu Thr Phe Phe Ala Leu Ser Phe Gly Phe Tyr Tyr Glu Tyr
      100                     105                     110
Gly Trp Glu Phe Leu Glu His Thr Tyr Phe Tyr His Leu Thr Arg Arg
      115                     120                     125
Asp Ile Arg His Asn Phe Ser Pro Tyr Phe Tyr Met Leu Tyr Leu Thr
      130                     135                     140
Ala Glu Ser Lys Trp Ser Phe Ser Leu Gly Ile Ala Ala Phe Leu Pro
      145                     150                     155                     160
Gln Leu Ile Leu Leu Ser Ala Val Ser Phe Ala Tyr Tyr Arg Asp Leu
      165                     170                     175
```

Val Phe Cys Cys Phe Leu His Thr Ser Ile Phe Val Thr Phe Asn Lys
 180 185 190

Val Cys Thr Ser Gln Tyr Phe Leu Trp Val Pro Leu Ala Tyr Cys Leu
 195 200 205

Leu

<210> 149
 <211> 219
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (168)
 <223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (174)
 <223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (198)
 <223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (213)
 <223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (219)
 <223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 149
 Met Arg Ala Leu Leu Ala Leu Cys Leu Leu Leu Gly Trp Leu Arg Trp
 1 5 10 15

Gly Pro Ala Gly Ala Gln Gln Ser Gly Glu Tyr Cys His Gly Trp Val
 20 25 30

Asp Val Gln Gly Asn Tyr His Glu Gly Phe Gln Cys Pro Glu Asp Phe
 35 40 45

Asp Thr Leu Asp Ala Thr Ile Cys Cys Gly Ser Cys Ala Leu Arg Tyr
 50 55 60

Cys Cys Ala Ala Ala Asp Ala Arg Leu Glu Gln Gly Gly Cys Thr Asn
 65 70 75 80

Asp Arg Arg Glu Leu Glu His Pro Gly Ile Thr Ala Gln Pro Val Tyr
 85 90 95

92

Val Pro Phe Leu Ile Val Gly Ser Ile Phe Ile Ala Phe Ile Ile Leu
 100 105 110

Gly Ser Val Val Ala Ile Tyr Cys Cys Thr Cys Leu Arg Pro Lys Glu
 115 120 125

Pro Ser Gln Gln Pro Ile Arg Phe Ser Leu Arg Ser Tyr Gln Thr Glu
 130 135 140

Thr Leu Pro Met Ile Leu Thr Ser Thr Ser Pro Arg Ala Pro Ser Arg
 145 150 155 160

Gln Ser Ser Thr Ala Thr Ser Xaa Ser Phe Thr Gly Gly Xaa Ile Arg
 165 170 175

Arg Phe Phe Ser Ala Ile Trp Phe Pro Gly Val Thr Pro Val Phe Arg
 180 185 190

Leu Pro Pro Ser Ala Xaa Ala Pro Thr Gly Trp Glu Glu Leu Ser Arg
 195 200 205

Leu Ser Val Pro Xaa Asp Thr Pro Arg Pro Xaa
 210 215

<210> 150

<211> 50

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (41)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (50)

<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 150

Met Gly Ala His Ser Phe Gly Phe Gln Leu Phe Met Ser Val Ser Val
 1 5 10 15

Leu Trp Gly Arg Leu Cys Leu Tyr Gly Arg Phe Ser Val Ile Thr Phe
 20 25 30

Ala Ser Pro Pro Thr Thr Phe Met Xaa Ile Gln Cys Cys Ser His Cys
 35 40 45

Ser Xaa
 50

<210> 151

<211> 41

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

93

<222> (41)

<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 151

Met His Ile His Leu Asp Thr Ser Ser Leu Lys Thr Leu His Leu Gly
 1 5 10 15

Thr Leu Phe Phe Leu Phe Tyr Leu Ala Leu Thr Gln Asn Glu Glu Asn
 20 25 30

Ile Cys Asp Gly Lys Val Thr Leu Xaa
 35 40

<210> 152

<211> 108

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (108)

<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 152

Met Pro Ile Ile Val Leu Ile Leu Val Ser Leu Leu Ser Gln Leu Met
 1 5 10 15

Val Ser Asn Pro Pro Tyr Ser Leu Tyr Pro Arg Ser Gly Thr Gly Gln
 20 25 30

Thr Ile Lys Met Gln Thr Glu Asn Leu Gly Val Val Tyr Tyr Val Asn
 35 40 45

Lys Asp Phe Lys Asn Glu Tyr Lys Gly Met Leu Leu Gln Lys Val Glu
 50 55 60

Lys Ser Val Glu Glu Asp Tyr Val Thr Asn Ile Arg Asn Asn Cys Trp
 65 70 75 80

Lys Glu Arg Gln Gln Lys Thr Asp Met Gln Tyr Ala Ala Lys Val Tyr
 85 90 95

Arg Asp Asp Arg Leu Arg Arg Arg Gln Met Pro Xaa
 100 105

<210> 153

<211> 157

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (157)

<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 153

Met Gln Ala Ser Leu Trp Glu Pro Pro Arg Ser Gly Leu Pro Leu Trp
 1 5 10 15

94

Ala Glu Gly Leu Thr Phe Phe Tyr Cys Tyr Met Leu Leu Leu Val Leu
 20 25 30

Pro Cys Val Ala Leu Ser Glu Val Ser Met Gln Gly Glu His Ile Ala
 35 40 45

Pro Gln Lys Met Met Leu Tyr Pro Val Leu Ser Leu Ala Thr Val Asn
 50 55 60

Val Val Ala Val Leu Ala Arg Ala Ala Asn Met Ala Leu Phe Arg Asp
 65 70 75 80

Ser Arg Val Ser Ala Ile Phe Val Gly Lys Asn Val Val Ala Leu Ala
 85 90 95

Thr Lys Ala Cys Thr Phe Leu Glu Tyr Arg Arg Gln Val Arg Asp Phe
 100 105 110

Pro Pro Pro Ala Leu Ser Leu Glu Leu Gln Pro Pro Pro Pro Gln Arg
 115 120 125

Asn Ser Val Pro Pro Pro Pro Pro Leu His Gly Pro Pro Gly Arg Pro
 130 135 140

His Met Ser Ser Pro Thr Arg Asp Pro Leu Asp Thr Xaa
 145 150 155

<210> 154

<211> 151

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (151)

<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 154

Met Gly Tyr Leu Phe Phe Leu Leu Phe Met Ile Cys Trp Met Ile Tyr
 1 5 10 15

Gly Cys Ile Ser Tyr Trp Gly Leu His Cys Glu Thr Thr Tyr Thr Lys
 20 25 30

Asp Gly Phe Trp Thr Tyr Ile Thr Gln Ile Ala Thr Cys Ser Pro Trp
 35 40 45

Met Phe Trp Met Phe Leu Asn Ser Val Phe His Phe Met Trp Val Ala
 50 55 60

Val Leu Leu Met Cys Gln Met Tyr Gln Ile Ser Cys Leu Gly Ile Thr
 65 70 75 80

Thr Asn Glu Arg Met Asn Ala Arg Arg Tyr Lys His Phe Lys Val Thr
 85 90 95

Thr Thr Ser Ile Glu Ser Pro Phe Asn His Gly Cys Val Arg Asn Ile
 100 105 110

95

Ile Asp Phe Phe Glu Phe Arg Cys Cys Gly Leu Phe Arg Pro Val Ile
115 120 125

Val Asp Trp Thr Arg Gln Tyr Thr Ile Glu Tyr Asp Gln Ile Ser Gly
130 135 140

Ser Gly Tyr Gln Leu Val Xaa
145 150

<210> 155

<211> 71

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (71)

<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 155

Met Ala Leu Thr Leu Leu Ile Gln Ile Ile Phe Leu Ala Leu Gly
1 5 10 15

Lys Ile Ser Phe Ile Phe Val Cys Cys Lys Asp Gly Phe Ala Arg Ile
20 25 30

Ser His Asp Gln Asp Lys Leu Pro Ile Gln Lys Pro Thr Asp Thr Asn
35 40 45

Tyr Ile Met Arg Lys Lys Cys Ile Gln Leu Gly His Ile Ser Phe Glu
50 55 60

Leu Phe Gly Leu Lys Ala Xaa
65 70

<210> 156

<211> 490

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (134)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (389)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<400> 156

Met Leu Ala Leu Thr Phe Met Phe Met Val Leu Glu Val Val Val Ser
1 5 10 15

Arg Val Thr Ser Ser Leu Ala Met Leu Ser Asp Ser Phe His Met Leu
20 25 30

Ser Asp Val Leu Ala Leu Val Val Ala Leu Val Ala Glu Arg Phe Ala
35 40 45

Arg Arg Thr His Ala Thr Gln Lys Asn Thr Phe Gly Trp Ile Arg Ala
 50 55 60
 Glu Val Met Gly Ala Leu Val Asn Ala Ile Phe Leu Thr Gly Leu Cys
 65 70 75 80
 Phe Ala Ile Leu Leu Glu Ala Ile Glu Arg Phe Ile Glu Pro His Glu
 85 90 95
 Met Gln Gln Pro Leu Val Val Leu Gly Val Gly Val Ala Gly Leu Leu
 100 105 110
 Val Asn Val Leu Gly Leu Cys Leu Phe His His His Ser Gly Phe Ser
 115 120 125
 Gln Asp Ser Gly His Xaa His Ser His Gly Gly His Gly His Gly His
 130 135 140
 Gly Leu Pro Lys Gly Pro Arg Val Lys Ser Thr Arg Pro Gly Ser Ser
 145 150 155 160
 Asp Ile Asn Val Ala Pro Gly Glu Gln Gly Pro Asp Gln Glu Glu Thr
 165 170 175
 Asn Thr Leu Val Ala Asn Thr Ser Asn Ser Asn Gly Leu Lys Leu Asp
 180 185 190
 Pro Ala Asp Pro Glu Asn Pro Arg Ser Gly Asp Thr Val Glu Val Gln
 195 200 205
 Val Asn Gly Asn Leu Val Arg Glu Pro Asp His Met Glu Leu Glu Glu
 210 215 220
 Asp Arg Ala Gly Gln Leu Asn Met Arg Gly Val Phe Leu His Val Leu
 225 230 235 240
 Gly Asp Ala Leu Gly Ser Val Ile Val Val Val Asn Ala Leu Val Phe
 245 250 255
 Tyr Phe Ser Trp Lys Gly Cys Ser Glu Gly Asp Phe Cys Val Asn Pro
 260 265 270
 Cys Phe Pro Asp Pro Cys Lys Pro Phe Val Glu Ile Ile Asn Ser Thr
 275 280 285
 His Ala Ser Val Tyr Glu Ala Gly Pro Cys Trp Val Leu Tyr Leu Asp
 290 295 300
 Pro Thr Leu Cys Val Val Met Val Cys Ile Leu Leu Tyr Thr Thr Tyr
 305 310 315 320
 Pro Leu Leu Lys Glu Ser Ala Leu Ile Leu Leu Gln Thr Val Pro Lys
 325 330 335
 Gln Ile Asp Ile Arg Asn Leu Ile Lys Glu Leu Arg Asn Val Glu Gly
 340 345 350
 Val Glu Glu Val His Glu Leu His Val Trp Gln Leu Ala Gly Ser Arg

97

355 360 365
 Ile Ile Ala Thr Ala His Ile Lys Cys Glu Asp Pro Thr Ser Tyr Met
 370 375 380
 Glu Val Ala Lys Xaa Ile Lys Asp Val Phe His Asn His Gly Ile His
 385 390 395 400
 Ala Thr Thr Ile Gln Pro Glu Phe Ala Ser Val Gly Ser Lys Ser Ser
 405 410 415
 Val Val Pro Cys Glu Leu Ala Cys Arg Thr Gln Cys Ala Leu Lys Gln
 420 425 430
 Cys Cys Gly Thr Leu Pro Gln Ala Pro Ser Gly Lys Asp Ala Glu Lys
 435 440 445
 Thr Pro Ala Val Ser Ile Ser Cys Leu Glu Leu Ser Asn Asn Leu Glu
 450 455 460
 Lys Lys Pro Arg Arg Thr Lys Ala Glu Asn Ile Pro Ala Val Val Ile
 465 470 475 480
 Glu Ile Lys Asn Met Pro Lys Gln Thr Thr
 485 490

<210> 157

<211> 31

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 157

Met Gln Pro Cys Val Ile Ser Trp Glu Gln Cys Ser Phe Val Ser Pro
 1 5 10 15

Arg Gly Pro His Val Tyr Ile Cys Phe His Asp Gln Arg Arg Phe
 20 25 30

<210> 158

<211> 115

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (96)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (100)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<400> 158

Met Leu Gly Leu Leu Gly Ser Thr Ala Leu Val Gly Trp Ile Thr Gly
 1 5 10 15

Ala Ala Val Ala Val Leu Leu Leu Leu Leu Leu Ala Thr Cys Leu
 20 25 30

Phe His Gly Arg Gln Asp Cys Asp Val Glu Arg Asn Arg Thr Ala Ala
 35 40 45

Gly Gly Asn Arg Val Arg Arg Ala Gln Pro Trp Pro Phe Arg Arg Arg
 50 55 60

Gly His Leu Gly Ile Phe His His His Arg His Pro Gly His Val Ser
 65 70 75 80

His Val Pro Asn Val Gly Leu His His His His His Pro Arg His Xaa
 85 90 95

Pro His His Xaa His His His His His Pro His Arg His His Pro Arg
 100 105 110

His Ala Arg
 115

<210> 159

<211> 380

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 159

Met Lys Arg Ala Ser Ala Gly Gly Ser Arg Leu Leu Ala Trp Val Leu
 1 5 10 15

Trp Leu Gln Ala Trp Gln Val Ala Ala Pro Cys Pro Gly Ala Cys Val
 20 25 30

Cys Tyr Asn Glu Pro Lys Val Thr Thr Ser Cys Pro Gln Gln Gly Leu
 35 40 45

Gln Ala Val Pro Val Gly Ile Pro Ala Ala Ser Gln Arg Ile Phe Leu
 50 55 60

His Gly Asn Arg Ile Ser His Val Pro Ala Ala Ser Phe Arg Ala Cys
 65 70 75 80

Arg Asn Leu Thr Ile Leu Trp Leu His Ser Asn Val Leu Ala Arg Ile
 85 90 95

Asp Ala Ala Ala Phe Thr Gly Leu Ala Leu Leu Glu Gln Leu Asp Leu
 100 105 110

Ser Asp Asn Ala Gln Leu Arg Ser Val Asp Pro Ala Thr Phe His Gly
 115 120 125

Leu Gly Arg Leu His Thr Val His Leu Asp Arg Cys Gly Leu Gln Glu
 130 135 140

Leu Gly Pro Gly Leu Phe Arg Gly Leu Ala Ala Leu Gln Tyr Leu Tyr
 145 150 155 160

Leu Gln Asp Asn Ala Leu Gln Ala Leu Pro Asp Asp Thr Phe Arg Asp
 165 170 175

Leu Gly Asn Leu Thr His Leu Phe Leu His Gly Asn Arg Ile Ser Ser

99

180 185 190
 Val Pro Glu Arg Ala Phe Arg Gly Leu His Ser Leu Asp Arg Leu Leu
 195 200 205
 Leu His Gln Asn Arg Val Ala His Val His Pro His Ala Phe Arg Asp
 210 215 220
 Leu Gly Arg Leu Met Thr Leu Tyr Leu Phe Ala Asn Asn Leu Ser Ala
 225 230 235 240
 Leu Pro Thr Glu Ala Leu Ala Pro Leu Arg Ala Leu Gln Tyr Leu Arg
 245 250 255
 Leu Asn Asp Asn Pro Trp Val Cys Asp Cys Arg Ala Arg Pro Leu Trp
 260 265 270
 Ala Trp Leu Gln Lys Phe Arg Gly Ser Ser Ser Glu Val Pro Cys Ser
 275 280 285
 Leu Pro Gln Arg Leu Ala Gly Arg Asp Leu Lys Arg Leu Ala Ala Asn
 290 295 300
 Asp Leu Gln Gly Cys Ala Val Ala Thr Gly Pro Tyr His Pro Ile Trp
 305 310 315 320
 Thr Gly Arg Ala Thr Asp Glu Glu Pro Leu Gly Leu Pro Lys Cys Cys
 325 330 335
 Gln Pro Asp Ala Ala Asp Lys Ala Ser Val Leu Glu Pro Gly Arg Pro
 340 345 350
 Ala Ser Ala Gly Asn Ala Leu Lys Gly Pro Arg Ala Gly Arg Gly Gln
 355 360 365
 Ala Arg Arg Glu Thr Val Phe Gly Pro Arg Glu His
 370 375 380
 <210> 160
 <211> 92
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens
 <220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (92)
 <223> Xaa equals stop translation
 <400> 160
 Met Arg Leu Cys Val Thr Gly Pro Pro Val Phe Phe Phe Phe Leu Asn
 1 5 10 15
 Phe Phe Phe Phe Leu Cys Val Gly Ala Cys Leu Gly Asp Leu Lys Ile
 20 25 30
 Ser Arg Leu Val Tyr Leu Cys Lys Ala Cys Leu Arg Leu Glu Tyr Leu
 35 40 45
 Gly Lys Glu Ser Asp Ser Met Leu Ser Glu Phe Leu Lys Gly Gln Lys

50 55 100 60

Lys Asn Trp Arg Leu Leu Lys Cys Arg Phe Glu Val Ile Phe Leu Lys
 65 70 75 80

Tyr Tyr Phe Gly Phe Cys Asp Ile Val Lys Asn Xaa
 85 90

<210> 161

<211> 45

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (45)

<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 161

Met Lys Lys His Thr Lys Cys Gln Trp Leu Lys Met Thr Ile Leu Phe
 1 5 10 15

Leu Thr Val Met Lys Ile Gly Tyr Gly Thr Ser Ala Ser Cys Tyr Arg
 20 25 30

Pro Glu Val Leu Gly Leu Leu Met Pro His Pro Leu Xaa
 35 40 45

<210> 162

<211> 46

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (46)

<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 162

Met Ser Cys Gly Cys Cys Phe Ile His Ile Tyr Asn Leu Leu Leu Ser
 1 5 10 15

Leu Cys Tyr Gly Leu Gly Val Glu Arg Val Lys Phe Phe Thr Phe Ser
 20 25 30

Ile Leu Lys Lys Glu Thr Met Leu Leu Asn Tyr Leu Phe Xaa
 35 40 45

<210> 163

<211> 128

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 163

Met Leu Ser Ser Pro Ile Leu Ala Ser Gly Pro Ala Trp Leu Ala Cys
 1 5 10 15

Ser Phe Ser His Val Gln Trp Trp Val Cys Leu Ile Ala Gln Val Gln
 20 25 30

Phe	Ser	Ala	Ala	Thr	Val	Ser	Pro	Gly	Arg	Ala	Gly	Thr	Gly	Ala	Ala	
35						40						45				
Pro	Ser	Val	Pro	Ala	Val	Trp	Ala	Ala	Glu	Ala	Arg	Gly	Pro	Ser	Val	
50						55						60				
Pro	Ser	Thr	Leu	Gln	Gly	Ser	Pro	Val	Leu	Gln	Arg	Asp	Leu	Ala	Asn	
65						70						75			80	
Pro	Pro	Pro	Lys	Lys	Lys	Lys	Lys	Lys	Lys	Lys	Lys	Lys	Lys	Lys	Lys	
			85						90						95	
Lys	Lys	Lys	Lys	Lys	Lys	Lys	Lys	Lys	Lys	Lys	Lys	Lys	Lys	Lys	Lys	
			100						105						110	
Lys	Lys	Lys	Lys	Lys	Lys	Lys	Lys	Lys	Lys	Lys	Lys	Lys	Gly	Gly	Pro	
115						120						125				

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<400> 164
Met His Pro Trp Arg Leu Ser Met Cys Pro Ala Cys Val Leu Ala Ala
  1              5              10              15

Leu Pro Ala Leu Cys Ser Cys Leu Cys Ser Pro Asp Ala Arg Pro Pro
      20              25              30

His Gly Trp Met Ser Met Pro Phe Thr Pro His Pro Leu Val Ser Arg
    35              40              45

Ala Met Pro Thr Cys His Pro Cys Ser Xaa
    50              55

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<400> 165
Met Tyr Arg Ala Ile Asp Ser Phe Pro Arg Trp Arg Ser Tyr Phe Tyr
1 5 10 15

102

Phe Ile Thr Leu Ile Phe Phe Leu Ala Trp Leu Val Lys Asn Val Phe
 20 25 30

Ile Ala Val Ile Ile Glu Thr Phe Ala Glu Ile Arg Val Gln Phe Gln
 35 40 45

Gln Met Trp Gly Ser Arg Ser Ser Thr Thr Ser Thr Ala Thr Thr Gln
 50 55 60

Met Phe His Glu Asp Ala Ala Gly Gly Trp Gln Leu Val Ala Val Gly
 65 70 75 80

Cys Gln Gln Ala Pro Gly Thr Arg Pro Ser Leu Pro Pro Gly Ala Val
 85 90 95

Gln Xaa

<210> 166

<211> 60

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (60)

<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 166

Met Thr Ser Phe Cys Glu Met Leu Lys Gly Ser Ala Ala Gly Cys Leu
 1 5 10 15

Val Leu Leu Ala Phe Ala Phe Tyr Leu Ala Cys Ser Phe Ser His Lys
 20 25 30

Thr Lys Ser His Ser His Tyr Ala Leu Phe Ile Leu Gln Asp Tyr Leu
 35 40 45

Leu Gly Asn Phe Tyr Tyr Ile Pro Leu Ser Pro Xaa
 50 55 60

<210> 167

<211> 43

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (43)

<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 167

Met Ser Val Ala His Met His Ala Cys Val Phe Leu Cys Ala Cys Val
 1 5 10 15

Phe Cys Leu Ala Glu Asn Ala Leu Glu Ser Val Ile Ile Leu Cys Tyr
 20 25 30

Ser Tyr Asn Lys Asp Glu Val Arg Glu His Xaa

103

35

40

<210> 168

<211> 54

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 168

Met Lys Thr His Leu Leu Met Phe Leu Leu Ser Cys Met Ala Arg Cys
1 5 10 15

Thr Gly Ile Val Pro Lys Arg Pro Gln Pro Ala Phe Pro Leu Arg Gly
20 25 30

Arg Arg Arg Lys Asn Ser Phe Leu Phe Leu Leu Ser Phe Ser Ile Glu
35 40 45

Phe Leu Leu Cys Val Trp
50

<210> 169

<211> 53

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (11)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<400> 169

Met Cys Lys Ala Val Cys Lys His Arg Leu Xaa Leu Phe Ala Val Ser
1 5 10 15

Ser Phe Ser Leu Gly Leu Gly Trp Val Cys Val Leu Val Leu Met Leu
20 25 30

Trp Pro Val Arg Leu Ser Leu Ala Pro Arg Pro Val Gln Leu Gln Gln
35 40 45

Arg Arg Ser His Cys
50

<210> 170

<211> 54

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (54)

<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 170

Met Phe Thr Ala Pro Leu Phe Phe Phe Phe Phe Glu Ile Ile Asn
1 5 10 15

Ser Met Arg Asn Leu Gly Leu Asn Ile Cys Leu Leu Cys Leu Leu Ile
20 25 30

104

Glu His His Ser Arg Pro Ser Val Cys Leu Pro Phe Thr Pro Lys Ile
 35 40 45

Leu Thr Lys Lys Phe Xaa
 50

<210> 171

<211> 49

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (49)

<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 171

Met Leu Cys Phe Leu Pro Ile Pro Leu Leu Ser Ile Leu Ser Pro Gln
 1 5 10 15

Thr Gln Ala Ser Arg Leu Leu Asp Glu Thr Val Arg Arg Lys His Phe
 20 25 30

Leu Thr Tyr Pro Phe Gly Ile Ser Ser Ile Ile Thr Gln Ala Leu Leu
 35 40 45

Xaa

<210> 172

<211> 224

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (183)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (214)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<400> 172

Met Val Leu Val Ala Leu Ile Leu Leu His Ser Ala Leu Ala Gln Ser
 1 5 10 15

Arg Arg Asp Phe Ala Pro Pro Gly Gln Gln Lys Arg Glu Ala Pro Val
 20 25 30

Asp Val Leu Thr Gln Ile Gly Arg Ser Val Arg Gly Thr Leu Asp Ala
 35 40 45

Trp Ile Gly Pro Glu Thr Met His Leu Val Ser Glu Ser Ser Ser Gln
 50 55 60

Val Leu Trp Ala Ile Ser Ser Ala Ile Ser Val Ala Phe Phe Ala Leu

65 70 105 75 80
Ser Gly Ile Ala Ala Gln Leu Leu Asn Ala Leu Gly Leu Ala Gly Asp
85 90 95
Tyr Leu Ala Gln Gly Leu Lys Leu Ser Pro Gly Gln Val Gln Thr Phe
100 105 110
Leu Leu Trp Gly Ala Gly Ala Leu Val Val Tyr Trp Leu Leu Ser Leu
115 120 125
Leu Leu Gly Leu Val Leu Ala Leu Leu Gly Arg Ile Leu Trp Gly Leu
130 135 140
Lys Leu Val Ile Phe Leu Ala Gly Phe Val Ala Leu Met Arg Ser Val
145 150 155 160
Pro Asp Pro Ser Thr Arg Ala Leu Leu Leu Leu Ala Leu Leu Ile Leu
165 170 175
Tyr Ala Leu Leu Ser Arg Xaa Thr Gly Ser Arg Ala Ser Gly Ala Gln
180 185 190
Leu Glu Ala Lys Val Arg Gly Leu Glu Arg Gln Val Glu Glu Leu Arg
195 200 205
Trp Arg Gln Arg Gln Xaa Ala Lys Gly Ala Arg Ser Val Glu Glu Glu
210 215 220

<210> 173

<211> 201

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (10)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (11)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (27)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (50)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>

<221> SITE

106

<222> (60)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (84)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (178)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (180)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (190)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (201)

<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 173

Met	Leu	Gln	Arg	Met	Leu	Ile	Asp	Val	Xaa	Xaa	Phe	Leu	Phe	Leu	Phe
1				5					10					15	

Ala	Val	Trp	Met	Val	Ala	Phe	Gly	Val	Ala	Xaa	Gln	Gly	Ile	Leu	Arg
		20						25					30		

Gln	Asn	Glu	Gln	Arg	Trp	Arg	Trp	Ile	Phe	Arg	Ser	Val	Ile	Tyr	Glu
		35				40						45			

Pro	Xaa	Leu	Ala	Met	Phe	Gly	Gln	Val	Pro	Ser	Xaa	Val	Asp	Gly	Thr
	50					55						60			

Thr	Tyr	Asp	Phe	Ala	His	Cys	Thr	Phe	Thr	Gly	Asn	Glu	Ser	Lys	Pro
65					70					75				80	

Leu	Cys	Val	Xaa	Leu	Asp	Glu	His	Asn	Leu	Pro	Arg	Phe	Pro	Glu	Trp
			85						90					95	

Ile	Thr	Ile	Pro	Leu	Val	Cys	Ile	Tyr	Met	Leu	Ser	Thr	Asn	Ile	Leu
			100					105					110		

Leu	Val	Asn	Leu	Leu	Val	Ala	Met	Phe	Gly	Tyr	Thr	Val	Gly	Thr	Val
		115				120						125			

Gln	Glu	Asn	Asn	Asp	Gln	Val	Trp	Lys	Phe	Gln	Arg	Tyr	Phe	Leu	Val
	130					135					140				

Gln	Glu	Tyr	Cys	Ser	Arg	Leu	Asn	Ile	Pro	Phe	Pro	Phe	Ile	Val	Phe
145					150					155				160	

107
Ala Tyr Phe Tyr Met Val Val Lys Lys Cys Phe Lys Cys Cys Cys Lys
165 170 175
Glu Xaa Asn Xaa Glu Ser Ser Val Cys Cys Ser Lys Met Xaa Thr Met
180 185 190
Arg Leu Trp His Gly Arg Val Ser Xaa
195 200

<210> 174
<211> 93
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 174
Met Pro Arg Ala Thr Leu Trp Gly His Leu Ser Pro Ala Trp Val Leu
1 5 10 15

Val Pro Trp Thr Pro Arg Ala Cys Gly Gln Ala Ala Pro Gly Arg Gly
20 25 30

His Val Ala Ser Asp His Lys Ser Gly Leu Pro Trp Pro Lys His Cys
35 40 45

Ser Cys Leu His Pro Arg Ala Ser Gln Pro Cys Leu Phe Ser Leu Asn
50 55 60

Ser Asn Arg Thr Val Phe Thr Ala Ile Gln Arg Val Ala Leu Gly Trp
65 70 75 80

Thr Phe Trp Val Gln Ala Asn Leu Val Pro Arg Cys Thr
85 90

<210> 175
<211> 404
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
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<222> (41)
<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>
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<220>
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<222> (335)
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<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (389)
<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

109

<400> 175

Met His Pro Ile Pro Ser Ser Phe Met Ile Lys Ala Val Ser Ser Phe
 1 5 10 15
 Leu Thr Ala Glu Glu Ala Ser Val Gly Asn Pro Glu Gly Ala Phe Met
 20 25 30
 Lys Val Leu Gln Ala Arg Lys Asn Xaa Thr Ser Thr Glu Leu Ile Val
 35 40 45
 Glu Pro Glu Glu Pro Ser Asp Ser Ser Gly Ile Asn Leu Ser Gly Phe
 50 55 60
 Gly Ser Glu Gln Leu Asp Thr Asn Asp Glu Ser Asp Xaa Ile Ser Thr
 65 70 75 80
 Leu Ser Tyr Ile Leu Pro Tyr Phe Ser Ala Val Asn Leu Asp Val Xaa
 85 90 95
 Ser Xaa Leu Leu Pro Phe Ile Lys Leu Pro Thr Xaa Gly Asn Ser Leu
 100 105 110
 Ala Lys Ile Gln Thr Val Gly Gln Asn Xaa Gln Xaa Val Xaa Arg Val
 115 120 125
 Leu Met Gly Pro Arg Ser Ile Gln Lys Arg His Phe Lys Glu Val Gly
 130 135 140
 Arg Gln Ser Ile Arg Arg Glu Gln Gly Ala Gln Ala Ser Val Glu Asn
 145 150 155 160
 Ala Ala Glu Glu Lys Arg Leu Gly Ser Pro Ala Pro Arg Glu Xaa Glu
 165 170 175
 Gln Pro His Thr Gln Gln Gly Pro Glu Lys Leu Ala Gly Asn Ala Xaa
 180 185 190
 Tyr Thr Lys Pro Ser Phe Thr Gln Glu His Lys Ala Ala Val Ser Val
 195 200 205
 Leu Xaa Pro Phe Ser Lys Gly Ala Pro Ser Thr Ser Ser Pro Ala Lys
 210 215 220
 Ala Leu Pro Gln Val Arg Asp Arg Trp Lys Asp Xaa Thr His Xaa Ile
 225 230 235 240
 Ser Ile Leu Glu Ser Ala Lys Ala Arg Val Thr Asn Met Lys Ala Ser
 245 250 255
 Lys Pro Ile Ser His Ser Arg Lys Lys Tyr Arg Phe His Lys Thr Arg
 260 265 270
 Ser Arg Met Thr His Arg Thr Pro Lys Val Lys Lys Ser Pro Lys Phe
 275 280 285
 Arg Lys Lys Ser Tyr Leu Ser Arg Leu Met Leu Ala Asn Arg Pro Pro
 290 295 300
 Phe Ser Ala Ala Xaa Ser Leu Ile Asn Ser Pro Ser Gln Gly Ala Phe

Gln Thr Glu Thr

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<222> (228)  
<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids
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<220>
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<400> 176
Met Gly Ala Phe Leu Asp Lys Pro Lys Thr Glu Lys His Asn Ala His
  1             5             10             15
Gly Ala Gly Asn Gly Leu Arg Tyr Gly Leu Ser Ser Met Gln Gly Trp
      20             25             30
Arg Val Glu Met Glu Asp Ala His Thr Ala Val Val Gly Ile Pro His
      35             40             45
Gly Leu Glu Asp Trp Ser Phe Phe Ala Val Tyr Asp Gly His Ala Gly
      50             55             60
Ser Arg Val Ala Asn Tyr Cys Ser Thr His Leu Leu Glu His Ile Thr
  65             70             75             80
Thr Asn Glu Asp Phe Arg Ala Ala Gly Lys Ser Gly Ser Ala Leu Glu
      85             90             95
Leu Ser Val Glu Asn Val Lys Asn Gly Ile Arg Thr Gly Phe Leu Lys
      100            105            110
Ile Asp Glu Tyr Met Arg Asn Phe Ser Asp Leu Arg Asn Gly Met Asp
      115            120            125

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111

Arg Ser Gly Ser Thr Ala Val Gly Val Met Ile Ser Pro Lys His Ile
 130 135 140
 Tyr Phe Ile Asn Cys Gly Asp Ser Arg Ala Val Leu Tyr Arg Asn Gly
 145 150 155 160
 Gln Val Cys Phe Ser Thr Gln Asp His Lys Pro Cys Asn Pro Arg Glu
 165 170 175
 Lys Glu Arg Ile Gln Asn Ala Gly Gly Ser Val Met Ile Gln Arg Val
 180 185 190
 Asn Gly Ser Leu Ala Val Ser Arg Ala Leu Gly Asp Tyr Asp Tyr Lys
 195 200 205
 Cys Val Asp Gly Lys Gly Pro Thr Glu Gln Leu Val Ser Pro Glu Pro
 210 215 220
 Glu Val Tyr Xaa Ile Leu Arg Ala Glu Glu Asp Glu Phe Ile Ile Leu
 225 230 235 240
 Ala Cys Asp Gly Ile Trp Asp Val Met Ser Asn Glu Glu Leu Cys Glu
 245 250 255
 Tyr Val Lys Ser Arg Leu Glu Val Ser Asp Asp Leu Glu Asn Val Cys
 260 265 270
 Asn Trp Val Val Asp Thr Cys Leu His Lys Gly Ser Arg Asp Asn Met
 275 280 285
 Ser Ile Val Leu Val Cys Phe Ser Asn Ala Pro Lys Val Ser Asp Glu
 290 295 300
 Ala Val Lys Lys Asp Ser Glu Leu Asp Lys His Leu Glu Ser Arg Val
 305 310 315 320
 Glu Glu Ile Met Glu Lys Ser Gly Glu Glu Gly Met Pro Asp Leu Ala
 325 330 335
 His Val Met Arg Ile Leu Ser Ala Glu Asn Ile Pro Asn Leu Pro Pro
 340 345 350
 Gly Gly Gly Leu Ala Gly Xaa Arg Asn Val Ile Glu Ala Val Tyr Ser
 355 360 365
 Arg Leu Asn Pro His Arg Glu Ser Asp Gly Gly Ala Gly Asp Leu Glu
 370 375 380
 Asp Pro Trp
 385
 <210> 177
 <211> 145
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens
 <400> 177
 Met Ala Phe Phe Thr Gly Leu Trp Gly Pro Phe Thr Cys Val Ser Arg

112
 1 5 10 15
 Val Leu Ser His His Cys Phe Ser Thr Thr Gly Ser Leu Ser Ala Ile
 20 25 30
 Gln Lys Met Thr Arg Val Arg Val Val Asp Asn Ser Ala Leu Gly Asn
 35 40 45
 Ser Pro Tyr His Arg Ala Pro Arg Cys Ile His Val Tyr Lys Lys Asn
 50 55 60
 Gly Val Gly Lys Val Gly Asp Gln Ile Leu Leu Ala Ile Lys Gly Gln
 65 70 75 80
 Lys Lys Lys Ala Leu Ile Val Gly His Cys Met Pro Gly Pro Arg Met
 85 90 95
 Thr Pro Arg Phe Asp Ser Asn Asn Val Val Leu Ile Glu Asp Asn Gly
 100 105 110
 Asn Pro Val Gly Thr Arg Ile Lys Thr Pro Ile Pro Thr Ser Leu Arg
 115 120 125
 Lys Arg Glu Gly Glu Tyr Ser Lys Val Leu Ala Ile Ala Gln Asn Phe
 130 135 140

Val
145

<210> 178
 <211> 140
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
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 <222> (129)
 <223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>
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 <222> (132)
 <223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (134)
 <223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<400> 178
 Met Phe Phe Ser Leu Pro Gly Leu Trp Gln Ile Ala Ser Phe Thr His
 1 5 10 15
 Asn Leu Ile Phe His Leu Trp Val Trp Gly Ser Glu Ser Gly Glu His
 20 25 30
 Leu Gln Ser His Asn Asp Pro Asp Thr Arg Gln Gly Gly His Ile Pro
 35 40 45

113

Ile Arg Leu Leu Gly Glu Ser Ser Ala Ser Val Pro Gly Ser Ser Glu
50 55 60

Gly His Thr Gly Gly Pro Ala Pro Pro Arg Val Gly Gly Ser Ala Gly
65 70 75 80

Ile Ile Arg Thr His Val Val Phe Leu Val Ser Trp Pro Leu Leu Gln
85 90 95

Arg Glu Gln His Arg Leu Ser Trp Lys Leu Pro Ser Val Met Trp Gly
100 105 110

Asp Ser Arg Glu Pro His Leu Ala Arg Leu Asp Gln Ser Lys Trp Pro
115 120 125

Xaa Ala Thr Xaa Ala Xaa Gln Tyr Leu Gly Arg Gly
130 135 140

<210> 179

<211> 127

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 179

Met Val Pro Gly Ala Ala Gly Trp Cys Cys Leu Val Leu Trp Leu Pro
1 5 10 15

Ala Cys Val Ala Ala His Gly Phe Arg Ile His Asp Tyr Leu Tyr Phe
20 25 30

Gln Val Leu Ser Pro Gly Asp Ile Arg Tyr Ile Phe Thr Ala Thr Pro
35 40 45

Ala Lys Asp Phe Gly Gly Ile Phe His Thr Arg Tyr Glu Gln Ile His
50 55 60

Leu Val Pro Ala Glu Pro Pro Glu Ala Cys Gly Glu Leu Ser Asn Gly
65 70 75 80

Phe Phe Ile Gln Asp Gln Ile Ala Leu Val Glu Arg Gly Gly Cys Ser
85 90 95

Phe Leu Ser Lys Thr Arg Val Val Gln Glu His Gly Gly Arg Ala Val
100 105 110

Ile Ile Ser Asp Asn Ala Leu Thr Met Thr Ala Ser Thr Trp Arg
115 120 125

<210> 180

<211> 146

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 180

Met Gln Gln Ser Arg Leu Leu Leu Pro Phe Leu Phe Phe Leu Leu Glu
1 5 10 15

Gly Cys Ala Pro Ser Ser Leu Gly Pro Gly Ala Ala Pro Gly Ser Gly
20 25 30

114

His Ser Leu Gly Pro Pro Gly Ser Pro Gly Ala Pro Gly Pro Gln Pro
 35 40 45

Ala Val Gly Pro Ser Ser Pro Cys Gln Pro Gly Pro Ser Pro Ser Ser
 50 55 60

Pro Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ser Ser Gln Ser Ser Val Ala Ser Trp Pro
 65 70 75 80

Cys Thr Leu Arg Cys Ala Ala Pro Ser Pro Asp Ala Ser Ala Leu Arg
 85 90 95

Pro Ala Ala Ser Pro Ala Ala Thr Pro Ala Trp Ser Pro Gly Ser Gly
 100 105 110

Thr Ile Arg Val Leu Arg Pro Pro Ala Pro Ala Ala Ala Pro Ala Thr
 115 120 125

Ala Ile Thr Asn Arg Gly Pro Pro Arg Arg Arg Arg Asn Ala Arg
 130 135 140

Thr Ala
 145

<210> 181

<211> 68

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 181

Met Lys Pro Thr Arg Ser Leu Trp Ile Ser Phe Leu Met Cys Cys Trp
 1 5 10 15

Ile Trp Phe Ala Asn Ile Leu Leu Arg Ile Phe Ala Ser Val Phe Phe
 20 25 30

Arg Asp Ile Gly Leu Lys Phe Ser Phe Phe Cys Cys Val Ser Ala Arg
 35 40 45

Leu Trp Tyr Gln Asp Asp Ala Gly Leu Ile Asn Glu Leu Gly Arg Ile
 50 55 60

Pro Ser Phe Tyr
 65

<210> 182

<211> 51

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 182

Met Thr Pro Val Phe Arg Ala Trp Gly Leu Trp Val Tyr Val Leu Pro
 1 5 10 15

Thr Gly Phe Pro Gly Pro Cys Cys Met Met Leu Leu Glu Leu Phe Pro
 20 25 30

Lys Glu Ser Val Pro Gln Ala Tyr Gln Gly Ile Leu Leu Tyr Leu His

35 40 115 45
 Phe Gly Phe
 50
 <210> 183
 <211> 85
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens
 <220>
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 <222> (68)
 <223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids
 <400> 183
 Met Gly Met Pro Leu Val Thr Val Thr Ala Ala Thr Phe Pro Thr Leu
 1 5 10 15
 Ser Cys Pro Pro Arg Ala Trp Pro Glu Val Glu Ala Pro Glu Ala Pro
 20 25 30
 Ala Leu Pro Val Val Pro Glu Leu Pro Glu Val Pro Met Glu Met Pro
 35 40 45
 Leu Val Leu Pro Pro Glu Leu Glu Leu Leu Ser Leu Glu Ala Val His
 50 55 60
 Arg Tyr Gln Xaa Gly Gly Thr Leu Met Gly Trp Thr Arg Ala Glu Ala
 65 70 75 80
 Ser Ala Asn Gly Ser
 85
 <210> 184
 <211> 191
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens
 <400> 184
 Met Gly Asp His Leu Asp Leu Leu Leu Gly Val Val Leu Met Ala Gly
 1 5 10 15
 Pro Val Phe Gly Ile Pro Ser Cys Ser Phe Asp Gly Arg Ile Ala Phe
 20 25 30
 Tyr Arg Phe Cys Asn Leu Thr Gln Val Pro Gln Val Leu Asn Thr Thr
 35 40 45
 Glu Arg Leu Leu Leu Ser Phe Asn Tyr Ile Arg Thr Val Thr Ala Ser
 50 55 60
 Ser Phe Pro Phe Leu Glu Gln Leu Gln Leu Leu Glu Leu Gly Ser Gln
 65 70 75 80
 Tyr Thr Pro Leu Thr Ile Asp Lys Glu Ala Phe Arg Asn Leu Pro Asn
 85 90 95
 Leu Arg Ile Leu Asp Leu Gly Ser Ser Lys Ile Tyr Phe Leu His Pro

116

100	105	110
Asp Ala Phe Gln Gly Leu Phe His Leu Phe Glu Leu Arg Leu Tyr Phe 115 120 125		
Cys Gly Leu Ser Asp Ala Val Leu Lys Asp Gly Tyr Phe Arg Asn Leu 130 135 140		
Lys Ala Leu Thr Arg Leu Asp Leu Ser Lys Asn Gln Ile Arg Ser Leu 145 150 155 160		
Tyr Leu His Pro Ser Phe Gly Lys Leu Asn Ser Leu Lys Ser Ile Asp 165 170 175		
Phe Ser Ser Asn Gln Ile Phe Leu Val Cys Glu His Glu Leu Glu 180 185 190		

<210> 185

<211> 231

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 185

Met Trp Ala Leu Gln Leu Ser Leu Pro Thr Cys Gly Leu Ala Ala Leu 1 5 10 15		
Leu Thr His Met Arg Pro Cys Ser Ser Pro Tyr Pro His Ala Gly Leu 20 25 30		
Ala Ala Leu Leu Thr His Met Gly Pro Cys Arg Ser Pro Tyr Pro His 35 40 45		
Gly Gly Leu Ala Ala Val Leu Thr His Met Arg Ala Leu Gln Leu Ser 50 55 60		
Leu Pro Thr Trp Gly Leu Ala Ala Leu Leu Thr His Met Arg Pro Cys 65 70 75 80		
Ser Ser Pro Tyr Pro His Ala Gly Leu Ala Cys Cys Trp Leu Trp Ser 85 90 95		
Leu Ser Ser His Arg Ser Leu Gln Val Gln Ala Thr His Arg Leu Val 100 105 110		
Val Arg Thr Ile Lys Asp Arg Val Met Leu Lys Val Leu Pro Gln Thr 115 120 125		
Arg Arg Arg Gly Pro Phe Leu Ser Ser Cys Arg Asn Asp Val Met Arg 130 135 140		
Asn Cys Val Pro Arg His Ala Val Leu Val Thr Thr Cys Val Phe Val 145 150 155 160		
Ser Phe Pro Thr His Cys Lys Val Gly Ile Thr Gly Pro Ile Thr Gln 165 170 175		
Val Lys Gln Lys Pro Gly Asn His Ser Ser Pro Cys Pro Val Ile Gln 180 185 190		

117

Leu Val Ala Lys Ala Glu Phe Glu Leu Met Leu Pro Ser Val Pro Lys
 195 200 205

Pro Val Tyr Leu Thr Leu Val Leu Ser Cys Trp Cys Leu Cys Asp Val
 210 215 220

Pro Cys Leu Ser Val Ser Leu
 225 230

<210> 186

<211> 68

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 186

Met Tyr Leu Glu Val Ala Val Arg Pro Phe Leu Ile Ile Val Ala Phe
 1 5 10 15

Leu Gly Leu Ser Phe Leu Ala Leu Gln Met Pro Phe Trp Gln Gly Ser
 20 25 30

Ala Val Gly His Leu Arg Ala Gly Gly Ala Gly Val Ala His Leu Ser
 35 40 45

Gln Ala Gly Ile Ile Gln Ala Pro Val His Ser Gly Arg Glu Gly Gln
 50 55 60

Pro Pro Pro Gly
 65

<210> 187

<211> 211

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

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<222> (100)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (103)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<400> 187

Met Gly Glu Ala Ser Pro Pro Ala Pro Ala Arg Arg His Leu Leu Val
 1 5 10 15

Leu Leu Leu Leu Leu Ser Thr Leu Val Ile Pro Ser Ala Ala Ala Pro
 20 25 30

Ile His Asp Ala Asp Ala Gln Glu Ser Ser Leu Gly Leu Thr Gly Leu
 35 40 45

Gln Ser Leu Leu Gln Gly Phe Ser Arg Leu Phe Leu Lys Gly Asn Leu
 50 55 60

Leu Arg Gly Ile Asp Ser Leu Phe Ser Ala Pro Met Asp Phe Arg Gly

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<210> 188
<211> 90
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens
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<210> 189
<211> 62
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens
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<400> 189

119
Met Glu Leu Met Ala Leu Phe Phe Arg Thr Thr Val Ala Ala Met
1 5 10 15
Ala Ser Arg Gly Ala Leu Ala Leu Phe Leu Arg Lys Ile Leu Ser Glu
20 25 30
Ala Lys Phe Lys Leu Ser Leu Thr Pro Gln Pro Pro Gln Pro Phe Tyr
35 40 45
Ile Tyr Met Ala Tyr Tyr Ser Glu Asn Phe Phe Leu Lys Phe
50 55 60

<210> 190
<211> 295
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 190
Met Leu Cys Cys Trp Phe Pro Trp Arg Ile Leu Ala Ala Gly Gln Val
1 5 10 15
Pro Tyr Ser Pro His Ser Pro Gln Val Ala Gly Cys Asp Leu Thr Arg
20 25 30
Cys Glu Ser Gly Gly Ala Arg Ala Leu Ser Ile Gln Arg Ala Ala Leu
35 40 45
Val Val Leu Glu Asn Tyr Tyr Lys Asp Phe Thr Ile Tyr Asn Pro Asn
50 55 60
Leu Leu Thr Ala Ser Lys Phe Arg Ala Ala Lys His Met Ala Gly Leu
65 70 75 80
Lys Val Tyr Asn Val Asp Gly Pro Ser Asn Asn Ala Thr Gly Gln Ser
85 90 95
Arg Ala Met Ile Ala Ala Ala Ala Arg Arg Arg Asp Ser Ser His Asn
100 105 110
Glu Leu Tyr Tyr Glu Glu Ala Glu His Glu Arg Arg Val Lys Lys Arg
115 120 125
Lys Ala Arg Leu Val Val Ala Val Glu Glu Ala Phe Ile His Ile Gln
130 135 140
Arg Leu Gln Ala Glu Glu Gln Gln Lys Ala Pro Gly Glu Val Met Asp
145 150 155 160
Pro Arg Glu Ala Ala Gln Ala Ile Phe Pro Ser Met Ala Arg Ala Leu
165 170 175
Gln Lys Tyr Leu Arg Ile Thr Arg Gln Gln Asn Tyr His Ser Met Glu
180 185 190
Ser Ile Leu Gln His Leu Ala Phe Cys Ile Thr Asn Gly Met Thr Pro
195 200 205
Lys Ala Phe Leu Glu Arg Tyr Leu Ser Ala Gly Pro Thr Leu Gln Tyr
210 215 220

120

Asp Lys Asp Arg Trp Leu Ser Thr Gln Trp Arg Leu Val Ser Asp Glu
225 230 235 240

Ala Val Thr Asn Gly Leu Arg Asp Gly Ile Val Phe Val Leu Lys Cys
245 250 255

Leu Asp Phe Ser Leu Val Val Asn Val Lys Lys Ile Pro Phe Ile Ile
260 265 270

Leu Ser Glu Glu Phe Ile Asp Pro Lys Ser His Lys Phe Val Leu Arg
275 280 285

Leu Gln Ser Glu Thr Ser Val
290 295

<210> 191

<211> 295

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 191

Met Gly Leu Pro Val Ser Trp Ala Pro Pro Ala Leu Trp Val Leu Gly
1 5 10 15

Cys Cys Ala Leu Leu Leu Ser Leu Trp Ala Leu Cys Thr Ala Cys Arg
20 25 30

Arg Pro Glu Asp Ala Val Ala Pro Arg Lys Arg Ala Arg Arg Gln Arg
35 40 45

Ala Arg Leu Gln Gly Ser Ala Thr Ala Ala Glu Ala Ser Leu Leu Arg
50 55 60

Arg Thr His Leu Cys Ser Leu Ser Lys Ser Asp Thr Arg Leu His Glu
65 70 75 80

Leu His Arg Gly Pro Arg Ser Ser Arg Ala Leu Arg Pro Ala Ser Met
85 90 95

Asp Leu Leu Arg Pro His Trp Leu Glu Val Ser Arg Asp Ile Thr Gly
100 105 110

Pro Gln Ala Ala Pro Ser Ala Phe Pro His Gln Glu Leu Pro Arg Ala
115 120 125

Leu Pro Ala Ala Ala Ala Thr Ala Gly Cys Ala Gly Leu Glu Ala Thr
130 135 140

Tyr Ser Asn Val Gly Leu Ala Ala Leu Pro Gly Val Ser Leu Ala Ala
145 150 155 160

Ser Pro Val Val Ala Glu Tyr Ala Arg Val Gln Lys Arg Lys Gly Thr
165 170 175

His Arg Ser Pro Gln Glu Pro Gln Gln Gly Lys Thr Glu Val Thr Pro
180 185 190

Ala Ala Gln Val Asp Val Leu Tyr Ser Arg Val Cys Lys Pro Lys Arg

121

195	200	205
Arg Asp Pro Gly Pro Thr Thr Asp Pro Leu Asp Pro Lys Gly Gln Gly 210 215 220		
Ala Ile Leu Ala Leu Ala Gly Asp Leu Ala Tyr Gln Thr Leu Pro Leu 225 230 235 240		
Arg Ala Leu Asp Val Asp Ser Gly Pro Leu Glu Asn Val Tyr Glu Ser 245 250 255		
Ile Arg Glu Leu Gly Asp Pro Ala Gly Arg Ser Ser Thr Cys Gly Ala 260 265 270		
Gly Thr Pro Pro Ala Ser Ser Cys Pro Ser Leu Gly Arg Gly Trp Arg 275 280 285		
Pro Leu Pro Ala Ser Leu Pro 290 295		

<210> 192
 <211> 338
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 192

Met Met Arg Thr Cys Val Leu Leu Ser Ala Val Leu Trp Cys Leu Thr 1 5 10 15		
Gly Val Gln Cys Pro Arg Phe Thr Leu Phe Asn Lys Lys Gly Phe Ile 20 25 30		
Tyr Gly Lys Thr Gly Gln Pro Asp Lys Ile Tyr Val Glu Leu His Gln 35 40 45		
Asn Ser Pro Val Leu Ile Cys Met Asp Phe Lys Leu Ser Lys Lys Glu 50 55 60		
Ile Val Asp Pro Thr Tyr Leu Trp Ile Gly Pro Asn Glu Lys Thr Leu 65 70 75 80		
Thr Gly Asn Asn Arg Ile Asn Ile Thr Glu Thr Gly Gln Leu Met Val 85 90 95		
Lys Asp Phe Leu Glu Pro Leu Ser Gly Leu Tyr Thr Cys Thr Leu Ser 100 105 110		
Tyr Lys Thr Val Lys Ala Glu Thr Gln Glu Glu Lys Thr Val Lys Lys 115 120 125		
Arg Tyr Asp Phe Met Val Phe Ala Tyr Arg Glu Pro Asp Tyr Ser Tyr 130 135 140		
Gln Met Ala Val Arg Phe Thr Thr Arg Ser Cys Ile Gly Arg Tyr Asn 145 150 155 160		
Asp Val Phe Phe Arg Val Leu Lys Lys Ile Leu Asp Ile Leu Ile Ser 165 170 175		

122

Asp Leu Ser Cys His Val Ile Glu Pro Ser Tyr Lys Cys His Ser Val
 180 185 190

Glu Ile Pro Glu His Gly Leu Ile His Glu Leu Phe Ile Ala Phe Gln
 195 200 205

Val Asn Pro Phe Ala Pro Gly Trp Lys Gly Ala Cys Asn Gly Ser Val
 210 215 220

Asp Cys Glu Asp Thr Thr Asn His Asn Ile Leu Gln Ala Arg Asp Arg
 225 230 235 240

Ile Glu Asp Phe Phe Arg Ser Gln Ala Tyr Ile Phe Tyr His Asn Phe
 245 250 255

Asn Lys Thr Leu Pro Ala Met His Phe Val Asp His Ser Leu Gln Val
 260 265 270

Val Arg Leu Asp Ser Cys Arg Pro Gly Phe Gly Lys Asn Glu Arg Leu
 275 280 285

His Ser Asn Cys Ala Ser Cys Cys Val Val Cys Ser Pro Ala Thr Phe
 290 295 300

Ser Pro Asp Val Asn Val Thr Cys Gln Thr Cys Val Ser Val Leu Thr
 305 310 315 320

Tyr Gly Ala Lys Ser Cys Pro Gln Thr Ser Asn Lys Asn Gln Gln Tyr
 325 330 335

Glu Asp

<210> 193

<211> 78

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 193

Met Gln Gln Arg Gly Ala Ala Gly Ser Arg Gly Cys Ala Leu Phe Pro
 1 5 10 15

Leu Leu Gly Val Leu Phe Phe Gln Val Ser Ala Pro Ala Gly Tyr Ala
 20 25 30

Pro Leu Pro Ala Gly Gly Leu Gly Lys Met Val Ala Phe Pro Val Pro
 35 40 45

Gly Arg Gly Val Ser Arg Lys Pro Pro His Ser Ser Gly Lys Glu Gly
 50 55 60

Gly Arg Glu Arg Asp Val Gly Thr Met Ser Ser Pro Pro Arg
 65 70 75

<210> 194

<211> 181

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

123

<400> 194

Met Met Leu Met Pro Tyr Gly Ala Leu Ile Ile Gly Phe Val Cys Gly
 1 5 10 15

Ile Ile Ser Thr Leu Gly Phe Val Tyr Leu Thr Pro Phe Leu Glu Ser
 20 25 30

Arg Leu His Ile Gln Asp Thr Cys Gly Ile Asn Asn Leu His Gly Ile
 35 40 45

Pro Gly Ile Ile Gly Gly Ile Val Gly Ala Val Thr Ala Ala Ser Ala
 50 55 60

Ser Leu Glu Val Tyr Gly Lys Glu Gly Leu Val His Ser Phe Asp Phe
 65 70 75 80

Gln Gly Phe Asn Gly Asp Trp Thr Ala Arg Thr Gln Gly Lys Phe Gln
 85 90 95

Ile Tyr Gly Leu Leu Val Thr Leu Ala Met Ala Leu Met Gly Gly Ile
 100 105 110

Ile Val Gly Leu Ile Leu Arg Leu Pro Phe Trp Gly Gln Pro Ser Asp
 115 120 125

Glu Asn Cys Phe Glu Asp Ala Val Tyr Trp Glu Met Pro Glu Gly Asn
 130 135 140

Ser Thr Val Tyr Ile Pro Glu Asp Pro Thr Phe Lys Pro Ser Gly Pro
 145 150 155 160

Ser Val Pro Ser Val Pro Met Val Ser Pro Leu Pro Met Ala Ser Ser
 165 170 175

Val Pro Leu Val Pro
 180

<210> 195

<211> 79

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 195

Met Leu Ser Leu Asp Phe Leu Asp Asp Val Arg Arg Met Asn Lys Arg
 1 5 10 15

Gln Val Ser Leu Ser Val Leu Phe Phe Ser Trp Leu Phe Leu Ser Leu
 20 25 30

Arg Gly Cys Cys Cys Gly Ala Arg Arg Thr Pro Gly Phe Trp Cys Glu
 35 40 45

Gly Leu Ser Trp Ser Asp Thr Arg Val Ile Arg Phe Leu Trp Arg Leu
 50 55 60

Trp Pro Glu Ala Ala Leu Ser Ala Ser Leu Phe Leu Thr Pro Asn
 65 70 75

<210> 196

124

<211> 69

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 196

Met Glu Pro Arg Ser Phe Leu Leu Pro Glu Leu Gly Gly Arg Val Ser
 1 5 10 15

His Ile Pro Leu Gly Leu Thr Leu Val Phe Ala Cys Phe Leu Met Val
 20 25 30

Arg Glu Thr Ala Gly Gly Phe Ser Phe Arg Ala Gly Asp Leu Glu Glu
 35 40 45

Ile Ser Arg Lys Arg Thr Asn Val Leu Gly Ser Leu Arg Gly Thr Glu
 50 55 60

Leu Ile Gly Tyr Ile
 65

<210> 197

<211> 271

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 197

Met Thr Gln Gly Lys Leu Ser Val Ala Asn Lys Ala Pro Gly Thr Glu
 1 5 10 15

Gly Gln Gln Gln Val His Gly Glu Lys Lys Glu Ala Pro Ala Val Pro
 20 25 30

Ser Ala Pro Pro Ser Tyr Glu Glu Ala Thr Ser Gly Glu Gly Met Lys
 35 40 45

Ala Gly Ala Phe Pro Pro Ala Pro Thr Ala Val Pro Leu His Pro Ser
 50 55 60

Trp Ala Tyr Val Asp Pro Ser Ser Ser Ser Tyr Asp Asn Gly Phe
 65 70 75 80

Pro Thr Gly Asp His Glu Leu Phe Thr Thr Phe Ser Trp Asp Asp Gln
 85 90 95

Lys Val Arg Arg Val Phe Val Arg Lys Val Tyr Thr Ile Leu Leu Ile
 100 105 110

Gln Leu Leu Val Thr Leu Ala Val Val Ala Leu Phe Thr Phe Cys Asp
 115 120 125

Pro Val Lys Asp Tyr Val Gln Ala Asn Pro Gly Trp Tyr Trp Ala Ser
 130 135 140

Tyr Ala Val Phe Phe Ala Thr Tyr Leu Thr Leu Ala Cys Cys Ser Gly
 145 150 155 160

Pro Arg Arg His Phe Pro Trp Glu Pro Asp Ser Pro Asp Arg Leu Tyr
 165 170 175

125

Pro Val His Gly Leu Pro His Trp Asp Ala Val Gln Leu Leu Gln His
 180 185 190

His Leu Arg Ala Ala Val Pro Gly His His Gly Pro Cys Leu Pro Leu
 195 200 205

Ser His Arg Leu Gln Leu Pro Asp Gln Val Arg Leu His Leu Leu Pro
 210 215 220

Gly Arg Ala Leu Arg Ala Ser His Asp Ser Phe Leu Gln Arg Thr His
 225 230 235 240

Pro Gly His Pro Pro Thr Leu Pro Ile Cys Ala Leu Ala Pro Cys Ser
 245 250 255

Leu Cys Ser Thr Gly Ser Gly Cys Ile Tyr Ile Val Pro Gly Thr
 260 265 270

<210> 198
 <211> 51
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 198
 Met Lys Cys Thr Ala Val Phe Ala Pro Ser Ala Trp Pro Asn Thr Leu
 1 5 10 15

Ser Leu Leu Val Ser Leu His Thr Val Met Cys Ile Asn Trp His Leu
 20 25 30

Val Ser Ala Ser His Met His Ile Gly Arg Ile Val Ile Leu Glu Gly
 35 40 45

Asp Gly Met
 50

<210> 199
 <211> 71
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 199
 Met Pro Asn Thr Phe His Thr Tyr Arg Pro Ile Leu Leu Leu Leu Leu
 1 5 10 15

Leu Pro Ser Ser Ser His Gln Asn Met Ile Val Ser Leu Pro Gln Asn
 20 25 30

Met Tyr Phe Leu Ile Ala Val Ala Lys Arg Leu Cys Ala Glu Ser Leu
 35 40 45

Ala Ser Asp Pro Ala Pro Cys Asn Leu Ser Ala Leu Gln Ala Lys Pro
 50 55 60

Arg Pro Arg Leu Arg His Tyr
 65 70

<210> 200
 <211> 60

126

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 200

Met Leu Tyr Trp Gly Asn Val Ala Leu Val Leu Pro Thr Pro Tyr Leu
 1 5 10 15

His Leu Ser Leu Thr Leu Leu Leu Ser Pro Glu Trp Leu Gly Glu Met
 20 25 30

Gly Arg Gly Leu Pro Trp Pro Gly His Leu Val Ala Ala Trp Leu Asp
 35 40 45

His Ile Ala Asn Glu Leu Gly Arg Gly Ala Ile Phe
 50 55 60

<210> 201

<211> 143

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 201

Met Lys Trp Glu Arg Gly Ser Pro Met Val Leu Leu Ala Leu Val Tyr
 1 5 10 15

Asp Val Cys Cys Ala Ser Arg Arg Gly Gly Gln Ser His Pro Thr Ser
 20 25 30

Gly Ser Asp Val Leu Pro Leu Pro Val Pro Ala Leu Ala Gln Pro Ala
 35 40 45

Gln Pro Ser Arg Leu Asp Ala Cys Ala Lys Ala Arg Gly Ser Gln Arg
 50 55 60

Ala Ala Gly Trp Pro Arg Ala Gly Ser Arg Leu Gly Pro Ala Val Gly
 65 70 75 80

Arg Ala Ala Ser Pro Ser Ser Leu Gln Thr His Gly Ser Ser Ser Gln
 85 90 95

Ser Ser Arg Gln Leu Pro Gly Pro Glu Met Ser Ser Ser Pro Pro Trp
 100 105 110

Gly Gln Ala Leu Pro Trp Pro Ser Ser Val Asn Pro Ser Phe Leu Cys
 115 120 125

Ala Val Ser Gly Leu Leu Thr Val Val Cys Val Cys Ala Arg Leu
 130 135 140

<210> 202

<211> 148

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 202

Met Gln Phe Ile Leu Thr Gly Ile Thr Leu Ser Gly Tyr Leu Phe Thr
 1 5 10 15

Phe Ser Ala Cys Ala Val Leu Ser Ala Ser Ile Thr Val Trp Gly Leu

127

20	25	30
Met Glu Cys Leu Ile His Arg His Gly Ser His Thr Thr Glu His Leu		
35	40	45
Thr Arg Thr Leu Thr Ser Gln Gln Ser Ser Arg Gly His Leu Ser Leu		
50	55	60
Ser His Ser Thr Thr Gln Ser Asn Gln Pro Glu Arg Thr Leu Ala Leu		
65	70	75 80
Leu Thr Gly Gly Thr Ala Asp Leu Ser Val Trp Arg Gln His Ser Pro		
85	90	95
Lys Met Gly Ala Ile Phe Gln Asp Ala Val Phe Ala Leu Asp Ser Gln		
100	105	110
Ala Tyr Leu Trp Gly Ile Val Ser Asn Arg Glu Asn Ile Trp Val Leu		
115	120	125
Glu Gln Trp Pro Pro Pro Lys Gly Phe His Ser Cys Gln Glu Thr Pro		
130	135	140
Gln Glu Ser His		
145		
<210> 203		
<211> 36		
<212> PRT		
<213> Homo sapiens		
<400> 203		
Met Trp Thr Cys Pro Gly Ile Ala Ala Leu Val Leu Met Ile Val Pro		
1	5	10 15
Gly Cys Ser Leu Cys Pro Ala Gln Val Val His His Val Gly Gln Arg		
20	25	30
Glu Ser Pro Ser		
35		
<210> 204		
<211> 406		
<212> PRT		
<213> Homo sapiens		
<400> 204		
Met Ser Gly Ala Pro Thr Ala Gly Ala Ala Leu Met Leu Cys Ala Ala		
1	5	10 15
Thr Ala Val Leu Leu Ser Ala Gln Gly Gly Pro Val Gln Ser Lys Ser		
20	25	30
Pro Arg Phe Ala Ser Trp Asp Glu Met Asn Val Leu Ala His Gly Leu		
35	40	45
Leu Gln Leu Gly Gln Gly Leu Arg Glu His Ala Glu Arg Thr Arg Ser		
50	55	60

128

Gln Leu Ser Ala Leu Glu Arg Arg Leu Ser Ala Cys Gly Ser Ala Cys
65 70 75 80

Gln Gly Thr Glu Gly Ser Thr Asp Leu Pro Leu Ala Pro Glu Ser Arg
85 90 95

Val Asp Pro Glu Val Leu His Ser Leu Gln Thr Gln Leu Lys Ala Gln
100 105 110

Asn Ser Arg Ile Gln Gln Leu Phe His Lys Val Ala Gln Gln Gln Arg
115 120 125

His Leu Glu Lys Gln His Leu Arg Ile Gln His Leu Gln Ser Gln Phe
130 135 140

Gly Leu Leu Asp His Lys His Leu Asp His Glu Val Ala Lys Pro Ala
145 150 155 160

Arg Arg Lys Arg Leu Pro Glu Met Ala Gln Pro Val Asp Pro Ala His
165 170 175

Asn Val Ser Arg Leu His Arg Leu Pro Arg Asp Cys Gln Glu Leu Phe
180 185 190

Gln Val Gly Glu Arg Gln Ser Gly Leu Phe Glu Ile Gln Pro Gln Gly
195 200 205

Ser Pro Pro Phe Leu Val Asn Cys Lys Met Thr Ser Asp Gly Gly Trp
210 215 220

Thr Val Ile Gln Arg Arg His Asp Gly Ser Val Asp Phe Asn Arg Pro
225 230 235 240

Trp Glu Ala Tyr Lys Ala Gly Phe Gly Asp Pro His Gly Glu Phe Trp
245 250 255

Leu Gly Leu Glu Lys Val His Ser Ile Thr Gly Asp Arg Asn Ser Arg
260 265 270

Leu Ala Val Gln Leu Arg Asp Trp Asp Gly Asn Ala Glu Leu Leu Gln
275 280 285

Phe Ser Val His Leu Gly Gly Glu Asp Thr Ala Tyr Ser Leu Gln Leu
290 295 300

Thr Ala Pro Val Ala Gly Gln Leu Gly Ala Thr Thr Val Pro Pro Ser
305 310 315 320

Gly Leu Ser Val Pro Phe Ser Thr Trp Asp Gln Asp His Asp Leu Arg
325 330 335

Arg Asp Lys Asn Cys Ala Lys Ser Leu Ser Gly Gly Trp Trp Phe Gly
340 345 350

Thr Cys Ser His Ser Asn Leu Asn Gly Gln Tyr Phe Arg Ser Ile Pro
355 360 365

Gln Gln Arg Gln Lys Leu Lys Lys Gly Ile Phe Trp Lys Thr Trp Arg
370 375 380

129

Gly Arg Tyr Tyr Pro Leu Gln Ala Thr Thr Met Leu Ile Gln Pro Met
 385 390 395 400

Ala Ala Glu Ala Ala Ser
 405

<210> 205

<211> 91

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 205

Met Glu Lys Thr Leu Phe Leu Tyr His Tyr Leu Pro Ala Leu Thr Phe
 1 5 10 15

Gln Ile Leu Leu Leu Pro Val Val Leu Gln His Ile Ser Asp His Leu
 20 25 30

Cys Arg Ser Gln Leu Gln Arg Ser Ile Phe Ser Ala Leu Val Val Ala
 35 40 45

Trp Tyr Ser Ser Ala Cys His Val Ser Asn Thr Leu Arg Pro Leu Thr
 50 55 60

Tyr Gly Asp Lys Ser Leu Ser Pro His Glu Leu Lys Ala Leu Arg Trp
 65 70 75 80

Lys Asp Ser Trp Asp Ile Leu Ile Arg Lys His
 85 90

<210> 206

<211> 101

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (23)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (29)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<400> 206

Met Leu Leu Phe Gly Leu Cys Trp Gly Pro Tyr Val Ala Thr Leu Leu
 1 5 10 15

Leu Ser Val Leu Ala Tyr Xaa Gln Arg Pro Pro Leu Xaa Pro Gly Thr
 20 25 30

Leu Leu Ser Leu Leu Ser Leu Gly Ser Ala Ser Ala Ala Val Pro
 35 40 45

Val Ala Met Gly Leu Gly Asp Gln Arg Tyr Thr Ala Pro Trp Arg Ala
 50 55 60

130

Ala	Ala	Gln	Arg	Cys	Leu	Gln	Gly	Leu	Trp	Gly	Arg	Ala	Ser	Arg	Asp
65					70					75					80

Ser	Pro	Gly	Pro	Ser	Ile	Ala	Tyr	His	Pro	Ser	Ser	Gln	Ser	Ser	Val
				85					90						95

Asp	Leu	Asp	Leu	Asn
				100

<210> 207

<211> 50

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 207

Met	Ser	Ala	Gly	Lys	Trp	Leu	Leu	Leu	Val	Ile	Phe	Arg	Asp	Leu	Gly
1				5					10					15	

Cys	Gly	Val	Ser	Arg	Thr	Ser	Pro	His	Leu	Arg	Ser	Gly	Glu	Gly
			20					25					30	

Arg	Ile	Trp	Ser	Leu	Leu	Thr	Ala	Cys	Ser	Cys	Cys	Cys	Leu	Phe	Val
		35					40					45			

Ile	Phe
	50

<210> 208

<211> 161

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 208

Met	Thr	Ser	Ala	Leu	Arg	Gly	Val	Ala	Asp	Asp	Gln	Gly	Gln	His	Pro
1				5					10					15	

Leu	Leu	Lys	Met	Leu	Leu	His	Leu	Leu	Ala	Phe	Ser	Ser	Ala	Ala	Thr
		20					25						30		

Gly	His	Leu	Gln	Ala	Ser	Val	Leu	Thr	Gln	Cys	Leu	Lys	Val	Leu	Val
		35					40					45			

Lys	Leu	Ala	Glu	Asn	Thr	Ser	Cys	Asp	Phe	Leu	Pro	Arg	Phe	Gln	Cys
	50					55					60				

Val	Phe	Gln	Val	Leu	Pro	Lys	Cys	Leu	Ser	Pro	Glu	Thr	Pro	Leu	Pro
65					70					75					80

Ser	Val	Leu	Leu	Ala	Val	Glu	Leu	Leu	Ser	Leu	Leu	Ala	Asp	His	Asp
				85					90					95	

Gln	Leu	Ala	Pro	Gln	Leu	Cys	Ser	His	Ser	Glu	Gly	Cys	Leu	Leu	Leu
		100						105					110		

Leu	Leu	Tyr	Met	Tyr	Ile	Thr	Ser	Arg	Pro	Asp	Arg	Val	Ala	Leu	Glu
		115					120					125			

Thr	Gln	Trp	Leu	Gln	Leu	Glu	Gln	Glu	Val	Val	Trp	Leu	Leu	Ala	Lys
		130				135						140			

131

Leu Gly Val Gln Glu Pro Leu Ala Pro Ser His Trp Leu Gln Leu Pro
 145 150 155 160

Val

<210> 209

<211> 227

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (67)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (170)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<400> 209

Met Leu Gly Leu Leu Leu Leu Cys Thr Pro Arg Ala Trp Leu Thr Leu
 1 5 10 15

Ser Gly Pro Val Cys Phe Gln Gly Arg Gly Pro Ser Glu Val Pro Gln
 20 25 30

Arg Pro Pro Gln Leu Trp Val Val Ser Ile Ser Val Leu Gln Gly Gln
 35 40 45

His Arg Gly Arg Ala Gly Pro Arg Asp Glu Gln Glu Arg Gly Arg Asp
 50 55 60

Gln His Xaa Leu Pro Ala His Gly Arg Leu His Leu Ser Pro Arg Pro
 65 70 75 80

Glu Pro Gly Cys Arg Pro Ala Cys Ala Ala Pro Gly Gly Gln Pro Gly
 85 90 95

Val Val Ser Gly Leu Pro Ala Leu Gly Gln Pro Arg Glu Ala Ser Ala
 100 105 110

Pro Cys His Ile Ser Arg Leu Arg Thr Ala Ser Leu Ala Val Val Met
 115 120 125

Gly Ala Glu Lys Gly Gly Ala Glu Met Arg Pro Trp Pro Ala Val Gln
 130 135 140

Ala Pro Ala Pro Leu Pro Ser Val Gly Gly Thr Pro Ile Cys Ala Pro
 145 150 155 160

Gly Cys Gly Ser Lys Asp Thr Val Pro Xaa Leu Gln Pro Ser Val Pro
 165 170 175

Lys Gly Arg Ala Glu Ser Gly Phe Val Ser Ala Arg Phe Leu Cys Pro
 180 185 190

132

His Pro Pro Arg Ser Leu Leu Cys Leu Gly Pro Gly Pro Ser Leu Ser
 195 200 205

Gly Leu Pro Gly Pro Pro Ile Pro Ala Leu Leu Gln Gly Pro Leu Gly
 210 215 220

Leu Gly Cys
 225

<210> 210
 <211> 351
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 210

Met Leu Thr Leu Arg Ser Leu Leu Phe Trp Ser Leu Val Tyr Cys Tyr
 1 5 10 15

Cys Gly Leu Cys Ala Ser Ile His Leu Leu Lys Leu Leu Trp Ser Leu
 20 25 30

Gly Lys Gly Pro Ala Gln Thr Phe Arg Arg Pro Ala Arg Glu His Pro
 35 40 45

Pro Ala Cys Leu Ser Asp Pro Ser Leu Gly Thr His Cys Tyr Val Arg
 50 55 60

Ile Lys Asp Ser Gly Leu Arg Phe His Tyr Val Ala Ala Gly Glu Arg
 65 70 75 80

Gly Lys Pro Leu Met Leu Leu Leu His Gly Phe Pro Glu Phe Trp Tyr
 85 90 95

Ser Trp Arg Tyr Gln Leu Arg Glu Phe Lys Ser Glu Tyr Arg Val Val
 100 105 110

Ala Leu Asp Leu Arg Gly Tyr Gly Glu Thr Asp Ala Pro Ile His Arg
 115 120 125

Gln Asn Tyr Lys Leu Asp Cys Leu Ile Thr Asp Ile Lys Asp Ile Leu
 130 135 140

Asp Ser Leu Gly Tyr Ser Lys Cys Val Leu Ile Gly His Asp Trp Gly
 145 150 155 160

Gly Met Ile Ala Trp Leu Ile Ala Ile Cys Tyr Pro Glu Met Val Met
 165 170 175

Lys Leu Ile Val Ile Asn Phe Pro His Pro Asn Val Phe Thr Glu Tyr
 180 185 190

Ile Leu Arg His Pro Ala Gln Leu Leu Lys Ser Ser Tyr Tyr Tyr Phe
 195 200 205

Phe Gln Ile Pro Trp Phe Pro Glu Phe Met Phe Ser Ile Asn Asp Phe
 210 215 220

Lys Val Leu Lys His Leu Phe Thr Ser His Ser Thr Gly Ile Gly Arg
 225 230 235 240

Lys	Gly	Cys	Gln	Leu	Thr	Thr	Glu	Asp	Leu	Glu	Ala	Tyr	Ile	Tyr	Val	
				245					250					255		
Phe	Ser	Gln	Pro	Gly	Ala	Leu	Ser	Gly	Pro	Ile	Asn	His	Tyr	Arg	Asn	
				260					265					270		
Ile	Phe	Ser	Cys	Leu	Pro	Leu	Lys	His	His	Met	Val	Thr	Thr	Pro	Thr	
				275					280					285		
Leu	Leu	Leu	Trp	Gly	Glu	Asn	Asp	Ala	Phe	Met	Glu	Val	Glu	Met	Ala	
				290					295					300		
Glu	Val	Thr	Lys	Ile	Tyr	Val	Lys	Asn	Tyr	Phe	Arg	Leu	Thr	Ile	Leu	
				305					310					315		
Ser	Glu	Ala	Ser	His	Trp	Leu	Gln	Gln	Asp	Gln	Pro	Asp	Ile	Val	Asn	
				325					330					335		
Lys	Leu	Ile	Trp	Thr	Phe	Leu	Lys	Glu	Glu	Thr	Arg	Lys	Lys	Asp		
				340					345					350		

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<210> 211
<211> 93
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (59)
<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (61)
<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (84)
<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids
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<400> 211
Met Gly His Leu Pro His Ile Leu Ser Leu Gly Leu Phe Leu Thr Leu
  1             5             10             15
Leu Met Phe Cys Ile Thr Lys Ser Asp Gly Gln Asn Lys Ile Tyr Arg
      20             25             30
Cys Phe Lys Lys Ala Ser Pro Gln Val Ile Val Thr His Thr Lys Met
      35             40             45
Arg Ile Ala Ala Ile Ile Cys Ser Tyr Trp Xaa Gly Xaa Ala Asn Leu
      50             55             60
Gly Thr Arg Ile Lys Leu Gln Leu Asn Ser Ala Val Tyr Lys Ile Phe
      65             70             75             80
Val Ser Leu Xaa Arg Lys Arg Lys Arg Thr Leu Ser Trp

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85

134
90

<210> 212
 <211> 101
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 212

Met Phe Gln Gln Gly Trp Ser Ser Pro Leu Leu Thr Pro Ala Phe Thr
 1 5 10 15
 Ile Leu Pro Met Ser Ser Leu Leu Thr Ser Leu His Pro Ala Pro Arg
 20 25 30
 Leu Pro Thr Leu Leu Ala Ala Ser Ser Pro Gln Leu Ala Pro Leu Thr
 35 40 45
 Cys Cys Phe Gln Tyr Pro Phe Leu Leu Ser Ala Ser Ser Leu Gly Asp
 50 55 60
 Ile His Pro Ser Ser Arg Asp Phe Ser Cys His Ile Asn Ser Asn Val
 65 70 75 80
 Ser Glu Leu Tyr Phe Leu Pro Pro Thr Ser Val Ser Leu Asn Val Arg
 85 90 95
 Ile Phe Tyr Phe Gln
 100

<210> 213
 <211> 98
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 213

Met Gly Trp Leu Gly Arg Thr Cys Leu Ala His Ser His Leu Asp Phe
 1 5 10 15
 Ile Ser Gly Ala Leu Leu Leu Thr Phe Ala Tyr Phe Leu Val Phe Gln
 20 25 30
 Val Cys Pro Val Ile Asn Lys Trp Leu Tyr Asn Leu Asp Gln His Val
 35 40 45
 Val Lys Glu Leu Ile Ser Lys Cys Trp Arg Trp Glu Gly Thr Gly Thr
 50 55 60
 Leu Gln Lys Lys Ala Gln Asn Pro Pro Ser Pro Phe Val Phe His Phe
 65 70 75 80
 Pro Leu Pro His Ser Gly Thr Ser Pro Arg Pro Lys Ile Ser Phe Leu
 85 90 95
 Leu Lys

<210> 214
 <211> 81
 <212> PRT

135

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 214

Met Trp Gly Gly Ser Val Phe Leu Lys Pro Lys Leu Leu Gln Ala Gly
 1 5 10 15

Gly Phe Leu His Phe Leu Phe Val Leu Phe Leu Thr Ala Asp Ser Val
 20 25 30

His Leu Ser Val Gly Gly Glu Leu Leu Leu Arg Thr Gly Phe Lys Arg
 35 40 45

His Ile Pro Val Thr Phe Lys Asn Leu His Gly Gly Arg Ser Phe Ser
 50 55 60

Arg Ser Val Gly Trp Ser Thr Leu Gly Pro Thr Thr Leu Arg Arg Gly
 65 70 75 80

Arg

<210> 215

<211> 188

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 215

Met Phe His Gln Ile Trp Ala Ala Leu Leu Tyr Phe Tyr Gly Ile Ile
 1 5 10 15

Leu Asn Ser Ile Tyr Gln Cys Pro Glu His Ser Gln Leu Thr Thr Leu
 20 25 30

Gly Val Asp Gly Lys Glu Phe Pro Glu Val His Leu Gly Gln Trp Tyr
 35 40 45

Phe Ile Ala Gly Ala Ala Pro Thr Lys Glu Glu Leu Ala Thr Phe Asp
 50 55 60

Pro Val Asp Asn Ile Val Phe Asn Met Ala Ala Gly Ser Ala Pro Met
 65 70 75 80

Gln Leu His Leu Arg Ala Thr Ile Arg Met Lys Asp Gly Leu Cys Val
 85 90 95

Pro Arg Lys Trp Ile Tyr His Leu Thr Glu Gly Ser Thr Asp Leu Arg
 100 105 110

Thr Glu Gly Arg Pro Asp Met Lys Thr Glu Leu Phe Ser Ser Ser Cys
 115 120 125

Pro Gly Gly Ile Met Leu Asn Glu Thr Gly Gln Gly Tyr Gln Arg Phe
 130 135 140

Leu Leu Tyr Asn Arg Ser Pro His Pro Pro Glu Lys Cys Val Glu Glu
 145 150 155 160

Phe Lys Ser Leu Thr Ser Cys Leu Asp Ser Lys Ala Phe Leu Leu Thr
 165 170 175

136

Pro Arg Asn Gln Glu Ala Cys Glu Leu Ser Asn Asn
 180 185

<210> 216
 <211> 44
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 216
 Met Gln Arg Thr Phe Lys Tyr Leu His Phe Tyr Ile Ile Arg Phe Val
 1 5 10 15
 Ser Thr Tyr Ala Phe Ile Val Phe Phe Pro Phe Ser Ser Ser His Val
 20 25 30

Asn Gly Pro Cys Glu Lys Asn Ile Pro Leu Gly Lys
 35 40

<210> 217
 <211> 515
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 217
 Met Gly Ser Ala Pro Trp Ala Pro Val Leu Leu Leu Ala Leu Gly Leu
 1 5 10 15
 Arg Gly Leu Gln Ala Gly Gly Glu Trp Arg Arg Pro Pro Ala His Ser
 20 25 30
 Pro Val Pro Ala Pro Pro Leu Arg Phe Ala Ser Pro His Ser Pro Gln
 35 40 45
 Ala Pro Asp Pro Gly Phe Gln Glu Arg Phe Phe Gln Gln Arg Leu Asp
 50 55 60
 His Phe Asn Phe Glu Arg Phe Gly Asn Lys Thr Phe Pro Gln Arg Phe
 65 70 75 80
 Leu Val Ser Asp Arg Phe Trp Val Arg Gly Glu Gly Pro Ile Phe Phe
 85 90 95
 Tyr Thr Gly Asn Glu Gly Asp Val Trp Ala Phe Ala Asn Asn Ser Gly
 100 105 110
 Phe Val Ala Glu Leu Ala Ala Glu Arg Gly Ala Leu Leu Val Phe Ala
 115 120 125
 Glu His Arg Tyr Tyr Gly Lys Ser Leu Pro Phe Gly Ala Gln Ser Thr
 130 135 140
 Gln Arg Gly His Thr Glu Leu Leu Thr Val Glu Gln Ala Leu Ala Asp
 145 150 155 160
 Phe Ala Glu Leu Leu Arg Ala Leu Arg Arg Asp Leu Gly Ala Gln Asp
 165 170 175
 Ala Pro Ala Ile Ala Phe Gly Gly Ser Tyr Gly Gly Met Leu Ser Ala

137

180	185	190
Tyr Leu Arg Met Lys Tyr Pro His Leu Val Ala Gly Ala Leu Ala Ala 195 200 205		
Ser Ala Pro Val Leu Ala Val Ala Gly Leu Gly Asp Ser Asn Gln Phe 210 215 220		
Phe Arg Asp Val Thr Ala Asp Phe Glu Gly Gln Ser Pro Lys Cys Thr 225 230 235 240		
Gln Gly Val Arg Glu Ala Phe Arg Gln Ile Lys Asp Leu Phe Leu Gln 245 250 255		
Gly Ala Tyr Asp Thr Val Arg Trp Glu Phe Gly Thr Cys Gln Pro Leu 260 265 270		
Ser Asp Glu Lys Asp Leu Thr Gln Leu Phe Met Phe Ala Arg Asn Ala 275 280 285		
Phe Thr Val Leu Ala Met Met Asp Tyr Pro Tyr Pro Thr Asp Phe Leu 290 295 300		
Gly Pro Leu Pro Ala Asn Pro Val Lys Val Gly Cys Asp Arg Leu Leu 305 310 315 320		
Ser Glu Ala Gln Arg Ile Thr Gly Leu Arg Ala Leu Ala Gly Leu Val 325 330 335		
Tyr Asn Ala Ser Gly Ser Glu His Cys Tyr Asp Ile Tyr Arg Leu Tyr 340 345 350		
His Ser Cys Ala Asp Pro Thr Gly Cys Gly Thr Gly Pro Asp Ala Arg 355 360 365		
Ala Trp Asp Tyr Gln Ala Cys Thr Glu Ile Asn Leu Thr Phe Ala Ser 370 375 380		
Asn Asn Val Thr Asp Met Phe Pro Asp Leu Pro Phe Thr Asp Glu Leu 385 390 395 400		
Arg Gln Arg Tyr Cys Leu Asp Thr Trp Gly Val Trp Pro Arg Pro Asp 405 410 415		
Trp Leu Leu Thr Ser Phe Trp Gly Gly Asp Leu Arg Ala Ala Ser Asn 420 425 430		
Ile Ile Phe Ser Asn Gly Asn Leu Asp Pro Trp Ala Gly Gly Gly Ile 435 440 445		
Arg Arg Asn Leu Ser Ala Ser Val Ile Ala Val Thr Ile Gln Gly Gly 450 455 460		
Ala His His Leu Asp Leu Arg Ala Ser His Pro Glu Asp Pro Ala Ser 465 470 475 480		
Val Val Glu Ala Arg Lys Leu Glu Ala Thr Ile Ile Gly Glu Trp Val 485 490 495		

138

Lys Ala Ala Arg Arg Glu Gln Gln Pro Ala Leu Arg Gly Gly Pro Arg
 500 505 510

Leu Ser Leu
 515

<210> 218

<211> 522

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 218

Met Ala Ala Ala Met Pro Leu Ala Leu Leu Val Leu Leu Leu Leu Gly
 1 5 10 15

Pro Gly Gly Trp Cys Leu Ala Glu Pro Pro Arg Asp Ser Leu Arg Glu
 20 25 30

Glu Leu Val Ile Thr Pro Leu Pro Ser Gly Asp Val Ala Ala Thr Phe
 35 40 45

Gln Phe Arg Thr Arg Trp Asp Ser Glu Leu Gln Arg Glu Gly Val Ser
 50 55 60

His Tyr Arg Leu Phe Pro Lys Ala Leu Gly Gln Leu Ile Ser Lys Tyr
 65 70 75 80

Ser Leu Arg Glu Leu His Leu Ser Phe Thr Gln Gly Phe Trp Arg Thr
 85 90 95

Arg Tyr Trp Gly Pro Pro Phe Leu Gln Ala Pro Ser Asp Thr Asp His
 100 105 110

Tyr Phe Leu Arg Tyr Ala Val Leu Pro Arg Glu Val Val Cys Thr Glu
 115 120 125

Asn Leu Thr Pro Trp Lys Lys Leu Leu Pro Cys Ser Ser Lys Ala Gly
 130 135 140

Leu Ser Val Leu Leu Lys Ala Asp Arg Leu Phe His Thr Ser Tyr His
 145 150 155 160

Ser Gln Ala Val His Ile Arg Pro Val Cys Arg Asn Ala Arg Cys Thr
 165 170 175

Ser Ile Ser Trp Glu Leu Arg Gln Thr Leu Ser Val Val Phe Asp Ala
 180 185 190

Phe Ile Thr Gly Gln Gly Lys Lys Asp Trp Ser Leu Phe Arg Met Phe
 195 200 205

Ser Arg Thr Leu Thr Glu Pro Cys Pro Leu Ala Ser Glu Ser Arg Val
 210 215 220

Tyr Val Asp Ile Thr Thr Tyr Asn Gln Asp Asn Glu Thr Leu Glu Val
 225 230 235 240

His Pro Pro Pro Thr Thr Thr Tyr Gln Asp Val Ile Leu Gly Thr Arg
 245 250 255

139

Lys Thr Tyr Ala Ile Tyr Asp Leu Leu Asp Thr Ala Met Ile Asn Asn
 260 265 270

Ser Arg Asn Leu Asn Ile Gln Leu Lys Trp Lys Arg Pro Pro Glu Asn
 275 280 285

Glu Ala Pro Pro Val Pro Phe Leu His Ala Gln Arg Tyr Val Ser Gly
 290 295 300

Tyr Gly Leu Gln Lys Gly Glu Leu Ser Thr Leu Leu Tyr Asn Thr His
 305 310 315 320

Pro Tyr Arg Ala Phe Pro Val Leu Leu Leu Asp Thr Val Pro Trp Tyr
 325 330 335

Leu Arg Leu Tyr Val His Thr Leu Thr Ile Thr Ser Lys Gly Lys Glu
 340 345 350

Asn Lys Pro Ser Tyr Ile His Tyr Gln Pro Ala Gln Asp Arg Leu Gln
 355 360 365

Pro His Leu Leu Glu Met Leu Ile Gln Leu Pro Ala Asn Ser Val Thr
 370 375 380

Lys Val Ser Ile Gln Phe Glu Arg Ala Leu Leu Lys Trp Thr Glu Tyr
 385 390 395 400

Thr Pro Asp Pro Asn His Gly Phe Tyr Val Ser Pro Ser Val Leu Ser
 405 410 415

Ala Leu Val Pro Ser Met Val Ala Ala Lys Pro Val Asp Trp Glu Glu
 420 425 430

Ser Pro Leu Phe Asn Ser Leu Phe Pro Val Ser Asp Gly Ser Asn Tyr
 435 440 445

Phe Val Arg Leu Tyr Thr Glu Pro Leu Leu Val Asn Leu Pro Thr Pro
 450 455 460

Asp Phe Ser Met Pro Tyr Asn Val Ile Cys Leu Thr Cys Thr Val Val
 465 470 475 480

Ala Val Cys Tyr Gly Ser Phe Tyr Asn Leu Leu Thr Arg Thr Phe His
 485 490 495

Ile Glu Glu Pro Arg Thr Gly Gly Leu Ala Lys Arg Leu Ala Asn Leu
 500 505 510

Ile Arg Arg Ala Arg Gly Val Pro Pro Leu
 515 520

<210> 219

<211> 52

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 219

Met Lys Ser His Ile Ser Trp Arg Leu Cys Ser Leu Leu Ile Leu

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<210> 222
<211> 72
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens
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141

<400> 222

Met Ala Thr Ile Leu Leu Lys Leu Pro Ile Leu Ser Ala Met Ile Lys
 1 5 10 15

Lys Pro Leu Arg Asn Tyr Leu Lys Thr Ser Glu Thr Thr Met Glu Lys
 20 25 30

Ile Ile Ile Gln Lys Leu Val Ala Asn Leu Lys Phe Leu Pro Leu Gly
 35 40 45

Thr Leu Gln Leu Ala Met Met Ile Ala Asn Leu Ile Lys Lys Leu Phe
 50 55 60

Phe Pro Leu Val Lys Ala Ala Lys
 65 70

<210> 223

<211> 69

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (26)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (51)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (68)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<400> 223

Met Tyr Leu Ala Val Tyr Leu Leu Leu Phe Leu Cys Ile Cys Phe Tyr
 1 5 10 15

Phe Ile Ala Leu Phe Ser His Ala Leu Xaa Pro His Cys Phe Asn Tyr
 20 25 30

Pro Gly Phe Ser Phe Asn Leu Val His Trp Ser Ser Leu Ile Pro Pro
 35 40 45

Leu Pro Xaa Phe Phe Phe Phe Asn Ser Phe Ser Asn Cys Ser Leu Phe
 50 55 60

Phe Pro Tyr Xaa Leu
 65

<210> 224

<211> 57

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

142

<221> SITE

<222> (57)

<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 224

Met Ala Lys Thr Asp Phe Ser Ile Ile Leu Leu Lys Leu His Cys Leu
1 5 10 15

Phe Phe Phe Ser Val Ile Ser Val His Cys Ala Gln Ser Phe Ile Ser
20 25 30

Val Thr Gln Thr Glu Pro Ser Pro Ala Val Cys Ile Phe Pro Ala Val
35 40 45

Gly Ser Gly Leu Gly Pro Cys Asp Xaa
50 55

<210> 225

<211> 77

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (77)

<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 225

Met Ala Gly Pro Trp Thr Phe Thr Leu Leu Cys Gly Leu Leu Ala Ala
1 5 10 15

Thr Leu Ile Gln Ala Thr Leu Ser Pro Thr Ala Val Leu Ile Leu Gly
20 25 30

Pro Lys Val Ile Lys Glu Lys Leu Thr Gln Glu Leu Lys Asp His Asn
35 40 45

Ala Thr Ser Ile Leu Gln Gln Leu Pro Leu Leu Ser Ala Met Arg Glu
50 55 60

Lys Pro Ala Gly Ala Ser Leu Cys Trp Ala Ala Trp Xaa
65 70 75

<210> 226

<211> 45

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (45)

<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 226

Met Asp Leu Tyr Phe Phe Leu Leu Ala Gly Ile Gln Ala Val Thr Ala
1 5 10 15

Leu Leu Phe Val Trp Ile Ala Gly Arg Tyr Glu Arg Ala Ser Gln Gly
20 25 30

143

Pro Ala Ser His Ser Arg Phe Ser Arg Asp Arg Gly Xaa
 35 40 45

<210> 227
 <211> 102
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (47)
 <223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (98)
 <223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (102)
 <223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 227
 Met Ser Trp Val Gln Ala Thr Leu Leu Ala Arg Gly Leu Cys Arg Ala
 1 5 10 15
 Trp Gly Gly Thr Cys Gly Ala Ala Leu Thr Gly Thr Ser Ile Ser Gln
 20 25 30
 Val Pro Arg Arg Leu Pro Arg Gly Leu His Cys Ser Ala Leu Xaa Ile
 35 40 45
 Ala Leu Asn Ser Pro Trp Phe Pro Ala His Arg Asn Pro Gly Arg Gly
 50 55 60
 Pro Pro Arg Leu Trp Cys Pro Leu Arg Thr Cys Leu Gly Arg Arg Leu
 65 70 75 80
 Val Gly Asn Gly Thr Arg Arg Ala Ser Cys Arg Arg Cys Arg Asn Leu
 85 90 95
 Arg Xaa Gln Arg Ala Xaa
 100

<210> 228
 <211> 132
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 228
 Met Thr Tyr Phe Ser Gly Leu Leu Val Ile Leu Ala Phe Ala Ala Trp
 1 5 10 15
 Val Ala Leu Ala Glu Gly Leu Gly Val Ala Val Tyr Ala Ala Ala Val
 20 25 30
 Leu Leu Gly Ala Gly Cys Ala Thr Ile Leu Val Thr Ser Leu Ala Met

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<400> 230
Met  Pro  Trp  Lys  Arg  Ala  Val  Val  Leu  Leu  Met  Leu  Trp  Phe  Ile  Gly
   1                   5                10                   15

Gln  Ala  Met   Trp  Leu  Ala  Pro  Ala  Tyr  Val  Leu  Glu  Phe  Gln  Gly  Lys
          20                25                30

Asn  Thr  Phe  Leu  Phe  Ile  Trp  Leu  Ala  Gly  Leu  Phe  Phe  Leu  Leu  Ile

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35 40 145 45
 Asn Cys Ser Ile Leu Ile Gln Ile Ile Ser His Tyr Lys Glu Glu Pro
 50 55 60
 Leu Thr Glu Arg Ile Lys Tyr Asp Xaa
 65 70
 <210> 231
 <211> 293
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens
 <220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (134)
 <223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids
 <400> 231
 Met Leu Ala Leu Thr Phe Met Phe Met Val Leu Glu Val Val Val Ser
 1 5 10 15
 Arg Val Thr Ser Ser Leu Ala Met Leu Ser Asp Ser Phe His Met Leu
 20 25 30
 Ser Asp Val Leu Ala Leu Val Val Ala Leu Val Ala Glu Arg Phe Ala
 35 40 45
 Arg Arg Thr His Ala Thr Gln Lys Asn Thr Phe Gly Trp Ile Arg Ala
 50 55 60
 Glu Val Met Gly Ala Leu Val Asn Ala Ile Phe Leu Thr Gly Leu Cys
 65 70 75 80
 Phe Ala Ile Leu Leu Glu Ala Ile Glu Arg Phe Ile Glu Pro His Glu
 85 90 95
 Met Gln Gln Pro Leu Val Val Leu Gly Val Gly Val Ala Gly Leu Leu
 100 105 110
 Val Asn Val Leu Gly Leu Cys Leu Phe His His His Ser Gly Phe Ser
 115 120 125
 Gln Asp Ser Gly His Xaa His Ser His Gly Gly His Gly His Gly His
 130 135 140
 Gly Leu Pro Lys Gly Pro Arg Val Lys Ser Thr Arg Pro Gly Ser Ser
 145 150 155 160
 Asp Ile Asn Val Ala Pro Gly Glu Gln Gly Pro Asp Gln Glu Glu Thr
 165 170 175
 Asn Thr Leu Val Ala Asn Thr Ser Asn Ser Asn Gly Leu Lys Leu Asp
 180 185 190
 Pro Ala Asp Pro Glu Asn Pro Arg Ser Gly Asp Thr Val Glu Val Gln
 195 200 205
 Val Asn Gly Asn Leu Val Arg Glu Pro Asp His Met Glu Leu Glu Glu

210 215 146 220
 Asp Arg Ala Gly Gln Leu Asn Met Arg Gly Val Phe Leu His Val Leu
 225 230 235 240
 Gly Asp Ala Leu Gly Ser Val Ile Val Val Val Asn Ala Leu Val Phe
 245 250 255
 Tyr Phe Ser Trp Lys Gly Cys Ser Glu Gly Asp Phe Cys Val Asn Pro
 260 265 270
 Cys Phe Pro Asp Pro Cys Lys Ala Phe Val Glu Ile Leu Ile Val Leu
 275 280 285
 Met His Gln Phe Met
 290

<210> 232
 <211> 55
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (55)
 <223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 232
 Met Lys Thr His Leu Leu Met Phe Leu Leu Ser Cys Met Ala Arg Cys
 1 5 10 15
 Thr Gly Ile Val Pro Lys Arg Pro Gln Pro Ala Phe Pro Leu Arg Gly
 20 25 30
 Arg Arg Arg Lys Asn Ser Phe Leu Phe Leu Leu Ser Phe Ser Ile Glu
 35 40 45
 Phe Leu Leu Cys Val Trp Xaa
 50 55

<210> 233
 <211> 47
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 233
 Met Lys Thr His Leu Leu Met Phe Leu Leu Ser Cys Met Ala Arg Cys
 1 5 10 15
 Thr Gly Ile Val Pro Lys Arg Pro Gln Pro Ala Phe Pro Leu Arg Gly
 20 25 30
 Lys Glu Lys Lys Lys Leu Leu Phe Ile Phe Thr Phe Phe Gln His
 35 40 45

<210> 234
 <211> 54
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (41)
<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (54)
<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 234
Met Cys Lys Ala Val Cys Lys His Arg Leu Arg Leu Phe Ala Val Ser
1 5 10 15
Ser Phe Ser Leu Gly Leu Gly Trp Val Cys Val Leu Val Leu Met Leu
20 25 30
Trp Pro Val Arg Leu Ser Leu Ala Xaa Arg Pro Val Gln Leu Gln Gln
35 40 45
Arg Arg Ser His Cys Xaa
50

<210> 235
<211> 70
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (70)
<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 235
Met Ser Arg Lys Ser Leu Ala Phe Pro Ile Ile Cys Ser Tyr Leu Cys
1 5 10 15
Phe Leu Thr Val Ala Thr Cys Ser Ile Ala Cys Thr Thr Val Phe Phe
20 25 30
Ala Asn Leu Arg His Thr Arg Tyr Ile Cys Ile Glu Leu Ser Ala Leu
35 40 45
Glu Thr Ser Gly Val Ile Ser Pro Gln Ile Asn Asn Val Pro Glu Val
50 55 60
His Gly Lys Tyr Ser Xaa
65 70

<210> 236
<211> 69
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (69)
<223> Xaa equals stop translation

148

<400> 236

Met Lys Pro Thr Arg Ser Leu Trp Ile Ser Phe Leu Met Cys Cys Trp
 1 5 10 15

Ile Trp Phe Ala Asn Ile Leu Leu Arg Ile Phe Ala Ser Val Phe Phe
 20 25 30

Arg Asp Ile Gly Leu Lys Phe Ser Phe Phe Cys Cys Val Ser Ala Arg
 35 40 45

Leu Trp Tyr Gln Asp Asp Ala Gly Leu Ile Asn Glu Leu Gly Arg Ile
 50 55 60

Pro Ser Phe Tyr Xaa
 65

<210> 237

<211> 67

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 237

Met Gly Glu Ala Ser Pro Pro Ala Pro Ala Arg Arg His Leu Leu Val
 1 5 10 15

Leu Leu Leu Leu Leu Ser Thr Leu Val Ile Pro Ser Ala Ala Ala Pro
 20 25 30

Ile His Asp Ala Asp Ala Gln Glu Ser Ser Leu Gly Leu Thr Gly Leu
 35 40 45

Gln Ser Leu Leu Gln Gly Phe Ser Arg Leu Phe Leu Lys Val Thr Cys
 50 55 60

Phe Gly Ala
 65

<210> 238

<211> 90

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 238

Met Leu Val Val Ser Thr Val Ile Ile Val Phe Trp Glu Phe Ile Asn
 1 5 10 15

Ser Thr Glu Gly Ser Phe Leu Trp Ile Tyr His Ser Lys Asn Pro Glu
 20 25 30

Val Asp Asp Ser Ser Ala Gln Lys Gly Trp Trp Phe Leu Ser Trp Phe
 35 40 45

Asn Asn Gly Ile His Asn Tyr Gln Gln Gly Glu Glu Asp Ile Asp Lys
 50 55 60

Glu Lys Gly Arg Glu Glu Thr Lys Gly Arg Lys Met Thr Gln Gln Ser
 65 70 75 80

Phe Gly Tyr Gly Thr Gly Leu Ile Gln Thr 149
 85 90

<210> 239
 <211> 140
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (117)
 <223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<400> 239
 Met Ala Phe Lys Leu Leu Ile Leu Leu Ile Gly Thr Trp Ala Leu Phe
 1 5 10 15
 Phe Arg Lys Arg Arg Ala Asp Met Pro Arg Val Phe Val Phe Arg Ala
 20 25 30
 Leu Leu Leu Val Leu Ile Phe Leu Phe Cys Gly Phe Pro Ile Gly Phe
 35 40 45
 Phe Thr Gly Ser Ala Phe Trp Thr Leu Gly Asn Arg Asn Tyr Gln Gly
 50 55 60
 Ile Val Gln Tyr Ala Val Ser Pro Cys Gly Met Pro Ser Ser Phe His
 65 70 75 80
 Pro Leu Leu Ala Ile Arg Pro Cys Trp Ser Ser Gly Ser Leu Gln Pro
 85 90 95
 Asn Val Pro Arg Cys Arg Leu Val Pro Leu Pro Thr Glu Trp Gly Asn
 100 105 110
 Pro Arg Phe Gln Xaa Gly Thr Pro Glu Tyr Pro Ala Ser Ser Ile Gly
 115 120 125
 Gly Pro Arg Lys Leu Leu Gln Arg Phe His His Leu
 130 135 140

<210> 240
 <211> 37
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 240
 Met Gly Leu Pro Val Ser Trp Ala Pro Pro Ala Leu Trp Val Leu Gly
 1 5 10 15
 Cys Cys Ala Leu Leu Leu Ser Leu Trp Ala Leu Cys Thr Ala Cys Arg
 20 25 30
 Ser Pro Arg Thr Leu
 35

<210> 241
 <211> 21
 <212> PRT

150

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (21)

<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 241

Arg Leu Leu Asn Leu Ser Val Pro Met Phe Thr Phe Ile Val Val Lys
 1 5 10 15

Arg Tyr Ala Thr Xaa
 20

<210> 242

<211> 138

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 242

Met Ala Tyr Leu Thr Gly Met Leu Ser Ser Tyr Tyr Asn Thr Thr Ser
 1 5 10 15

Val Leu Leu Cys Leu Gly Ile Thr Ala Leu Val Cys Leu Ser Val Thr
 20 25 30

Val Phe Ser Phe Gln Thr Lys Phe Asp Phe Thr Ser Cys Gln Gly Val
 35 40 45

Leu Phe Val Leu Leu Met Thr Leu Phe Phe Ser Gly Leu Ile Leu Ala
 50 55 60

Ile Leu Leu Pro Phe Gln Tyr Val Pro Trp Leu His Ala Val Tyr Ala
 65 70 75 80

Ala Leu Gly Ala Gly Val Phe Thr Leu Phe Leu Ala Leu Asp Thr Gln
 85 90 95

Leu Leu Met Gly Asn Arg Arg His Ser Leu Ser Pro Glu Glu Tyr Ile
 100 105 110

Phe Gly Ala Leu Asn Ile Tyr Leu Asp Ile Ile Tyr Ile Phe Thr Phe
 115 120 125

Phe Leu Gln Leu Phe Gly Thr Asn Arg Glu
 130 135

<210> 243

<211> 175

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 243

Met Ala Gln Trp Thr Ser Thr Gly Pro Gly Lys Pro Thr Arg Arg Gly
 1 5 10 15

Leu Gly Ile Pro Thr Ala Ser Ser Gly Trp Val Trp Arg Arg Cys Ile
 20 25 30

151
 Ala Ser Trp Gly Thr Ala Thr Ala Ala Trp Pro Cys Ser Cys Gly Thr
 35 40 45
 Gly Met Ala Thr Pro Ser Cys Cys Ser Ser Pro Cys Thr Trp Val Ala
 50 55 60
 Arg Thr Arg Pro Ile Ala Cys Ser Ser Leu His Pro Trp Pro Ala Ser
 65 70 75 80
 Trp Ala Pro Pro Pro Ser His Pro Ala Ala Ser Pro Tyr Pro Ser Pro
 85 90 95
 Leu Gly Thr Arg Ile Thr Thr Ser Ala Gly Thr Arg Thr Ala Pro Arg
 100 105 110
 Ala Ser Leu Glu Ala Gly Gly Leu Ala Pro Ala Ala Ile Pro Thr Phe
 115 120 125
 Asn Gly Pro Val Leu Pro Ala Pro Ser His Ser Ser Gly Arg Ser Leu
 130 135 140
 Arg Arg Glu Ser Ser Gly Arg Pro Ala Gly Arg Tyr Tyr Pro Leu Gln
 145 150 155 160
 Ala Thr Thr Met Leu Ile Gln Pro Met Ala Ala Glu Ala Ala Ser
 165 170 175

<210> 244
 <211> 39
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 244
 Met Leu Gly Leu Leu Leu Leu Cys Thr Pro Arg Ala Trp Leu Thr Leu
 1 5 10 15
 Ser Gly Pro Val Cys Phe Gln Gly Arg Asp Pro Leu Arg Ser His Arg
 20 25 30
 Gly His Pro Ser Cys Gly Ser
 35

<210> 245
 <211> 47
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 245
 Met Leu Ser Ile Ile Pro Asn Asp Arg Leu Phe Ile Asn Leu Ile Phe
 1 5 10 15
 Leu Ser Asn Phe Leu Pro Ser Val Leu Trp Glu Pro Ala Gly Gln Met
 20 25 30
 Trp Tyr Thr His Val Arg Tyr Pro Ser Gly Arg Leu Leu Ser Leu
 35 40 45

<210> 246
 <211> 34

152

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 246

Met Thr Gly Phe Ala Gln Phe Cys Val Ile Leu Gly Leu Asn Leu Ser
 1 5 10 15

Leu Phe Gly Thr Phe Pro Tyr Leu Leu Pro Ser Ser Glu Ser Arg Cys
 20 25 30

Arg Lys

<210> 247

<211> 490

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 247

Met Gly Ser Ala Pro Trp Ala Pro Val Leu Leu Leu Ala Leu Gly Leu
 1 5 10 15

Arg Gly Leu Gln Ala Gly Ala Arg Ser Gly Pro Arg Leu Pro Gly Ala
 20 25 30

Leu Leu Pro Ala Ala Ser Gly Pro Leu Gln Leu Arg Ala Leu Arg Gln
 35 40 45

Gln Asp Leu Pro Ser Ala Leu Pro Gly Val Gly Gln Val Leu Gly Pro
 50 55 60

Gly Arg Gly Ala His Leu Leu Leu His Trp Glu Arg Gly Arg Arg Val
 65 70 75 80

Gly Leu Arg Gln Gln Leu Gly Leu Arg Arg Gly Leu Ala Ala Glu Arg
 85 90 95

Gly Ala Leu Leu Val Phe Ala Glu His Arg Tyr Tyr Gly Lys Ser Leu
 100 105 110

Pro Phe Gly Ala Gln Ser Thr Gln Arg Gly His Thr Glu Leu Leu Thr
 115 120 125

Val Glu Gln Ala Leu Ala Asp Phe Ala Glu Leu Leu Arg Ala Leu Arg
 130 135 140

Arg Asp Leu Gly Ala Gln Asp Ala Pro Ala Ile Ala Phe Gly Gly Ser
 145 150 155 160

Tyr Gly Gly Met Leu Ser Ala Tyr Leu Arg Met Lys Tyr Pro His Leu
 165 170 175

Val Ala Gly Ala Leu Ala Ala Ser Ala Pro Val Leu Ser Val Ala Gly
 180 185 190

Leu Gly Asp Ser Asn Gln Phe Phe Arg Asp Val Thr Ala Asp Phe Glu
 195 200 205

Gly Gln Ser Pro Lys Cys Thr Gln Gly Val Arg Glu Ala Phe Arg Gln

153

210	215	220	
Ile Lys Asp Leu Phe Leu Gln Gly Ala Tyr Asp Thr Val Arg Trp Glu			
225	230	235	240
Phe Gly Thr Cys Gln Pro Leu Ser Asp Glu Lys Asp Leu Thr Gln Leu			
	245	250	255
Phe Met Phe Ala Arg Asn Ala Phe Thr Val Leu Ala Met Met Asp Tyr			
	260	265	270
Pro Tyr Pro Thr Asp Phe Leu Gly Pro Leu Pro Ala Asn Pro Val Lys			
	275	280	285
Val Gly Cys Asp Arg Leu Leu Ser Glu Ala Gln Arg Ile Thr Gly Leu			
	290	295	300
Arg Ala Leu Ala Gly Leu Val Tyr Asn Ala Ser Gly Ser Glu His Cys			
305	310	315	320
Tyr Asp Ile Tyr Arg Leu Tyr His Ser Cys Ala Asp Pro Thr Gly Cys			
	325	330	335
Gly Thr Gly Pro Asp Ala Arg Ala Trp Asp Tyr Gln Ala Cys Thr Glu			
	340	345	350
Ile Asn Leu Thr Phe Ala Ser Asn Asn Val Thr Asp Met Phe Pro Asp			
	355	360	365
Leu Pro Phe Thr Asp Glu Leu Arg Gln Arg Tyr Cys Leu Asp Thr Trp			
	370	375	380
Gly Val Trp Pro Arg Pro Asp Trp Leu Leu Thr Ser Phe Trp Gly Gly			
385	390	395	400
Asp Leu Arg Ala Ala Ser Asn Ile Ile Phe Ser Asn Gly Asn Leu Asp			
	405	410	415
Pro Trp Ala Gly Gly Gly Ile Arg Arg Asn Leu Ser Ala Ser Val Ile			
	420	425	430
Ala Val Thr Ile Gln Gly Gly Ala His His Leu Asp Leu Arg Ala Ser			
	435	440	445
His Pro Glu Asp Pro Ala Ser Val Val Glu Ala Arg Lys Leu Glu Ala			
	450	455	460
Thr Ile Ile Gly Glu Trp Val Lys Ala Ala Arg Arg Glu Gln Gln Pro			
465	470	475	480
Ala Leu Arg Gly Gly Pro Arg Leu Ser Leu			
	485	490	

<210> 248

<211> 555

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

154

<221> SITE

<222> (555)

<223> Xaa equals stop translation

<400> 248

Gly Gly Gly Tyr Ala Leu Ala Leu Leu Val Leu Leu Leu Leu Gly Pro
 1 5 10 15
 Gly Gly Trp Cys Leu Ala Glu Pro Pro Arg Asp Ser Leu Arg Glu Glu
 20 25 30
 Leu Val Ile Thr Pro Leu Pro Ser Gly Asp Val Ala Ala Thr Phe Gln
 35 40 45
 Phe Arg Thr Arg Trp Asp Ser Glu Leu Gln Arg Glu Gly Val Ser His
 50 55 60
 Tyr Arg Leu Phe Pro Lys Ala Leu Gly Gln Leu Ile Ser Lys Tyr Ser
 65 70 75 80
 Leu Arg Glu Leu His Leu Ser Phe Thr Gln Gly Phe Trp Arg Thr Arg
 85 90 95
 Tyr Trp Gly Pro Pro Phe Leu Gln Ala Pro Ser Asp Thr Asp His Tyr
 100 105 110
 Phe Leu Arg Tyr Ala Val Leu Pro Arg Glu Val Val Cys Thr Glu Asn
 115 120 125
 Leu Thr Pro Trp Lys Lys Leu Leu Pro Cys Ser Ser Lys Ala Gly Leu
 130 135 140
 Ser Val Leu Leu Lys Ala Asp Arg Leu Phe His Thr Ser Tyr His Ser
 145 150 155 160
 Gln Ala Val His Ile Arg Pro Val Cys Arg Asn Ala Arg Cys Thr Ser
 165 170 175
 Ile Ser Trp Glu Leu Arg Gln Thr Leu Ser Val Val Phe Asp Ala Phe
 180 185 190
 Ile Thr Gly Gln Gly Lys Lys Asp Trp Ser Leu Phe Arg Met Phe Ser
 195 200 205
 Arg Thr Leu Thr Glu Pro Cys Pro Leu Ala Ser Glu Ser Arg Val Tyr
 210 215 220
 Val Asp Ile Thr Thr Tyr Asn Gln Asp Asn Glu Thr Leu Glu Val His
 225 230 235 240
 Pro Pro Pro Thr Thr Thr Tyr Gln Asp Val Ile Leu Gly Thr Arg Lys
 245 250 255
 Thr Tyr Ala Ile Tyr Asp Leu Leu Asp Thr Ala Met Ile Asn Asn Ser
 260 265 270
 Arg Asn Leu Asn Ile Gln Leu Lys Trp Lys Arg Pro Pro Glu Asn Glu
 275 280 285

155

Ala Pro Pro Val Pro Phe Leu His Ala Gln Arg Tyr Val Ser Gly Tyr
 290 295 300

Gly Leu Gln Lys Gly Glu Leu Ser Thr Leu Leu Tyr Asn Thr His Pro
 305 310 315 320

Tyr Arg Ala Phe Pro Val Leu Leu Leu Asp Thr Val Pro Trp Tyr Leu
 325 330 335

Arg Leu Tyr Val His Thr Leu Thr Ile Thr Ser Lys Gly Lys Glu Asn
 340 345 350

Lys Pro Ser Tyr Ile His Tyr Gln Pro Ala Gln Asp Arg Leu Gln Pro
 355 360 365

His Leu Leu Glu Met Leu Ile Gln Leu Pro Ala Asn Ser Val Thr Lys
 370 375 380

Val Ser Ile Gln Phe Glu Arg Ala Leu Leu Lys Trp Thr Glu Tyr Thr
 385 390 395 400

Pro Asp Pro Asn His Gly Phe Tyr Val Ser Pro Ser Val Leu Ser Ala
 405 410 415

Leu Val Pro Ser Met Val Ala Ala Lys Pro Val Asp Trp Glu Glu Ser
 420 425 430

Pro Leu Phe Asn Ser Leu Phe Pro Val Ser Asp Gly Ser Asn Tyr Phe
 435 440 445

Val Arg Leu Tyr Thr Glu Pro Leu Leu Val Asn Leu Pro Thr Pro Asp
 450 455 460

Phe Ser Met Pro Tyr Asn Val Ile Cys Leu Thr Cys Thr Val Val Ala
 465 470 475 480

Val Cys Tyr Gly Ser Phe Tyr Asn Leu Leu Thr Arg Thr Phe Pro His
 485 490 495

Arg Gly Ala Pro His Arg Trp Pro Gly Gln Ala Ala Gly Gln Pro Tyr
 500 505 510

Pro Ala Arg Pro Ser Val Pro Pro Thr Leu Ile Leu Ala Leu Ser Ser
 515 520 525

Ser Cys Ser Cys Arg Phe Ser Leu Gly Arg Gly Ala Gln Gly Leu Phe
 530 535 540

Leu Pro Leu Ala Leu Leu Arg Val Gly Phe Xaa
 545 550 555

<210> 249

<211> 21

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 249

Thr Arg Pro Glu Lys Val Gln Ala Pro Leu Lys Trp Phe Lys Phe Gln
 1 5 10 15

156

Ile Leu Asp Pro Pro
20

<210> 250

<211> 272

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (51)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (229)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<400> 250

Ser Ala Glu Phe Gly Val Ala Pro Leu Pro Gly Arg Arg Gly Ser Pro
1 5 10 15

Val Arg Gln Leu Ala Gln Phe Arg Arg Arg Leu Leu Arg Gly Ser Gly
20 25 30

Gly Arg Gly Ala Pro Gly Arg Pro Pro Arg Cys Pro Gly Glu Ala Arg
35 40 45

Val Met Xaa Pro Pro Ser Cys Ile Gln Asp Glu Pro Phe Pro His Pro
50 55 60

Leu Glu Pro Glu Pro Gly Val Ser Ala Gln Pro Gly Pro Gly Lys Pro
65 70 75 80

Ser Asp Lys Arg Phe Arg Leu Trp Tyr Val Gly Gly Ser Cys Leu Asp
85 90 95

His Arg Thr Thr Leu Pro Met Leu Pro Trp Leu Met Ala Glu Ile Arg
100 105 110

Arg Arg Ser Gln Lys Pro Glu Ala Gly Gly Cys Gly Ala Pro Ala Ala
115 120 125

Arg Glu Val Ile Leu Val Leu Ser Ala Pro Phe Leu Arg Cys Val Pro
130 135 140

Ala Pro Gly Ala Gly Ala Ser Gly Gly Thr Ser Pro Ser Ala Thr Gln
145 150 155 160

Pro Asn Pro Ala Val Phe Ile Phe Glu His Lys Ala Gln His Ile Ser
165 170 175

Arg Phe Ile His Asn Ser His Asp Leu Thr Tyr Phe Ala Tyr Leu Ile
180 185 190

Lys Ala Gln Pro Asp Asp Pro Glu Ser Gln Met Ala Cys His Val Phe
195 200 205

157

Arg Ala Thr Asp Pro Ser Gln Val Pro Asp Val Ile Ser Ser Ile Arg
 210 215 220

Gln Leu Ser Lys Xaa Ala Met Lys Glu Asp Ala Lys Pro Ser Lys Asp
 225 230 235 240

Asn Glu Asp Ala Phe Tyr Asn Ser Gln Lys Phe Glu Val Leu Tyr Cys
 245 250 255

Gly Lys Val Thr Val Thr Pro Gln Glu Gly Pro Leu Lys Pro His Arg
 260 265 270

<210> 251
 <211> 14
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 251
 Pro Met Leu Pro Trp Leu Met Ala Glu Ile Arg Arg Arg Ser
 1 5 10

<210> 252
 <211> 19
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 252
 Ile His Asn Ser His Asp Leu Thr Tyr Phe Ala Tyr Leu Ile Lys Ala
 1 5 10 15

Gln Pro Asp

<210> 253
 <211> 12
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 253
 Lys Phe Glu Val Leu Tyr Cys Gly Lys Val Thr Val
 1 5 10

<210> 254
 <211> 13
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 254
 Ile Ser Ser Ile Arg Gln Leu Ser Lys Ala Met Lys Glu
 1 5 10

<210> 255
 <211> 20
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

158

<400> 255

Gly Glu Arg Arg Asn Trp Gly Gly Glu Val Tyr Tyr Ser Thr Gly Tyr
 1 5 10 15

Ser Ser Arg Lys
 20

<210> 256

<211> 9

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 256

Glu Pro Gly Ala Ala Gln Glu Ser Trp
 1 5

<210> 257

<211> 202

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (108)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (120)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (138)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (165)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<400> 257

Leu Cys Ala Arg Pro Ser Cys Ser Tyr Thr Gly Ala Glu Asn Gln Gly
 1 5 10 15

Gln Pro Arg Ser Pro Gly Trp Gly Ser Ser His Val Gly Trp Gly Trp
 20 25 30

Gly Val Gly Ser Pro Phe Leu Gly Ser Gln Glu Trp Ser Gly Leu Ala
 35 40 45

Pro Asp Leu Pro Asp Gln Glu Glu Gln Pro Val Gly Arg His Ser
 50 55 60

Cys Pro Asp Met Ser Gln Cys Ile Lys Arg Gly His Gln Pro Val Gly
 65 70 75 80

Phe Ser Lys His Ala Trp Arg Cys Leu Val Gly Cys Cys Pro Trp Glu
 85 90 95

159

Glu Glu Lys Arg Ser Cys His Pro Phe Gly Ala Xaa Leu Leu Trp Val
100 105 110

Leu Arg Phe Ala Leu Gln Pro Xaa Val Tyr Glu Asp Pro Ala Ala Leu
115 120 125

Asp Gly Gly Glu Glu Gly Met Asp Ile Xaa Thr His Ile Leu Ala Leu
130 135 140

Ala Pro Arg Leu Leu Lys Asp Ser Gly Ser Ile Phe Leu Glu Val Asp
145 150 155 160

Pro Arg His Pro Xaa Leu Val Ser Ser Trp Leu Gln Ser Arg Pro Asp
165 170 175

Leu Tyr Leu Asn Leu Val Ala Val Arg Arg Asp Phe Cys Gly Arg Pro
180 185 190

Arg Phe Leu His Ile Arg Arg Ser Gly Pro
195 200

<210> 258

<211> 37

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 258

Leu Cys Ala Arg Pro Ser Cys Ser Tyr Thr Gly Ala Glu Asn Gln Gly
1 5 10 15

Gln Pro Arg Ser Pro Gly Trp Gly Ser Ser His Val Gly Trp Gly Trp
20 25 30

Gly Val Gly Ser Pro
35

<210> 259

<211> 37

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 259

Phe Leu Gly Ser Gln Glu Trp Ser Gly Leu Ala Pro Asp Leu Pro Asp
1 5 10 15

Gln Glu Glu Glu Gln Pro Val Gly Arg His Ser Cys Pro Asp Met Ser
20 25 30

Gln Cys Ile Lys Arg
35

<210> 260

<211> 37

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

160

<222> (34)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<400> 260

Gly His Gln Pro Val Gly Phe Ser Lys His Ala Trp Arg Cys Leu Val
1 5 10 15

Gly Cys Cys Pro Trp Glu Glu Glu Lys Arg Ser Cys His Pro Phe Gly
20 25 30

Ala Xaa Leu Leu Trp
35

<210> 261

<211> 37

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (9)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (27)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<400> 261

Val Leu Arg Phe Ala Leu Gln Pro Xaa Val Tyr Glu Asp Pro Ala Ala
1 5 10 15

Leu Asp Gly Gly Glu Glu Gly Met Asp Ile Xaa Thr His Ile Leu Ala
20 25 30

Leu Ala Pro Arg Leu
35

<210> 262

<211> 54

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (17)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<400> 262

Leu Lys Asp Ser Gly Ser Ile Phe Leu Glu Val Asp Pro Arg His Pro
1 5 10 15

Xaa Leu Val Ser Ser Trp Leu Gln Ser Arg Pro Asp Leu Tyr Leu Asn
20 25 30

Leu Val Ala Val Arg Arg Asp Phe Cys Gly Arg Pro Arg Phe Leu His
35 40 45

Ile Arg Arg Ser Gly Pro

161

50

<210> 263

<211> 19

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 263

Gln Glu Leu Leu Val Lys Ile Pro Leu Asp Met Val Ala Gly Phe Asn
1 5 10 15

Thr Pro Leu

<210> 264

<211> 26

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 264

Leu Arg Ile Gln Leu Leu His Lys Leu Ser Phe Leu Val Asn Ala Leu
1 5 10 15

Ala Lys Gln Val Met Asn Leu Leu Val Pro
20 25

<210> 265

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

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<222> (2)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (10)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<400> 265

His Xaa Ile Trp Leu Lys Val Ile Thr Xaa Asn Ile Leu Gln Leu Gln
1 5 10 15

Val Lys Pro Ser
20

<210> 266

<211> 58

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 266

Ala Gly Pro Trp Thr Phe Thr Leu Leu Cys Gly Leu Leu Ala Ala Thr
1 5 10 15

Leu Ile Gln Ala Thr Leu Ser Pro Thr Ala Val Leu Ile Leu Gly Pro
20 25 30

162

Lys Val Ile Lys Glu Lys Leu Thr Gln Glu Leu Lys Asp His Asn Ala
35 40 45

Thr Ser Ile Leu Gln Gln Leu Pro Leu Leu
50 55

<210> 267

<211> 15

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 267

His Phe Ile Ile Thr Leu Thr Thr Phe Phe Thr Asn Tyr Phe Leu
1 5 10 15

<210> 268

<211> 99

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 268

Met Lys Ile Thr Phe Gln Asp Leu Phe Pro Met Trp Asn Ser Phe Lys
1 5 10 15

Cys Phe Leu His Gly Asn Val Phe Ser Leu Phe Val Leu Phe Pro Leu
20 25 30

Leu Thr Cys Phe Ser Phe Pro Tyr Thr Val Asn Ser Gly Thr Lys Leu
35 40 45

Asp Trp Val Gly Trp Leu Val Gly Trp Phe Phe Leu Glu Phe Met Tyr
50 55 60

Ile Asn Lys Gly Phe Glu Val Thr Ser Glu Asn Asn Ile Ser Lys Arg
65 70 75 80

Val Leu Val Arg Glu Asn Ile Arg Ile Lys Ser Ser Pro Glu Arg Val
85 90 95

Leu Arg Met

<210> 269

<211> 19

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 269

Arg Phe Trp Gly Ser Tyr Glu Pro His Phe Ser Gln Glu Val Ser Val
1 5 10 15

Ile Pro Pro

<210> 270

<211> 56

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

163

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (32)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<400> 270

Ile Arg Gly Asn Tyr Phe Ser Gly Arg Lys Lys Ser Ser Ser Asp Thr
 1 5 10 15

Pro Lys Gly Ser Lys Asp Lys Ile Ser Val Trp Asn Arg Ser Gln Xaa
 20 25 30

Ala Cys Ile Arg Ile Cys Lys Val His Pro Asn Tyr Ile Gln Ile Tyr
 35 40 45

Leu Trp His Ser Ala Thr Ser Phe
 50 55

<210> 271

<211> 74

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 271

Ala Gly Asn Gln Val Glu Pro Phe His Val Ser Leu Pro Ser Cys Leu
 1 5 10 15

Ser Pro Leu Pro His Leu Gly His Ser Met Gly Val Pro Ser Pro Thr
 20 25 30

Ala Trp Pro Ser Leu Ala Ser Phe His Thr Gln Lys Lys Ala Arg Ile
 35 40 45

Arg Gln Glu Glu Glu Ser Pro Pro Leu Pro Ser Pro Gln Glu Leu Ala
 50 55 60

Phe Ser Ala Leu Arg Val Phe Phe Arg Val
 65 70

<210> 272

<211> 38

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 272

Phe Ile Gln Gln Asn Ile Ser Phe Leu Leu Gly Tyr Ser Ile Pro Val
 1 5 10 15

Gly Cys Val Gly Leu Ala Phe Phe Ile Phe Leu Phe Ala Thr Pro Val
 20 25 30

Phe Ile Thr Lys Pro Pro
 35

<210> 273

<211> 347

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

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<222> (16)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (340)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (341)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<400> 273

Val	Ser	Ala	His	His	Pro	Ser	Gly	Ala	Asp	Glu	Gly	Val	Thr	Ala	Xaa
1				5					10					15	

Gln	Ile	Leu	Pro	Thr	Glu	Glu	Tyr	Glu	Glu	Ala	Met	Ser	Thr	Met	Gln
			20					25					30		

Val	Ser	Gln	Leu	Asp	Leu	Phe	Arg	Leu	Leu	Asp	Gln	Asn	Arg	Asp	Gly
		35					40					45			

His	Leu	Gln	Leu	Arg	Glu	Val	Leu	Ala	Gln	Thr	Arg	Leu	Gly	Asn	Gly
	50						55				60				

Trp	Trp	Met	Thr	Pro	Glu	Ser	Ile	Gln	Glu	Met	Tyr	Ala	Ala	Ile	Lys
65					70					75					80

Ala	Asp	Pro	Asp	Gly	Asp	Gly	Val	Leu	Ser	Leu	Gln	Glu	Phe	Ser	Asn
				85					90					95	

Met	Asp	Leu	Arg	Asp	Phe	His	Lys	Tyr	Met	Arg	Ser	His	Lys	Ala	Glu
			100					105					110		

Ser	Ser	Glu	Leu	Val	Arg	Asn	Ser	His	His	Thr	Trp	Leu	Tyr	Gln	Gly
		115					120					125			

Glu	Gly	Ala	His	His	Ile	Met	Arg	Ala	Ile	Arg	Gln	Arg	Val	Leu	Arg
	130					135					140				

Leu	Thr	Arg	Leu	Ser	Pro	Glu	Ile	Val	Glu	Leu	Ser	Glu	Pro	Leu	Gln
145					150					155				160	

Val	Val	Arg	Tyr	Gly	Glu	Gly	Gly	His	Tyr	His	Ala	His	Val	Asp	Ser
				165					170					175	

Gly	Pro	Val	Tyr	Pro	Glu	Thr	Ile	Cys	Ser	His	Thr	Lys	Leu	Val	Ala
			180					185					190		

Asn	Glu	Ser	Val	Pro	Phe	Glu	Thr	Ser	Cys	Arg	Tyr	Met	Thr	Val	Leu
			195				200					205			

Phe	Tyr	Leu	Asn	Asn	Val	Thr	Gly	Gly	Gly	Glu	Thr	Val	Phe	Pro	Val
		210				215					220				

165
 Ala Asp Asn Arg Thr Tyr Asp Glu Met Ser Leu Ile Gln Asp Asp Val
 225 230 235 240
 Asp Leu Arg Asp Thr Arg Arg His Cys Asp Lys Gly Asn Leu Arg Val
 245 250 255
 Lys Pro Gln Gln Gly Thr Ala Val Phe Trp Tyr Asn Tyr Leu Pro Asp
 260 265 270
 Gly Gln Gly Trp Val Gly Asp Val Asp Asp Tyr Ser Leu His Gly Gly
 275 280 285
 Cys Leu Val Thr Arg Gly Thr Lys Trp Ile Ala Asn Asn Trp Ile Asn
 290 295 300
 Val Asp Pro Ser Arg Ala Arg Gln Ala Leu Phe Gln Gln Glu Met Ala
 305 310 315 320
 Arg Leu Ala Arg Glu Gly Gly Thr Asp Ser Gln Pro Glu Trp Ala Leu
 325 330 335
 Asp Arg Ala Xaa Xaa Asp Ala Arg Val Glu Leu
 340 345

<210> 274
 <211> 6
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 274
 Ala Val Phe Trp Tyr Asn
 1 5

<210> 275
 <211> 18
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 275
 Thr Val Leu Phe Tyr Leu Asn Asn Val Thr Gly Gly Gly Glu Thr Val
 1 5 10 15

Phe Pro

<210> 276
 <211> 59
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 276
 Asp Leu Phe Arg Leu Leu Asp Gln Asn Arg Asp Gly His Leu Gln Leu
 1 5 10 15

Arg Glu Val Leu Ala Gln Thr Arg Leu Gly Asn Gly Trp Trp Met Thr
 20 25 30

Pro Glu Ser Ile Gln Glu Met Tyr Ala Ala Ile Lys Ala Asp Pro Asp
 35 40 45

166

Gly Asp Gly Val Leu Ser Leu Gln Glu Phe Ser
50 55

<210> 277
<211> 38
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (16)
<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<400> 277
Val Ser Ala His His Pro Ser Gly Ala Asp Glu Gly Val Thr Ala Xaa
1 5 10 15

Gln Ile Leu Pro Thr Glu Glu Tyr Glu Glu Ala Met Ser Thr Met Gln
20 25 30

Val Ser Gln Leu Asp Leu
35

<210> 278
<211> 38
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 278
Phe Arg Leu Leu Asp Gln Asn Arg Asp Gly His Leu Gln Leu Arg Glu
1 5 10 15

Val Leu Ala Gln Thr Arg Leu Gly Asn Gly Trp Trp Met Thr Pro Glu
20 25 30

Ser Ile Gln Glu Met Tyr
35

<210> 279
<211> 38
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 279
Ala Ala Ile Lys Ala Asp Pro Asp Gly Asp Gly Val Leu Ser Leu Gln
1 5 10 15

Glu Phe Ser Asn Met Asp Leu Arg Asp Phe His Lys Tyr Met Arg Ser
20 25 30

His Lys Ala Glu Ser Ser
35

<210> 280
<211> 38
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

167

<400> 280

Glu Leu Val Arg Asn Ser His His Thr Trp Leu Tyr Gln Gly Glu Gly
1 5 10 15

Ala His His Ile Met Arg Ala Ile Arg Gln Arg Val Leu Arg Leu Thr
20 25 30

Arg Leu Ser Pro Glu Ile
35

<210> 281

<211> 38

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 281

Val Glu Leu Ser Glu Pro Leu Gln Val Val Arg Tyr Gly Glu Gly Gly
1 5 10 15

His Tyr His Ala His Val Asp Ser Gly Pro Val Tyr Pro Glu Thr Ile
20 25 30

Cys Ser His Thr Lys Leu
35

<210> 282

<211> 38

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 282

Val Ala Asn Glu Ser Val Pro Phe Glu Thr Ser Cys Arg Tyr Met Thr
1 5 10 15

Val Leu Phe Tyr Leu Asn Asn Val Thr Gly Gly Gly Glu Thr Val Phe
20 25 30

Pro Val Ala Asp Asn Arg
35

<210> 283

<211> 38

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 283

Thr Tyr Asp Glu Met Ser Leu Ile Gln Asp Asp Val Asp Leu Arg Asp
1 5 10 15

Thr Arg Arg His Cys Asp Lys Gly Asn Leu Arg Val Lys Pro Gln Gln
20 25 30

Gly Thr Ala Val Phe Trp
35

<210> 284

<211> 38

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

168

<400> 284

Tyr Asn Tyr Leu Pro Asp Gly Gln Gly Trp Val Gly Asp Val Asp Asp
1 5 10 15

Tyr Ser Leu His Gly Gly Cys Leu Val Thr Arg Gly Thr Lys Trp Ile
20 25 30

Ala Asn Asn Trp Ile Asn
35

<210> 285

<211> 43

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (36)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (37)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<400> 285

Val Asp Pro Ser Arg Ala Arg Gln Ala Leu Phe Gln Gln Glu Met Ala
1 5 10 15

Arg Leu Ala Arg Glu Gly Gly Thr Asp Ser Gln Pro Glu Trp Ala Leu
20 25 30

Asp Arg Ala Xaa Xaa Asp Ala Arg Val Glu Leu
35 40

<210> 286

<211> 15

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 286

Leu Leu Ala Asp Leu Met Arg Asn Tyr Asp Pro His Leu Arg Pro
1 5 10 15

<210> 287

<211> 19

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 287

Ile Ser Val Thr Tyr Phe Pro Phe Asp Trp Gln Asn Cys Ser Leu Ile
1 5 10 15

Phe Gln Ser

<210> 288

<211> 16

169

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 288

Ser Met Ala Arg Gly Val Arg Lys Val Phe Leu Arg Leu Leu Pro Gln
1 5 10 15

<210> 289

<211> 18

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 289

Gln Ala Ser Pro Ala Ile Gln Ala Cys Val Asp Ala Cys Asn Leu Met
1 5 10 15

Ala Arg

<210> 290

<211> 17

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 290

Tyr Asn Gln Val Pro Asp Leu Pro Phe Pro Gly Asp Pro Arg Pro Tyr
1 5 10 15

Leu

<210> 291

<211> 15

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 291

Cys Ser Ile Ser Val Thr Tyr Phe Pro Phe Asp Trp Gln Asn Cys
1 5 10 15

<210> 292

<211> 18

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 292

Val Leu Lys Tyr Ala Leu Phe Leu Val Leu Lys Asn Tyr Tyr Tyr Cys
1 5 10 15

Pro Tyr

<210> 293

<211> 315

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

170

<400> 293

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Met Arg Glu Tyr Gly Val Glu Arg Asp Leu Ala Val Tyr Asn Gln Leu
  1           5           10           15

Leu Asn Ile Phe Pro Lys Glu Val Phe Arg Pro Arg Asn Ile Ile Gln
      20           25           30

Arg Ile Phe Val His Tyr Pro Arg Gln Gln Glu Cys Gly Ile Ala Val
      35           40           45

Leu Glu Gln Met Glu Asn His Gly Val Met Pro Asn Lys Glu Thr Glu
      50           55           60

Phe Leu Leu Ile Gln Ile Phe Gly Arg Lys Ser Tyr Pro Met Leu Lys
      65           70           75           80

Leu Val Arg Leu Lys Leu Trp Phe Pro Arg Phe Met Asn Val Asn Pro
      85           90           95

Phe Pro Val Pro Arg Asp Leu Pro Gln Asp Pro Val Glu Leu Ala Met
      100          105          110

Phe Gly Leu Arg His Met Glu Pro Asp Leu Ser Ala Arg Val Thr Ile
      115          120          125

Tyr Gln Val Pro Leu Pro Lys Asp Ser Thr Gly Ala Ala Asp Pro Pro
      130          135          140

Gln Pro His Ile Val Gly Ile Gln Ser Pro Asp Gln Gln Ala Ala Leu
      145          150          155          160

Ala Arg His Asn Pro Ala Arg Pro Val Phe Val Glu Gly Pro Phe Ser
      165          170          175

Leu Trp Leu Arg Asn Lys Cys Val Tyr Tyr His Ile Leu Arg Ala Asp
      180          185          190

Leu Leu Pro Pro Glu Glu Arg Glu Val Glu Glu Thr Pro Glu Glu Trp
      195          200          205

Asn Leu Tyr Tyr Pro Met Gln Leu Asp Leu Glu Tyr Val Arg Ser Gly
      210          215          220

Trp Asp Asn Tyr Glu Phe Asp Ile Asn Glu Val Glu Glu Gly Pro Val
      225          230          235          240

Phe Ala Met Cys Met Ala Gly Ala His Asp Gln Ala Thr Met Ala Lys
      245          250          255

Trp Ile Gln Gly Leu Gln Glu Thr Asn Pro Thr Leu Ala Gln Ile Pro
      260          265          270

Val Val Phe Arg Leu Ala Gly Ser Thr Arg Glu Leu Gln Thr Ser Ser
      275          280          285

Ala Gly Leu Glu Glu Pro Pro Leu Pro Glu Asp His Gln Glu Glu Asp
      290          295          300

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171

Asp Asn Leu Gln Arg Gln Gln Gln Gly Gln Ser
305 310 315

<210> 294
<211> 19
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 294
Phe Gln Phe Gly Trp Ala Ser Thr Gln Ile Ser His Leu Ser Leu Ile
1 5 10 15

Pro Glu Leu

<210> 295
<211> 14
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 295
Leu Arg Tyr Ala Phe Thr Val Val Ala Asn Ile Thr Val Tyr
1 5 10

<210> 296
<211> 17
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 296
Phe Val Tyr Gly Ser Met Ser Phe Leu Asp Lys Val Ala Asn Gly Leu
1 5 10 15

Ala

<210> 297
<211> 17
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 297
Trp His Leu Val Gly Thr Val Cys Val Leu Leu Ser Phe Pro Phe Ile
1 5 10 15

Phe

<210> 298
<211> 15
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 298
Gly His Phe Leu Asn Asp Leu Cys Ala Ser Met Trp Phe Thr Tyr
1 5 10 15

<210> 299
<211> 40

172

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 299

Ala Ile Pro Leu Arg Val Leu Val Val Leu Trp Ala Phe Val Leu Gly
1 5 10 15

Leu Ser Arg Val Met Leu Gly Arg His Asn Val Thr Asp Val Ala Phe
20 25 30

Gly Phe Phe Leu Gly Tyr Met Gln
35 40

<210> 300

<211> 13

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 300

Val Gly Leu Ser Arg Val Leu Gly Arg His Thr Asp Val
1 5 10

<210> 301

<211> 17

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 301

Ser Phe Tyr Lys Met Lys Arg Asn Ser Tyr Asp Arg Leu Arg Lys Val
1 5 10 15

Val

<210> 302

<211> 39

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 302

Leu His Gln Leu Arg Pro Pro His Arg Phe Pro Leu Ile Pro Pro Ala
1 5 10 15

Ala Ala Glu Gly Ala Gly Ala Pro Pro Gly Cys Gly Tyr Cys Val Phe
20 25 30

Trp Leu Leu Asn Pro Leu Pro
35

<210> 303

<211> 72

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 303

Met Pro Trp Lys Arg Ala Val Val Leu Leu Met Leu Trp Phe Ile Gly
1 5 10 15

Gln Ala Met Trp Leu Ala Pro Ala Tyr Val Leu Glu Phe Gln Gly Lys

173

20 25 30

Asn Thr Phe Leu Phe Ile Trp Leu Ala Gly Leu Phe Phe Leu Leu Ile
 35 40 45

Asn Cys Ser Ile Leu Ile Gln Ile Ile Ser His Tyr Lys Glu Glu Pro
 50 55 60

Leu Thr Glu Arg Ile Lys Tyr Asp
 65 70

<210> 304
 <211> 22
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 304
 Ala Arg Ala Gln Pro Phe Ala Phe Gln Leu Arg Pro Ala Pro Gly Arg
 1 5 10 15

Pro Gly Ser Pro Val Ala
 20

<210> 305
 <211> 297
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (12)
 <223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (50)
 <223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>
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 <222> (79)
 <223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (297)
 <223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<400> 305
 Ala Gly Leu Pro Gly Ala Leu Thr Ala Pro Ala Xaa His His His Ala
 1 5 10 15

Asp Ser Arg Pro Ala Glu Leu Val Val Gln Pro Leu Ser Pro Pro Arg
 20 25 30

Pro Leu Leu Ser His Ala Gly Leu Ala Ser Ala Ala Gly Ala Ser Ser
 35 40 45

Leu Xaa Arg Val Pro Gly Glu Ala Glu Ser Leu Cys Ala Leu Ser Pro

50 55 174 60
 Gly Ser Ala Leu Arg Phe Pro Ala Ala Ser Cys Ser Arg Pro Xaa Arg
 65 70 75 80
 Glu Pro Ser Gly Asp Glu Gly Thr Ala Gly Ala Leu Pro Ser Pro Trp
 85 90 95
 Leu Ala Ala Leu Gly Pro Gly Gly Arg Pro Ala Val Arg Arg Val Leu
 100 105 110
 Pro Arg Leu Gly Gly Arg Ala Gly Gln Leu Pro Arg Gly Leu Pro Val
 115 120 125
 Pro Arg Gly Leu Arg His Ala Gly Arg Tyr His Leu Leu Arg Leu Leu
 130 135 140
 Arg Ala Pro Leu Leu Leu Arg Arg Gly Arg Arg Gln Ala Gly Ala Gly
 145 150 155 160
 Arg Leu His Gln Arg Pro Pro Arg Thr Gly Ala Pro Arg His His Cys
 165 170 175
 Ala Ala Cys Leu Arg Pro Leu Ser His Arg Arg Leu His Leu His Cys
 180 185 190
 Val His His Pro Gly Leu Cys Ser Gly Tyr Leu Leu Leu His Leu Phe
 195 200 205
 Glu Thr Gln Gly Ala Leu Ala Ala Ala Asn Pro Leu Leu Thr Pro Gln
 210 215 220
 Leu Ser Asp Arg Asp Pro Ala His Asp Pro Asp Leu His Gln Pro Gln
 225 230 235 240
 Gly Thr Leu Pro Ala Val Gln His Ser His Glu Leu Gln Leu His Arg
 245 250 255
 Arg Leu His Pro Gln Val Leu Leu Ser His Leu Val Ser Trp Cys His
 260 265 270
 Pro Ser Ile Ser Leu Thr Pro Phe Ser Arg Ser Pro His Trp Leu Gly
 275 280 285
 Arg Ala Val Gln Thr Phe Ser Ser Xaa
 290 295

<210> 306

<211> 38

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (12)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<400> 306

Ala Gly Leu Pro Gly Ala Leu Thr Ala Pro Ala Xaa His His His Ala

175
 1 5 10 15
 Asp Ser Arg Pro Ala Glu Leu Val Val Gln Pro Leu Ser Pro Pro Arg
 20 25 30

Pro Leu Leu Ser His Ala
 35

<210> 307
 <211> 40
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (12)
 <223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<400> 307
 Gly Leu Ala Ser Ala Ala Gly Ala Ser Ser Leu Xaa Arg Val Pro Gly
 1 5 10 15

Glu Ala Glu Ser Leu Cys Ala Leu Ser Pro Gly Ser Ala Leu Arg Phe
 20 25 30

Pro Ala Ala Ser Cys Ser Arg Pro
 35 40

<210> 308
 <211> 40
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (1)
 <223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<400> 308
 Xaa Arg Glu Pro Ser Gly Asp Glu Gly Thr Ala Gly Ala Leu Pro Ser
 1 5 10 15

Pro Trp Leu Ala Ala Leu Gly Pro Gly Gly Arg Pro Ala Val Arg Arg
 20 25 30

Val Leu Pro Arg Leu Gly Gly Arg
 35 40

<210> 309
 <211> 40
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 309
 Ala Gly Gln Leu Pro Arg Gly Leu Pro Val Pro Arg Gly Leu Arg His
 1 5 10 15

Ala Gly Arg Tyr His Leu Leu Arg Leu Leu Arg Ala Pro Leu Leu Leu
 20 25 30

176

Arg Arg Gly Arg Arg Gln Ala Gly
35 40

<210> 310
<211> 40
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 310
Ala Gly Arg Leu His Gln Arg Pro Pro Arg Thr Gly Ala Pro Arg His
1 5 10 15

His Cys Ala Ala Cys Leu Arg Pro Leu Ser His Arg Arg Leu His Leu
20 25 30

His Cys Val His His Pro Gly Leu
35 40

<210> 311
<211> 40
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 311
Cys Ser Gly Tyr Leu Leu Leu His Leu Phe Glu Thr Gln Gly Ala Leu
1 5 10 15

Ala Ala Ala Asn Pro Leu Leu Thr Pro Gln Leu Ser Asp Arg Asp Pro
20 25 30

Ala His Asp Pro Asp Leu His Gln
35 40

<210> 312
<211> 59
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (59)
<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<400> 312
Pro Gln Gly Thr Leu Pro Ala Val Gln His Ser His Glu Leu Gln Leu
1 5 10 15

His Arg Arg Leu His Pro Gln Val Leu Leu Ser His Leu Val Ser Trp
20 25 30

Cys His Pro Ser Ile Ser Leu Thr Pro Phe Ser Arg Ser Pro His Trp
35 40 45

Leu Gly Arg Ala Val Gln Thr Phe Ser Ser Xaa
50 55

<210> 313
<211> 28

177

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 313

Val Ala His Thr Cys Asn Leu Ser Thr Leu Gly Gly Gln Gly Gly Arg
1 5 10 15

Ile Glu Arg Thr Ala Gly Gln Glu Phe Lys Thr Ser
20 25

<210> 314

<211> 19

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 314

Thr Ile Lys Met Gln Thr Glu Asn Leu Gly Val Val Tyr Tyr Val Asn
1 5 10 15

Lys Asp Phe

<210> 315

<211> 13

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 315

Val Glu Glu Asp Tyr Val Thr Asn Ile Arg Asn Asn Cys
1 5 10

<210> 316

<211> 7

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 316

Met Val Ser Asn Pro Pro Tyr
1 5

<210> 317

<211> 5

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 317

His Ala Ser Glu Leu
1 5

<210> 318

<211> 35

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 318

Leu Val Ala Leu Asp Arg Met Glu Tyr Val Arg Thr Phe Arg Lys Arg
1 5 10 15

Glu Asp Leu Arg Gly Arg Leu Phe Trp Val Ala Leu Asp Leu Leu Asp

20 25 178 30

Leu Leu Asp
35

<210> 319
<211> 88
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (21)
<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<400> 319
Ser Val Ala Leu Phe Tyr Asn Phe Gly Lys Ser Trp Lys Ser Asp Pro
1 5 10 15

Gly Ile Ile Lys Xaa Thr Glu Glu Gln Lys Lys Lys Thr Ile Val Glu
20 25 30

Leu Ala Glu Thr Gly Ser Leu Asp Leu Ser Ile Phe Cys Ser Thr Cys
35 40 45

Leu Ile Arg Lys Pro Val Arg Ser Lys His Cys Gly Val Cys Asn Arg
50 55 60

Cys Ile Ala Lys Phe Asp His His Cys Pro Trp Val Gly Asn Cys Val
65 70 75 80

Gly Ala Gly Asn His Arg Tyr Phe
85

<210> 320
<211> 12
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 320
Phe Asp His His Cys Pro Trp Val Gly Asn Cys Val
1 5 10

<210> 321
<211> 20
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 321
Gln Met Tyr Gln Ile Ser Cys Leu Gly Ile Thr Thr Asn Glu Arg Met
1 5 10 15

Asn Ala Arg Arg
20

<210> 322
<211> 12
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

179

<400> 322

Arg Val Thr Ser Ser Leu Ala Met Leu Ser Asp Ser
1 5 10

<210> 323

<211> 15

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 323

Ala Ile Glu Arg Phe Ile Glu Pro His Glu Met Gln Gln Pro Leu
1 5 10 15

<210> 324

<211> 49

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 324

Asn Ala Leu Val Phe Tyr Phe Ser Trp Lys Gly Cys Ser Glu Gly Asp
1 5 10 15

Phe Cys Val Asn Pro Cys Phe Pro Asp Pro Cys Lys Pro Phe Val Glu
20 25 30

Ile Ile Asn Ser Thr His Ala Ser Val Tyr Glu Ala Gly Pro Cys Trp
35 40 45

Val

<210> 325

<211> 307

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (148)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<400> 325

Ala Gly Ile Arg His Glu Arg Asn Arg Gly Arg Leu Leu Cys Met Leu
1 5 10 15

Ala Leu Thr Phe Met Phe Met Val Leu Glu Val Val Val Ser Arg Val
20 25 30

Thr Ser Ser Leu Ala Met Leu Ser Asp Ser Phe His Met Leu Ser Asp
35 40 45

Val Leu Ala Leu Val Val Ala Leu Val Ala Glu Arg Phe Ala Arg Arg
50 55 60

Thr His Ala Thr Gln Lys Asn Thr Phe Gly Trp Ile Arg Ala Glu Val
65 70 75 80

Met Gly Ala Leu Val Asn Ala Ile Phe Leu Thr Gly Leu Cys Phe Ala

	85		180		95
			90		
Ile Leu Leu Glu Ala Ile Glu Arg Phe Ile Glu Pro His Glu Met Gln					
	100		105		110
Gln Pro Leu Val Val Leu Gly Val Gly Val Ala Gly Leu Leu Val Asn					
	115		120		125
Val Leu Gly Leu Cys Leu Phe His His His Ser Gly Phe Ser Gln Asp					
	130		135		140
Ser Gly His Xaa His Ser His Gly Gly His Gly His Gly His Gly Leu					
145		150		155	160
Pro Lys Gly Pro Arg Val Lys Ser Thr Arg Pro Gly Ser Ser Asp Ile					
	165		170		175
Asn Val Ala Pro Gly Glu Gln Gly Pro Asp Gln Glu Glu Thr Asn Thr					
	180		185		190
Leu Val Ala Asn Thr Ser Asn Ser Asn Gly Leu Lys Leu Asp Pro Ala					
	195		200		205
Asp Pro Glu Asn Pro Arg Ser Gly Asp Thr Val Glu Val Gln Val Asn					
	210		215		220
Gly Asn Leu Val Arg Glu Pro Asp His Met Glu Leu Glu Glu Asp Arg					
225		230		235	240
Ala Gly Gln Leu Asn Met Arg Gly Val Phe Leu His Val Leu Gly Asp					
	245		250		255
Ala Leu Gly Ser Val Ile Val Val Val Asn Ala Leu Val Phe Tyr Phe					
	260		265		270
Ser Trp Lys Gly Cys Ser Glu Gly Asp Phe Cys Val Asn Pro Cys Phe					
	275		280		285
Pro Asp Pro Cys Lys Ala Phe Val Glu Ile Leu Ile Val Leu Met His					
	290		295		300

Gln Phe Met
305

<210> 326

<211> 254

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (130)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<400> 326

Met Phe Thr Phe Ala Ser Met Thr Lys Glu Asp Ser Lys Leu Ile Ala
1 5 10 15

Leu Ile Trp Pro Ser Glu Trp Gln Met Ile Gln Lys Leu Phe Val Val

181

20	25	30
Asp His Val Ile Lys Ile Thr Arg Ile Glu Val Gly Asp Val Asn Pro		
35	40	45
Ser Glu Thr Gln Tyr Ile Ser Glu Pro Lys Leu Cys Pro Glu Cys Arg		
50	55	60
Glu Gly Leu Leu Cys Gln Gln Gln Arg Asp Leu Arg Glu Tyr Thr Gln		
65	70	75 80
Ala Thr Ile Tyr Val His Lys Val Val Asp Asn Lys Lys Val Met Lys		
85	90	95
Asp Ser Ala Pro Glu Leu Asn Val Ser Ser Ser Glu Thr Glu Glu Asp		
100	105	110
Lys Glu Glu Ala Lys Pro Asp Gly Glu Lys Asp Pro Asp Phe Asn Gln		
115	120	125
Ser Xaa Gly Gly Thr Lys Arg Gln Lys Ile Ser His Gln Asn Tyr Ile		
130	135	140
Ala Tyr Gln Lys Gln Val Ile Arg Arg Ser Met Arg His Arg Lys Val		
145	150	155 160
Arg Gly Glu Lys Ala Leu Leu Val Ser Ala Asn Gln Thr Leu Lys Glu		
165	170	175
Leu Lys Ile Gln Ile Met His Ala Phe Ser Val Ala Pro Phe Asp Gln		
180	185	190
Asn Leu Ser Ile Asp Gly Lys Ile Leu Ser Asp Asp Cys Ala Thr Leu		
195	200	205
Gly Thr Leu Gly Val Ile Pro Glu Ser Val Ile Leu Leu Lys Ala Asp		
210	215	220
Glu Pro Ile Ala Asp Tyr Ala Ala Met Asp Asp Val Met Gln Val Cys		
225	230	235 240
Met Pro Glu Glu Gly Phe Lys Gly Thr Gly Leu Leu Gly His		
245	250	

<210> 327

<211> 21

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 327

Ser Ala Pro Glu Leu Asn Val Ser Ser Ser Glu Thr Glu Glu Asp Lys
1 5 10 15

Glu Glu Ala Lys Pro
20

<210> 328

<211> 18

<212> PRT

182

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 328

Lys Glu Leu Lys Ile Gln Ile Met His Ala Phe Ser Val Ala Pro Phe
1 5 10 15

Asp Gln

<210> 329

<211> 58

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 329

Phe Gln Asp Lys Asn Arg Pro Cys Leu Ser Asn Trp Pro Glu Asp Thr
1 5 10 15

Asp Val Leu Tyr Ile Val Ser Gln Phe Phe Val Glu Glu Trp Arg Lys
20 25 30

Phe Val Arg Lys Pro Thr Arg Cys Ser Pro Val Ser Ser Val Gly Asn
35 40 45

Ser Ala Leu Leu Cys Pro His Gly Gly Leu
50 55

<210> 330

<211> 42

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 330

Met Phe Thr Phe Ala Ser Met Thr Lys Glu Asp Ser Lys Leu Ile Ala
1 5 10 15

Leu Ile Trp Pro Ser Glu Trp Gln Met Ile Gln Lys Leu Phe Val Val
20 25 30

Asp His Val Ile Lys Ile Thr Arg Ile Glu
35 40

<210> 331

<211> 42

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 331

Val Gly Asp Val Asn Pro Ser Glu Thr Gln Tyr Ile Ser Glu Pro Lys
1 5 10 15

Leu Cys Pro Glu Cys Arg Glu Gly Leu Leu Cys Gln Gln Gln Arg Asp
20 25 30

Leu Arg Glu Tyr Thr Gln Ala Thr Ile Tyr
35 40

<210> 332

<211> 42

183

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 332

Val His Lys Val Val Asp Asn Lys Lys Val Met Lys Asp Ser Ala Pro
 1 5 10 15

Glu Leu Asn Val Ser Ser Ser Glu Thr Glu Glu Asp Lys Glu Glu Ala
 20 25 30

Lys Pro Asp Gly Glu Lys Asp Pro Asp Phe
 35 40

<210> 333

<211> 42

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (4)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<400> 333

Asn Gln Ser Xaa Gly Gly Thr Lys Arg Gln Lys Ile Ser His Gln Asn
 1 5 10 15

Tyr Ile Ala Tyr Gln Lys Gln Val Ile Arg Arg Ser Met Arg His Arg
 20 25 30

Lys Val Arg Gly Glu Lys Ala Leu Leu Val
 35 40

<210> 334

<211> 42

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 334

Ser Ala Asn Gln Thr Leu Lys Glu Leu Lys Ile Gln Ile Met His Ala
 1 5 10 15

Phe Ser Val Ala Pro Phe Asp Gln Asn Leu Ser Ile Asp Gly Lys Ile
 20 25 30

Leu Ser Asp Asp Cys Ala Thr Leu Gly Thr
 35 40

<210> 335

<211> 44

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 335

Leu Gly Val Ile Pro Glu Ser Val Ile Leu Leu Lys Ala Asp Glu Pro
 1 5 10 15

Ile Ala Asp Tyr Ala Ala Met Asp Asp Val Met Gln Val Cys Met Pro
 20 25 30

184

Glu Glu Gly Phe Lys Gly Thr Gly Leu Leu Gly His
 35 40

<210> 336
 <211> 18
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 336
 Arg Gly Glu Arg Ser Glu Glu Leu Leu Gly Arg Glu Gly Leu Ser Gly
 1 5 10 15

Ser Gln

<210> 337
 <211> 179
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (119)
 <223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (123)
 <223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (177)
 <223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<400> 337
 Ala Glu Ala Ala Glu Gly Glu Lys Gly Val Arg Ser Cys Trp Ala Glu
 1 5 10 15

Arg Asp Cys Pro Ala Pro Arg Cys Trp Ala Ser Trp Gly Ala Gln Pro
 20 25 30

Ser Trp Asp Gly Ser Gln Val Leu Leu Trp Arg Ser Cys Cys Cys Cys
 35 40 45

Cys Cys Trp Pro Pro Ala Phe Ser Thr Asp Gly Arg Thr Val Thr Trp
 50 55 60

Arg Gly Thr Val Gln Leu Gln Gly Glu Thr Glu Ser Ala Gly Pro Ser
 65 70 75 80

Leu Gly Pro Ser Gly Gly Gly Ala Thr Trp Glu Ser Phe Thr Ile Thr
 85 90 95

Val Ile Leu Ala Thr Tyr Leu Met Cys Arg Met Trp Ala Ser Thr Thr
 100 105 110

Thr Thr Thr Pro Ala Thr Xaa Leu Thr Thr Xaa Thr Thr Thr Thr

115 120 185 125
Pro Thr Ala Thr Ile Pro Ala Thr Leu Ala Glu Ala Ala Val Ala Gly
130 135 140
Ala Cys Gly Gln Gln Leu Pro Leu Pro Ser His Leu Phe Pro Gly Gln
145 150 155 160
Val Asp Pro Met Phe Pro Cys Gly Arg Met His Leu Trp Gly Glu Arg
165 170 175

Xaa Glu Gln

<210> 338
<211> 12
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 338
Phe His Gly Leu Gly Arg Leu His Thr Val His Leu
1 5 10

<210> 339
<211> 21
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 339
Ala Ala Phe Thr Gly Leu Ala Leu Leu Glu Gln Leu Asp Leu Ser Asp
1 5 10 15

Asn Ala Gln Leu Arg
20

<210> 340
<211> 9
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 340
Ala Phe Arg Gly Leu His Ser Leu Asp
1 5

<210> 341
<211> 13
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 341
His Glu Val Pro Asp Ala Pro Arg Pro Thr Pro Thr Xaa
1 5 10

<210> 342
<211> 101
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 342

186
 Met Val Val Ala Asp Arg Asn Arg Ala Ser Ser Ser Ser Tyr Leu Cys
 1 5 10 15
 Leu Leu Leu Phe Ser Leu Ser Leu Phe Leu Cys His Glu Thr Val Cys
 20 25 30
 Asp Arg Ala Thr Cys Leu Phe Phe Phe Leu Lys Phe Phe Phe Leu Phe
 35 40 45
 Met Cys Arg Cys Met Ser Trp Gly Phe Lys Asn Phe Lys Ala Gly Leu
 50 55 60
 Leu Met Gln Ser Met Pro Thr Ser Gly Ile Leu Arg Glu Arg Lys Arg
 65 70 75 80
 Leu His Val Val Arg Ile Pro Gln Gly Thr Glu Lys Lys Leu Glu Thr
 85 90 95
 Val Glu Met Gln Ile
 100

<210> 343
 <211> 12
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 343
 Ile Pro Gln Gly Thr Glu Lys Lys Leu Glu Thr Val
 1 5 10

<210> 344
 <211> 37
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 344
 Asn Pro Arg Leu Pro Leu Pro Arg Gly Gly Ser Leu Arg Leu Leu Ser
 1 5 10 15

Ser Pro Ala Asn Ser Asn Asn Ala Lys Ala Tyr Pro Phe Ser Arg Phe
 20 25 30

Pro Ser Pro Ile Phe
 35

<210> 345
 <211> 48
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 345
 Met Val Gln Glu Ala Pro Ala Leu Val Arg Leu Ser Leu Gly Ser His
 1 5 10 15

Arg Val Lys Gly Pro Leu Pro Val Leu Lys Leu Gln Pro Glu Gly Trp
 20 25 30

Ser Pro Ser Thr Leu Trp Ser Cys Ala Ser Val Trp Lys Asp Ser Cys
 35 40 45

<210> 346
<211> 122
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 346
Ala Leu Ala Ser Ser Leu Val Ala Glu Asn Gln Gly Phe Val Ala Ala
1 5 10 15
Leu Met Val Gln Glu Ala Pro Ala Leu Val Arg Leu Ser Leu Gly Ser
20 25 30
His Arg Val Lys Gly Pro Leu Pro Val Leu Lys Leu Gln Pro Glu Gly
35 40 45
Trp Ser Pro Ser Thr Leu Trp Ser Cys Ala Ser Val Trp Lys Asp Ser
50 55 60
Cys Met His Pro Trp Arg Leu Ser Met Cys Pro Ala Cys Val Leu Ala
65 70 75 80
Ala Leu Pro Ala Leu Cys Ser Cys Leu Cys Ser Pro Asp Ala Arg Pro
85 90 95
Pro His Gly Trp Met Ser Met Pro Phe Thr Pro His Pro Leu Val Ser
100 105 110
Arg Ala Met Pro Thr Cys His Pro Cys Ser
115 120

<210> 347
<211> 33
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 347
Phe Tyr Phe Ile Thr Leu Ile Phe Phe Leu Ala Trp Leu Val Lys Asn
1 5 10 15
Val Phe Ile Ala Val Ile Ile Glu Thr Phe Ala Glu Ile Arg Val Gln
20 25 30

Phe

<210> 348
<211> 15
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 348
Ser Ile Phe Thr Val Tyr Glu Ala Ala Ser Gln Glu Gly Trp Val
1 5 10 15

<210> 349

188

<211> 21
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 349
His Glu Gly Thr Ser Ile Phe Thr Val Tyr Glu Ala Ala Ser Gln Glu
1 5 10 15

Gly Trp Val Phe Leu
20

<210> 350
<211> 8
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 350
Cys Lys Thr Ser Phe Gly Leu Ala
1 5

<210> 351
<211> 122
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (73)
<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<400> 351
Met Ile Thr Leu Ser Ser Ala Phe Ser Ala Lys Gln Lys Thr His Ala
1 5 10 15

His Lys Asn Thr His Ala Cys Met Cys Ala Thr Asp Met Ala Asn Pro
20 25 30

Lys Leu Val Leu His Phe Glu Val Ile Val Ala Leu Leu Ser Leu Leu
35 40 45

Gln Thr Ile Leu Ser Leu Leu Gly Gln Arg Thr Trp Leu Ala His
50 55 60

Leu Tyr Val Leu Ser Thr Glu Asn Xaa Ala Leu His Thr Val Gly Thr
65 70 75 80

Gln Lys His Leu Leu Pro His Asp Trp Cys Phe Gly Lys His Cys Val
85 90 95

Ser Cys Arg His His Ile Phe His Arg Phe Cys Ser Ile Phe Ser Ser
100 105 110

Thr Leu Lys Arg Ser Gln Gly Phe Glu Gly
115 120

<210> 352
<211> 13
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

189

<400> 352

Cys Ala Ala Pro Gly Asn Lys Thr Ser His Leu Ala Ala
1 5 10

<210> 353

<211> 24

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 353

Glu His Pro Leu Tyr Arg Ala Gly His Leu Ile Leu Gln Asp Arg Ala
1 5 10 15

Ser Cys Leu Pro Ala Met Leu Leu
20

<210> 354

<211> 15

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 354

Leu Leu Asp Pro Ser Cys Ser Gly Ser Gly Met Pro Ser Arg Gln
1 5 10 15

<210> 355

<211> 23

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 355

Tyr Ser Thr Cys Ser Leu Cys Gln Glu Glu Asn Glu Asp Val Val Arg
1 5 10 15

Asp Ala Leu Gln Gln Asn Pro
20

<210> 356

<211> 470

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (277)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (296)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (301)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>

190

<221> SITE

<222> (306)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (324)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (431)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<400> 356

Ser	Ala	Thr	Glu	His	Gly	Ala	Val	Cys	Cys	Ser	Cys	Arg	Arg	Val	Gly
1				5				10						15	

Arg	Arg	Gly	Glu	Pro	Pro	Gly	Ser	Ile	Lys	Gly	Leu	Val	Tyr	Ser	Ser
			20					25					30		

Asn	Phe	Gln	Asn	Val	Lys	Gln	Leu	Tyr	Ala	Leu	Val	Cys	Glu	Thr	Gln
		35					40					45			

Arg	Tyr	Ser	Ala	Val	Leu	Asp	Ala	Val	Ile	Ala	Ser	Ala	Gly	Leu	Leu
	50					55						60			

Arg	Ala	Glu	Lys	Lys	Leu	Arg	Pro	His	Leu	Ala	Lys	Val	Leu	Val	Tyr
65					70					75					80

Glu	Leu	Leu	Leu	Gly	Lys	Gly	Phe	Arg	Gly	Gly	Gly	Gly	Arg	Trp	Lys
				85					90					95	

Ala	Leu	Leu	Gly	Arg	His	Gln	Ala	Arg	Leu	Lys	Ala	Glu	Leu	Ala	Arg
			100					105					110		

Leu	Lys	Val	His	Arg	Gly	Val	Ser	Arg	Asn	Glu	Asp	Leu	Leu	Glu	Val
		115					120					125			

Gly	Ser	Arg	Pro	Gly	Pro	Ala	Ser	Gln	Leu	Pro	Arg	Phe	Val	Arg	Val
	130					135					140				

Asn	Thr	Leu	Lys	Thr	Cys	Ser	Asp	Asp	Val	Val	Asp	Tyr	Phe	Lys	Arg
145					150					155					160

Gln	Gly	Phe	Ser	Tyr	Gln	Gly	Arg	Ala	Ser	Ser	Leu	Asp	Asp	Leu	Arg
			165						170					175	

Ala	Leu	Lys	Gly	Lys	His	Phe	Leu	Leu	Asp	Pro	Leu	Met	Pro	Glu	Leu
			180					185					190		

Leu	Val	Phe	Pro	Ala	Gln	Thr	Asp	Leu	His	Glu	His	Pro	Leu	Tyr	Arg
		195					200					205			

Ala	Gly	His	Leu	Ile	Leu	Gln	Asp	Arg	Ala	Ser	Cys	Leu	Pro	Ala	Met
	210					215					220				

Leu	Leu	Asp	Pro	Pro	Pro	Gly	Ser	His	Val	Ile	Asp	Ala	Cys	Ala	Ala
225					230					235					240

191

Pro Gly Asn Lys Thr Ser His Leu Ala Ala Leu Leu Lys Asn Gln Gly
 245 250 255

Lys Ile Phe Ala Phe Asp Leu Asp Ala Lys Arg Leu Ala Ser Met Ala
 260 265 270

Thr Leu Leu Ala Xaa Ala Gly Val Ser Cys Cys Glu Leu Ala Glu Glu
 275 280 285

Asp Phe Leu Ala Val Ser Pro Xaa Asp Pro Arg Tyr Xaa Glu Val His
 290 295 300

Tyr Xaa Leu Leu Asp Pro Ser Cys Ser Gly Ser Gly Met Pro Ser Arg
 305 310 315 320

Gln Leu Glu Xaa Pro Gly Ala Gly Thr Pro Ser Pro Val Arg Leu His
 325 330 335

Ala Leu Ala Gly Phe Gln Gln Arg Ala Leu Cys His Ala Leu Thr Phe
 340 345 350

Pro Ser Leu Gln Arg Leu Val Tyr Ser Thr Cys Ser Leu Cys Gln Glu
 355 360 365

Glu Asn Glu Asp Val Val Arg Asp Ala Leu Gln Gln Asn Pro Gly Ala
 370 375 380

Phe Arg Leu Ala Pro Ala Leu Pro Ala Trp Pro His Arg Gly Leu Ser
 385 390 395 400

Thr Phe Pro Gly Ala Glu His Cys Leu Arg Ala Ser Pro Glu Thr Thr
 405 410 415

Leu Ser Ser Gly Phe Phe Val Ala Val Ile Glu Arg Val Glu Xaa Pro
 420 425 430

Ser Ser Ala Ser Gln Ala Lys Ala Ser Ala Pro Glu Arg Thr Pro Ser
 435 440 445

Pro Ala Pro Lys Arg Lys Lys Arg Gln Gln Arg Ala Ala Ala Gly Ala
 450 455 460

Cys Thr Pro Pro Cys Thr
 465 470

<210> 357

<211> 429

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (236)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (255)

192

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (260)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (265)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (418)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<400> 357

Tyr	Glu	Pro	His	Ser	Thr	His	Ser	Arg	Glu	Arg	Ala	Met	Thr	Ser	His
1				5					10					15	

Ala	Arg	Val	Ser	Leu	Gly	Pro	Ser	Arg	Asp	Pro	Leu	Glu	Arg	Pro	His
			20					25					30		

Leu	Ala	Lys	Val	Leu	Val	Tyr	Glu	Leu	Leu	Leu	Gly	Lys	Gly	Phe	Arg
		35					40					45			

Gly	Gly	Gly	Gly	Arg	Trp	Lys	Ala	Leu	Leu	Gly	Arg	His	Gln	Ala	Arg
	50					55					60				

Leu	Lys	Ala	Glu	Leu	Ala	Arg	Leu	Lys	Val	His	Arg	Gly	Val	Ser	Arg
65					70					75				80	

Asn	Glu	Asp	Leu	Leu	Glu	Val	Gly	Ser	Arg	Pro	Gly	Pro	Ala	Ser	Gln
			85						90					95	

Leu	Pro	Arg	Phe	Val	Arg	Val	Asn	Thr	Leu	Lys	Thr	Cys	Ser	Asp	Asp
		100					105						110		

Val	Val	Asp	Tyr	Phe	Lys	Arg	Gln	Gly	Phe	Ser	Tyr	Gln	Gly	Arg	Ala
		115					120					125			

Ser	Ser	Leu	Asp	Asp	Leu	Arg	Ala	Leu	Lys	Gly	Lys	His	Phe	Leu	Leu
		130				135					140				

Asp	Pro	Leu	Met	Pro	Glu	Leu	Leu	Val	Phe	Pro	Ala	Gln	Thr	Asp	Leu
145					150					155					160

His	Glu	His	Pro	Leu	Tyr	Arg	Ala	Gly	His	Leu	Ile	Leu	Gln	Asp	Arg
			165					170					175		

Ala	Ser	Cys	Leu	Pro	Ala	Met	Leu	Leu	Asp	Pro	Pro	Pro	Gly	Ser	His
			180					185					190		

Val	Ile	Asp	Ala	Cys	Ala	Ala	Pro	Gly	Asn	Lys	Thr	Ser	His	Leu	Ala
		195					200					205			

Ala	Leu	Leu	Lys	Asn	Gln	Gly	Lys	Ile	Phe	Ala	Phe	Asp	Leu	Asp	Ala
	210					215						220			

193

Lys Arg Leu Ala Ser Met Ala Thr Leu Leu Ala Xaa Ala Gly Val Ser
225 230 235 240

Cys Cys Glu Leu Ala Glu Glu Asp Phe Leu Ala Val Ser Pro Xaa Asp
245 250 255

Pro Arg Tyr Xaa Glu Val His Tyr Xaa Leu Leu Asp Pro Ser Cys Ser
260 265 270

Gly Ser Gly Met Pro Ser Arg Gln Leu Glu Glu Pro Gly Ala Gly Thr
275 280 285

Pro Ser Pro Val Arg Leu His Ala Leu Ala Gly Phe Gln Gln Arg Ala
290 295 300

Leu Cys His Ala Leu Thr Phe Pro Ser Leu Gln Arg Leu Val Tyr Ser
305 310 315 320

Thr Cys Ser Leu Cys Gln Glu Glu Asn Glu Asp Val Val Arg Asp Ala
325 330 335

Leu Gln Gln Asn Pro Gly Ala Phe Arg Leu Ala Pro Ala Leu Pro Ala
340 345 350

Trp Pro His Arg Gly Leu Ser Thr Phe Pro Gly Ala Glu His Cys Leu
355 360 365

Arg Ala Ser Pro Glu Thr Thr Leu Ser Ser Gly Phe Phe Val Ala Val
370 375 380

Ile Glu Arg Val Glu Val Pro Ser Ser Ala Ser Gln Ala Lys Ala Ser
385 390 395 400

Ala Pro Glu Arg Thr Pro Ser Pro Ala Pro Lys Arg Lys Lys Arg Gln
405 410 415

Gln Xaa Ala Ala Ala Gly Ala Cys Thr Pro Pro Cys Thr
420 425

<210> 358

<211> 245

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 358

Met Gly Thr His Ser Val Ser Gly Arg Phe Ser Lys Thr Ser Pro Pro
1 5 10 15

Tyr Cys Pro Pro Ser Ser Ser Leu Pro Gly Pro Ile Ser Ser Ile Gly
20 25 30

Phe Asn Lys Ser Leu His Glu Cys Leu Phe Ile Ser Glu Lys Glu Leu
35 40 45

Leu Pro Leu Pro Phe Pro Phe Pro Asp Leu Lys Ser Phe Ile Ser Tyr
50 55 60

Leu Thr Ser Met Leu Lys Pro Gly Pro Leu Ile Val Ser Leu Lys Ile

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<210> 359
<211> 29
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens
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<400> 359
Cys Phe Ala Arg Leu Leu Lys Ser Pro Leu Phe Thr Pro Val Pro Thr
1 5 10 15

Glu Ile Ser Pro Phe Tyr Asn Cys Ala Tyr Tyr Ser Ala
20 25

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<210> 360
<211> 111
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens
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<220>  
<221> SITE  
<222> (47)  
<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids
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<400> 360
Asn Arg Glu Gln Lys Ala Lys Ser Gln Leu Leu Arg Ser Gln Leu Tyr

1 5 195 10 15
 Ser Thr Leu Asp Leu Pro Tyr Phe Phe Gln Cys Val Gly Thr Arg Cys
 20 25 30
 Thr Ala Val Cys Val Cys Val Cys Val Cys Val Cys Val Cys Xaa Tyr
 35 40 45
 Leu Pro Ile His Trp Gln Val Asn Leu His Leu Val Tyr Leu Ala Met
 50 55 60
 Leu Cys Phe Leu Pro Ile Pro Leu Leu Ser Ile Leu Ser Pro Gln Thr
 65 70 75 80
 Gln Ala Ser Arg Leu Leu Asp Glu Thr Val Arg Arg Lys His Phe Leu
 85 90 95
 Thr Tyr Pro Phe Gly Ile Ser Ser Ile Ile Thr Gln Ala Leu Leu
 100 105 110

<210> 361

<211> 51

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 361

Pro Gly Pro Glu Ala Gln Pro Trp Pro Gly Pro Asp Leu Pro Ala Val
 1 5 10 15

Gly Ser Arg Gly Pro Gly Arg Leu Leu Ala Ala Val Ser Ala Pro Arg
 20 25 30

Leu Gly Leu Gly Leu Ala Gly Ala Asp Pro Val Gly Pro Glu Ala Cys
 35 40 45

His Leu Pro
 50

<210> 362

<211> 42

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (32)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<400> 362

Gly Arg Leu Arg Gly Pro Asp Glu Val Gly Ala Pro Phe His Pro Gly
 1 5 10 15

Pro Ala Thr Pro Gly Leu Ala Asp Pro Leu Arg Pro Ala Glu Pro Xaa
 20 25 30

His Trp Leu Pro Ser Leu Trp Gly Pro Thr
 35 40

<210> 363

196

<211> 19
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 363
Pro Gly Pro Glu Ala Gln Pro Trp Pro Gly Pro Asp Leu Pro Ala Val
1 5 10 15

Gly Ser Arg

<210> 364
<211> 19
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (15)
<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<400> 364
Ala Thr Pro Gly Leu Ala Asp Pro Leu Arg Pro Ala Glu Pro Xaa His
1 5 10 15

Trp Leu Pro

<210> 365
<211> 251
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (210)
<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (241)
<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<400> 365
Gln Trp Pro Glu Lys Asp Pro Val Met Ala Ala Ser Ser Ile Ser Ser
1 5 10 15

Pro Trp Gly Lys His Val Phe Lys Ala Ile Leu Met Val Leu Val Ala
20 25 30

Leu Ile Leu Leu His Ser Ala Leu Ala Gln Ser Arg Arg Asp Phe Ala
35 40 45

Pro Pro Gly Gln Gln Lys Arg Glu Ala Pro Val Asp Val Leu Thr Gln
50 55 60

Ile Gly Arg Ser Val Arg Gly Thr Leu Asp Ala Trp Ile Gly Pro Glu
65 70 75 80

197
 Thr Met His Leu Val Ser Glu Ser Ser Ser Gln Val Leu Trp Ala Ile
 85 90 95
 Ser Ser Ala Ile Ser Val Ala Phe Phe Ala Leu Ser Gly Ile Ala Ala
 100 105 110
 Gln Leu Leu Asn Ala Leu Gly Leu Ala Gly Asp Tyr Leu Ala Gln Gly
 115 120 125
 Leu Lys Leu Ser Pro Gly Gln Val Gln Thr Phe Leu Leu Trp Gly Ala
 130 135 140
 Gly Ala Leu Val Val Tyr Trp Leu Leu Ser Leu Leu Leu Gly Leu Val
 145 150 155 160
 Leu Ala Leu Leu Gly Arg Ile Leu Trp Gly Leu Lys Leu Val Ile Phe
 165 170 175
 Leu Ala Gly Phe Val Ala Leu Met Arg Ser Val Pro Asp Pro Ser Thr
 180 185 190
 Arg Ala Leu Leu Leu Leu Ala Leu Leu Ile Leu Tyr Ala Leu Leu Ser
 195 200 205
 Arg Xaa Thr Gly Ser Arg Ala Ser Gly Ala Gln Leu Glu Ala Lys Val
 210 215 220
 Arg Gly Leu Glu Arg Gln Val Glu Glu Leu Arg Trp Arg Gln Arg Gln
 225 230 235 240
 Xaa Ala Lys Gly Ala Arg Ser Val Glu Glu Glu
 245 250

<210> 366

<211> 116

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (2)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (5)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (7)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (9)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<400> 366

198

Glu	Xaa	Pro	Arg	Xaa	Ile	Xaa	Gly	Xaa	Asn	Ala	Pro	Gln	Val	Pro	Val
1				5					10				15		
Arg	Asn	Ser	Arg	Val	Asp	Pro	Arg	Val	Arg	Pro	Arg	Val	Arg	Ser	Leu
			20					25					30		
Val	Phe	Val	Leu	Phe	Cys	Asp	Glu	Val	Arg	Gln	Trp	Tyr	Val	Asn	Gly
		35					40					45			
Val	Asn	Tyr	Phe	Thr	Asp	Leu	Trp	Asn	Val	Met	Asp	Thr	Leu	Gly	Leu
	50					55					60				
Phe	Tyr	Phe	Ile	Ala	Gly	Ile	Val	Phe	Arg	Leu	His	Ser	Ser	Asn	Lys
65					70					75					80
Ser	Ser	Leu	Tyr	Ser	Gly	Arg	Val	Ile	Phe	Cys	Leu	Asp	Tyr	Ile	Ile
			85						90					95	
Phe	Thr	Leu	Arg	Leu	Ile	His	Ile	Phe	Thr	Val	Ser	Arg	Asn	Leu	Gly
		100					105						110		
Pro	Lys	Ile	Ile												
		115													

<210> 367
 <211> 12
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 367
 Asn Ile Leu Leu Val Asn Leu Leu Val Ala Met Phe
 1 5 10

<210> 368
 <211> 10
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 368
 Gln Val Trp Lys Phe Gln Arg Tyr Phe Leu
 1 5 10

<210> 369
 <211> 316
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (2)
 <223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (5)
 <223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>
 <221> SITE

<222> (7)
<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (9)
<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>
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<222> (126)
<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (127)
<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (143)
<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (166)
<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (176)
<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>
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<222> (200)
<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>
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<222> (294)
<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (296)
<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (306)
<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<400> 369
Glu Xaa Pro Arg Xaa Ile Xaa Gly Xaa Asn Ala Pro Gln Val Pro Val
1 5 10 15
Arg Asn Ser Arg Val Asp Pro Arg Val Arg Pro Arg Val Arg Ser Leu
20 25 30

200

Val Phe Val Leu Phe Cys Asp Glu Val Arg Gln Trp Tyr Val Asn Gly
 35 40 45
 Val Asn Tyr Phe Thr Asp Leu Trp Asn Val Met Asp Thr Leu Gly Leu
 50 55 60
 Phe Tyr Phe Ile Ala Gly Ile Val Phe Arg Leu His Ser Ser Asn Lys
 65 70 75 80
 Ser Ser Leu Tyr Ser Gly Arg Val Ile Phe Cys Leu Asp Tyr Ile Ile
 85 90 95
 Phe Thr Leu Arg Leu Ile His Ile Phe Thr Val Ser Arg Asn Leu Gly
 100 105 110
 Pro Lys Ile Ile Met Leu Gln Arg Met Leu Ile Asp Val Xaa Xaa Phe
 115 120 125
 Leu Phe Leu Phe Ala Val Trp Met Val Ala Phe Gly Val Ala Xaa Gln
 130 135 140
 Gly Ile Leu Arg Gln Asn Glu Gln Arg Trp Arg Trp Ile Phe Arg Ser
 145 150 155 160
 Val Ile Tyr Glu Pro Xaa Leu Ala Met Phe Gly Gln Val Pro Ser Xaa
 165 170 175
 Val Asp Gly Thr Thr Tyr Asp Phe Ala His Cys Thr Phe Thr Gly Asn
 180 185 190
 Glu Ser Lys Pro Leu Cys Val Xaa Leu Asp Glu His Asn Leu Pro Arg
 195 200 205
 Phe Pro Glu Trp Ile Thr Ile Pro Leu Val Cys Ile Tyr Met Leu Ser
 210 215 220
 Thr Asn Ile Leu Leu Val Asn Leu Leu Val Ala Met Phe Gly Tyr Thr
 225 230 235 240
 Val Gly Thr Val Gln Glu Asn Asn Asp Gln Val Trp Lys Phe Gln Arg
 245 250 255
 Tyr Phe Leu Val Gln Glu Tyr Cys Ser Arg Leu Asn Ile Pro Phe Pro
 260 265 270
 Phe Ile Val Phe Ala Tyr Phe Tyr Met Val Val Lys Lys Cys Phe Lys
 275 280 285
 Cys Cys Cys Lys Glu Xaa Asn Xaa Glu Ser Ser Val Cys Cys Ser Lys
 290 295 300
 Met Xaa Thr Met Arg Leu Trp His Gly Arg Val Ser
 305 310 315

<210> 370

<211> 129

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

201

<400> 370

Met Glu Phe Gln Asn Met Tyr Ile Gln Leu Phe Gly Phe Ser Phe Phe
 1 5 10 15

Ile Val Ile Ile Val Arg Met Leu Leu Leu Gly Leu Cys Val Ser Ala
 20 25 30

Arg Gln Pro Val Met Pro Arg Ala Thr Leu Trp Gly His Leu Ser Pro
 35 40 45

Ala Trp Val Leu Val Pro Trp Thr Pro Arg Ala Cys Gly Gln Ala Ala
 50 55 60

Pro Gly Arg Gly His Val Ala Ser Asp His Lys Ser Gly Leu Pro Trp
 65 70 75 80

Pro Lys His Cys Ser Cys Leu His Pro Arg Ala Ser Gln Pro Cys Leu
 85 90 95

Phe Ser Leu Asn Ser Asn Arg Thr Val Phe Thr Ala Ile Gln Arg Val
 100 105 110

Ala Leu Gly Trp Thr Phe Trp Val Gln Ala Asn Leu Val Pro Arg Cys
 115 120 125

Thr

<210> 371

<211> 417

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (54)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (90)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (109)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (111)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (121)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (135)
<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (137)
<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (139)
<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>
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<222> (188)
<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (205)
<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (223)
<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>
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<222> (249)
<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (252)
<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (322)
<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (348)
<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>
<221> SITE
<222> (402)
<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<400> 371

Leu Leu Leu Cys Val Thr Gly Val Tyr Ser Tyr Gly Leu Met His Pro
1 5 10 15

203

Ile Pro Ser Ser Phe Met Ile Lys Ala Val Ser Ser Phe Leu Thr Ala
20 25 30

Glu Glu Ala Ser Val Gly Asn Pro Glu Gly Ala Phe Met Lys Val Leu
35 40 45

Gln Ala Arg Lys Asn Xaa Thr Ser Thr Glu Leu Ile Val Glu Pro Glu
50 55 60

Glu Pro Ser Asp Ser Ser Gly Ile Asn Leu Ser Gly Phe Gly Ser Glu
65 70 75 80

Gln Leu Asp Thr Asn Asp Glu Ser Asp Xaa Ile Ser Thr Leu Ser Tyr
85 90 95

Ile Leu Pro Tyr Phe Ser Ala Val Asn Leu Asp Val Xaa Ser Xaa Leu
100 105 110

Leu Pro Phe Ile Lys Leu Pro Thr Xaa Gly Asn Ser Leu Ala Lys Ile
115 120 125

Gln Thr Val Gly Gln Asn Xaa Gln Xaa Val Xaa Arg Val Leu Met Gly
130 135 140

Pro Arg Ser Ile Gln Lys Arg His Phe Lys Glu Val Gly Arg Gln Ser
145 150 155 160

Ile Arg Arg Glu Gln Gly Ala Gln Ala Ser Val Glu Asn Ala Ala Glu
165 170 175

Glu Lys Arg Leu Gly Ser Pro Ala Pro Arg Glu Xaa Glu Gln Pro His
180 185 190

Thr Gln Gln Gly Pro Glu Lys Leu Ala Gly Asn Ala Xaa Tyr Thr Lys
195 200 205

Pro Ser Phe Thr Gln Glu His Lys Ala Ala Val Ser Val Leu Xaa Pro
210 215 220

Phe Ser Lys Gly Ala Pro Ser Thr Ser Ser Pro Ala Lys Ala Leu Pro
225 230 235 240

Gln Val Arg Asp Arg Trp Lys Asp Xaa Thr His Xaa Ile Ser Ile Leu
245 250 255

Glu Ser Ala Lys Ala Arg Val Thr Asn Met Lys Ala Ser Lys Pro Ile
260 265 270

Ser His Ser Arg Lys Lys Tyr Arg Phe His Lys Thr Arg Ser Arg Met
275 280 285

Thr His Arg Thr Pro Lys Val Lys Lys Ser Pro Lys Phe Arg Lys Lys
290 295 300

Ser Tyr Leu Ser Arg Leu Met Leu Ala Asn Arg Pro Pro Phe Ser Ala
305 310 315 320

Ala Xaa Ser Leu Ile Asn Ser Pro Ser Gln Gly Ala Phe Ser Ser Leu
325 330 335

204

Gly Asp Leu Ser Pro Gln Glu Asn Pro Phe Leu Xaa Val Ser Ala Pro
 340 345 350

Ser Glu His Phe Ile Glu Thr Thr Asn Ile Lys Asp Thr Thr Ala Arg
 355 360 365

Asn Ala Leu Glu Glu Asn Val Phe Met Glu Asn Thr Asn Met Pro Glu
 370 375 380

Val Thr Ile Ser Glu Asn Thr Asn Tyr Asn His Pro Pro Glu Ala Asp
 385 390 395 400

Ser Xaa Gly Thr Ala Phe Asn Leu Gly Pro Thr Val Lys Gln Thr Glu
 405 410 415

Thr

<210> 372

<211> 94

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (66)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<400> 372

Cys Phe Ser Asn Ala Pro Lys Val Ser Asp Glu Ala Val Lys Lys Asp
 1 5 10 15

Ser Glu Leu Asp Lys His Leu Glu Ser Arg Val Glu Glu Ile Met Glu
 20 25 30

Lys Ser Gly Glu Glu Gly Met Pro Asp Leu Ala His Val Met Arg Ile
 35 40 45

Leu Ser Ala Glu Asn Ile Pro Asn Leu Pro Pro Gly Gly Gly Leu Ala
 50 55 60

Gly Xaa Arg Asn Val Ile Glu Ala Val Tyr Ser Arg Leu Asn Pro His
 65 70 75 80

Arg Glu Ser Asp Gly Gly Ala Gly Asp Leu Glu Asp Pro Trp
 85 90

<210> 373

<211> 56

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 373

Cys Phe Ser Asn Ala Pro Lys Val Ser Asp Glu Ala Val Lys Lys Asp
 1 5 10 15

Ser Glu Leu Asp Lys His Leu Glu Ser Arg Val Glu Glu Ile Met Glu
 20 25 30

205

Lys Ser Gly Glu Glu Gly Met Pro Asp Leu Ala His Val Met Arg Ile
35 40 45

Leu Ser Ala Glu Asn Ile Pro Asn
50 55

<210> 374

<211> 26

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 374

Arg Asn Val Ile Glu Ala Val Tyr Ser Arg Leu Asn Pro His Arg Glu
1 5 10 15

Ser Asp Gly Gly Ala Gly Asp Leu Glu Asp
20 25

<210> 375

<211> 16

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 375

Asp Ser Glu Leu Asp Lys His Leu Glu Ser Arg Val Glu Glu Ile Met
1 5 10 15

<210> 376

<211> 24

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 376

Lys Ser Gly Glu Glu Gly Met Pro Asp Leu Ala His Val Met Arg Ile
1 5 10 15

Leu Ser Ala Glu Asn Ile Pro Asn
20

<210> 377

<211> 9

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 377

Cys Phe Ser Asn Ala Pro Lys Val Ser
1 5

<210> 378

<211> 69

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 378

Met Ser Arg Lys Ser Leu Ala Phe Pro Ile Ile Cys Ser Tyr Leu Cys

1 5 206 10 15
Phe Leu Thr Val Ala Thr Cys Ser Ile Ala Cys Thr Thr Val Phe Phe
20 25 30
Ala Asn Leu Arg His Thr Arg Tyr Ile Cys Ile Glu Leu Ser Ala Leu
35 40 45
Glu Thr Ser Gly Val Ile Ser Pro Gln Ile Asn Asn Val Pro Glu Val
50 55 60
His Gly Lys Tyr Ser
65

<210> 379
<211> 16
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 379
Ile Gln Lys Met Thr Arg Val Arg Val Val Asp Asn Ser Ala Leu Gly
1 5 10 15

<210> 380
<211> 14
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 380
Pro Arg Cys Ile His Val Tyr Lys Lys Asn Gly Val Gly Lys
1 5 10

<210> 381
<211> 15
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 381
Gly Asp Gln Ile Leu Leu Ala Ile Lys Gly Gln Lys Lys Lys Ala
1 5 10 15

<210> 382
<211> 15
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 382
Asn Pro Val Gly Thr Arg Ile Lys Thr Pro Ile Pro Thr Ser Leu
1 5 10 15

<210> 383
<211> 171
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

207

<221> SITE

<222> (20)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<400> 383

Val Leu Ile Pro Ser Phe Ser Ser Ser Phe Leu Cys Ser Arg Gly Gly
 1 5 10 15

Pro Leu Pro Xaa Asp Leu Ser Trp Asp Pro Met Ala Phe Phe Thr Gly
 20 25 30

Leu Trp Gly Pro Phe Thr Cys Val Ser Arg Val Leu Ser His His Cys
 35 40 45

Phe Ser Thr Thr Gly Ser Leu Ser Ala Ile Gln Lys Met Thr Arg Val
 50 55 60

Arg Val Val Asp Asn Ser Ala Leu Gly Asn Ser Pro Tyr His Arg Ala
 65 70 75 80

Pro Arg Cys Ile His Val Tyr Lys Lys Asn Gly Val Gly Lys Val Gly
 85 90 95

Asp Gln Ile Leu Leu Ala Ile Lys Gly Gln Lys Lys Lys Ala Leu Ile
 100 105 110

Val Gly His Cys Met Pro Gly Pro Arg Met Thr Pro Arg Phe Asp Ser
 115 120 125

Asn Asn Val Val Leu Ile Glu Asp Asn Gly Asn Pro Val Gly Thr Arg
 130 135 140

Ile Lys Thr Pro Ile Pro Thr Ser Leu Arg Lys Arg Glu Gly Glu Tyr
 145 150 155 160

Ser Lys Val Leu Ala Ile Ala Gln Asn Phe Val
 165 170

<210> 384

<211> 171

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 384

Ala Arg Val Val Gln Pro Ala Ala Arg Ala Gly Met Trp Ala Gly Gly
 1 5 10 15

Arg Ser Ser Cys Gln Ala Glu Val Leu Arg Ala Thr Arg Gly Gly Ala
 20 25 30

Ala Arg Gly Asn Ala Ala Pro Gly Arg Ala Leu Glu Met Val Pro Gly
 35 40 45

Ala Ala Gly Trp Cys Cys Leu Val Leu Trp Leu Pro Ala Cys Val Ala
 50 55 60

Ala His Gly Phe Arg Ile His Asp Tyr Leu Tyr Phe Gln Val Leu Ser
 65 70 75 80

208
 Pro Gly Asp Ile Arg Tyr Ile Phe Thr Ala Thr Pro Ala Lys Asp Phe
 85 90 95
 Gly Gly Ile Phe His Thr Arg Tyr Glu Gln Ile His Leu Val Pro Ala
 100 105 110
 Glu Pro Pro Glu Ala Cys Gly Glu Leu Ser Asn Gly Phe Phe Ile Gln
 115 120 125
 Asp Gln Ile Ala Leu Val Glu Arg Gly Gly Cys Ser Phe Leu Ser Lys
 130 135 140
 Thr Arg Val Val Gln Glu His Gly Gly Arg Ala Val Ile Ile Ser Asp
 145 150 155 160
 Asn Ala Leu Thr Met Thr Ala Ser Thr Trp Arg
 165 170

<210> 385

<211> 187

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 385

Ile Ala Thr Ala Ala Leu Phe Phe Phe Phe Tyr Cys Gln Val Ala Gly
 1 5 10 15
 Phe Ile Gly Lys Gly Gln Ser Leu Arg Ser Trp Val Pro Gln Arg Leu
 20 25 30
 Leu Gly Leu Glu Pro Gln Leu Gln Pro Met Gln Gln Ser Arg Leu Leu
 35 40 45
 Leu Pro Phe Leu Phe Phe Leu Leu Glu Gly Cys Ala Pro Ser Ser Leu
 50 55 60
 Gly Pro Gly Ala Ala Pro Gly Ser Gly His Ser Leu Gly Pro Pro Gly
 65 70 75 80
 Ser Pro Gly Ala Pro Gly Pro Gln Pro Ala Val Gly Pro Ser Ser Pro
 85 90 95
 Cys Gln Pro Gly Pro Ser Pro Ser Ser Pro Ala Ala Ala Ala Ala Ser
 100 105 110
 Ser Gln Ser Ser Val Ala Ser Trp Pro Cys Thr Leu Arg Cys Ala Ala
 115 120 125
 Pro Ser Pro Asp Ala Ser Ala Leu Arg Pro Ala Ala Ser Pro Ala Ala
 130 135 140
 Thr Pro Ala Trp Ser Pro Gly Ser Gly Thr Ile Arg Val Leu Arg Pro
 145 150 155 160
 Pro Ala Pro Ala Ala Ala Pro Ala Thr Ala Ile Thr Asn Arg Gly Pro
 165 170 175
 Pro Arg Arg Arg Arg Arg Asn Ala Arg Thr Ala
 180 185

209

<210> 386
 <211> 194
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 386

Glu Arg Pro Pro Arg Arg Thr Gly Thr Pro Val Ala Arg Pro Arg
 1 5 10 15

Gly Pro Pro Asp Pro Ala Val Ala Ala Gly Thr Ala Leu Arg Ala Lys
 20 25 30

Gln Phe Ala Arg Tyr Gly Ala Ala Ser Gly Val Val Pro Gly Ser Leu
 35 40 45

Trp Pro Ser Pro Glu Gln Leu Arg Glu Leu Glu Ala Glu Glu Arg Glu
 50 55 60

Trp Tyr Pro Ser Leu Ala Thr Met Gln Glu Ser Leu Arg Val Lys Gln
 65 70 75 80

Leu Ala Glu Glu Gln Lys Arg Arg Glu Arg Glu Gln His Ile Ala Glu
 85 90 95

Cys Met Ala Lys Met Pro Gln Met Ile Val Asn Trp Gln Gln Gln Gln
 100 105 110

Arg Glu Asn Trp Glu Lys Ala Gln Ala Asp Lys Glu Arg Arg Ala Arg
 115 120 125

Leu Gln Ala Glu Ala Gln Glu Leu Leu Gly Tyr Gln Val Asp Pro Arg
 130 135 140

Ser Ala Arg Phe Gln Glu Leu Leu Gln Asp Leu Glu Lys Lys Glu Arg
 145 150 155 160

Asn Pro Gln Gly Gly Lys Thr Glu Thr Glu Glu Gly Gly Ala Thr Ala
 165 170 175

Ala Leu Ala Ala Ala Val Ala Gln Asp Pro Ala Ala Ser Gly Ala Pro
 180 185 190

Ser Ser

<210> 387
 <211> 113
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 387

Tyr Gln Ser Leu Ala Glu Thr Gln Gln Lys Lys Glu Asn Phe Arg Pro
 1 5 10 15

Ile Ser Leu Lys Asn Thr Asp Ala Lys Ile Leu Asn Lys Ile Leu Ala
 20 25 30

Asn Gln Ile Gln Gln His Ile Lys Lys Leu Ile His Asn Asp Arg Val

210

35	40	45
Gly Phe Ile Pro Glu Met Gln Gly Trp Phe Asn Ile Cys Lys Ser Ile		
50	55	60
Asn Ile Val His His Ile Asn Arg Thr Lys Asp Lys Asn His Met Ile		
65	70	75 80
Ile Ser Ile Asp Ala Glu Lys Ala Phe Asp Lys Ile Arg Gln Ser Phe		
85	90	95
Met Leu Lys Thr Leu Asn Lys Leu Gly Ile His Gly Met Tyr Leu Gly		
100	105	110

Arg

<210> 388
 <211> 101
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 388
 Lys Lys Glu Asn Phe Arg Pro Ile Ser Leu Lys Asn Thr Asp Ala Lys
 1 5 10 15
 Ile Leu Asn Lys Ile Leu Ala Asn Gln Ile Gln Gln His Ile Lys Lys
 20 25 30
 Leu Ile His Asn Asp Arg Val Gly Phe Ile Pro Glu Met Gln Gly Trp
 35 40 45
 Phe Asn Ile Cys Lys Ser Ile Asn Ile Val His His Ile Asn Arg Thr
 50 55 60
 Lys Asp Lys Asn His Met Ile Ile Ser Ile Asp Ala Glu Lys Ala Phe
 65 70 75 80
 Asp Lys Ile Arg Gln Ser Phe Met Leu Lys Thr Leu Asn Lys Leu Gly
 85 90 95
 Ile His Gly Met Tyr
 100

<210> 389
 <211> 11
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 389
 Asp Ala Lys Ile Leu Asn Lys Ile Leu Ala Asn
 1 5 10

<210> 390
 <211> 10
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 390

Ile Gln Gln His Ile Lys Lys Leu Ile His
1 5 10 211

<210> 391
<211> 19
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 391
Lys Asp Lys Asn His Met Ile Ile Ser Ile Asp Ala Glu Lys Ala Phe
1 5 10 15

Asp Lys Ile

<210> 392
<211> 10
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 392
Met Leu Lys Thr Leu Asn Lys Leu Gly Ile
1 5 10

<210> 393
<211> 10
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 393
Lys Lys Glu Asn Phe Arg Pro Ile Ser Leu
1 5 10

<210> 394
<211> 85
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 394
Trp Thr Met Phe Ile Asp Leu His Met Leu Asn Gln Pro Cys Ile Ser
1 5 10 15

Gly Met Lys Pro Thr Arg Ser Leu Trp Ile Ser Phe Leu Met Cys Cys
20 25 30

Trp Ile Trp Phe Ala Asn Ile Leu Leu Arg Ile Phe Ala Ser Val Phe
35 40 45

Phe Arg Asp Ile Gly Leu Lys Phe Ser Phe Phe Cys Cys Val Ser Ala
50 55 60

Arg Leu Trp Tyr Gln Asp Asp Ala Gly Leu Ile Asn Glu Leu Gly Arg
65 70 75 80

Ile Pro Ser Phe Tyr
85

<210> 395
<211> 72

212

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 395

Glu Arg Pro Glu Glu Gly Thr Glu Pro Ser Pro Ser Pro Val Ala Glu
1 5 10 15

Gln Ala Ser Val Ser Met Thr Pro Val Phe Arg Ala Trp Gly Leu Trp
20 25 30

Val Tyr Val Leu Pro Thr Gly Phe Pro Gly Pro Cys Cys Met Met Leu
35 40 45

Leu Glu Leu Phe Pro Lys Glu Ser Val Pro Gln Ala Tyr Gln Gly Ile
50 55 60

Leu Leu Tyr Leu His Phe Gly Phe
65 70

<210> 396

<211> 123

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (23)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (27)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (32)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (106)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<400> 396

Arg Gly Glu Val Pro His Gln Pro His Pro Thr Arg Arg Thr Val Val
1 5 10 15

Ser Gly Gln Ala Pro Trp Xaa Pro Gly Pro Xaa Ala Leu Gly Gln Xaa
20 25 30

Val Glu Thr Ala Ala Gly Met Gly Met Pro Leu Val Thr Val Thr Ala
35 40 45

Ala Thr Phe Pro Thr Leu Ser Cys Pro Pro Arg Ala Trp Pro Glu Val
50 55 60

Glu Ala Pro Glu Ala Pro Ala Leu Pro Val Val Pro Glu Leu Pro Glu
65 70 75 80

213

Val Pro Met Glu Met Pro Leu Val Leu Pro Pro Glu Leu Glu Leu Leu
 85 90 95

Ser Leu Glu Ala Val His Arg Tyr Gln Xaa Gly Gly Thr Leu Met Gly
 100 105 110

Trp Thr Arg Ala Glu Ala Ser Ala Asn Gly Ser
 115 120

<210> 397

<211> 133

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 397

Met Val Leu Asp Pro Tyr Arg Ala Val Ala Leu Glu Leu Gln Ala Asn
 1 5 10 15

Arg Glu Pro Asp Phe Ser Ser Leu Val Ser Pro Leu Ser Pro Arg Arg
 20 25 30

Met Ala Ala Arg Val Phe Tyr Leu Leu Leu Gly Glu Cys Met His Val
 35 40 45

Cys Val Cys Met Trp Gly Arg Asp Thr Glu Thr Arg Gly Pro Tyr Arg
 50 55 60

Asp Ser Pro Asp Leu Pro Ser Pro Arg Leu Leu Thr Ser Ala Leu Ser
 65 70 75 80

Ala Thr Asp Ser Ser Arg Glu Thr Arg Lys Ala Ile Trp Ser Pro Pro
 85 90 95

Asp Pro Ala Gly Ala Gln Ile Pro Leu Arg Leu Glu Ser Ile Tyr Lys
 100 105 110

Ala Ala Arg Lys Pro Ala Thr Ser Ser Lys Pro Arg Arg Ala Ser Leu
 115 120 125

Lys Lys Lys Lys Lys
 130

<210> 398

<211> 11

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 398

Ala Phe Arg Asn Leu Pro Asn Leu Arg Ile Leu
 1 5 10

<210> 399

<211> 13

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 399

Ala Phe Gln Gly Leu Phe His Leu Phe Glu Leu Arg Leu

1 5 214
 10
 <210> 400
 <211> 206
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

 <220>
 <221> SITE
 <222> (3)
 <223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

 <400> 400
 Asn Lys Xaa Ile Leu Glu Val Pro Ser Ala Arg Thr Thr Arg Ile Met
 1 5 10 15
 Gly Asp His Leu Asp Leu Leu Leu Gly Val Val Leu Met Ala Gly Pro
 20 25 30
 Val Phe Gly Ile Pro Ser Cys Ser Phe Asp Gly Arg Ile Ala Phe Tyr
 35 40 45
 Arg Phe Cys Asn Leu Thr Gln Val Pro Gln Val Leu Asn Thr Thr Glu
 50 55 60
 Arg Leu Leu Leu Ser Phe Asn Tyr Ile Arg Thr Val Thr Ala Ser Ser
 65 70 75 80
 Phe Pro Phe Leu Glu Gln Leu Gln Leu Leu Glu Leu Gly Ser Gln Tyr
 85 90 95
 Thr Pro Leu Thr Ile Asp Lys Glu Ala Phe Arg Asn Leu Pro Asn Leu
 100 105 110
 Arg Ile Leu Asp Leu Gly Ser Ser Lys Ile Tyr Phe Leu His Pro Asp
 115 120 125
 Ala Phe Gln Gly Leu Phe His Leu Phe Glu Leu Arg Leu Tyr Phe Cys
 130 135 140
 Gly Leu Ser Asp Ala Val Leu Lys Asp Gly Tyr Phe Arg Asn Leu Lys
 145 150 155 160
 Ala Leu Thr Arg Leu Asp Leu Ser Lys Asn Gln Ile Arg Ser Leu Tyr
 165 170 175
 Leu His Pro Ser Phe Gly Lys Leu Asn Ser Leu Lys Ser Ile Asp Phe
 180 185 190
 Ser Ser Asn Gln Ile Phe Leu Val Cys Glu His Glu Leu Glu
 195 200 205

 <210> 401
 <211> 261
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

 <400> 401
 Ala His Ala Ala Leu Gln Leu Ser Leu Arg Thr Cys Gly Pro Cys Ser

1 5 215 15
 10
 Ser Pro Tyr Pro His Ala Gly Leu Ala Ala Leu Leu Thr His Met Trp
 20 25 30
 Ala Leu Gln Leu Ser Leu Pro Thr Cys Gly Leu Ala Ala Leu Leu Thr
 35 40 45
 His Met Arg Pro Cys Ser Ser Pro Tyr Pro His Ala Gly Leu Ala Ala
 50 55 60
 Leu Leu Thr His Met Gly Pro Cys Arg Ser Pro Tyr Pro His Gly Gly
 65 70 75 80
 Leu Ala Ala Val Leu Thr His Met Arg Ala Leu Gln Leu Ser Leu Pro
 85 90 95
 Thr Trp Gly Leu Ala Ala Leu Leu Thr His Met Arg Pro Cys Ser Ser
 100 105 110
 Pro Tyr Pro His Ala Gly Leu Ala Cys Cys Trp Leu Trp Ser Leu Ser
 115 120 125
 Ser His Arg Ser Leu Gln Val Gln Ala Thr His Arg Leu Val Val Arg
 130 135 140
 Thr Ile Lys Asp Arg Val Met Leu Lys Val Leu Pro Gln Thr Arg Arg
 145 150 155 160
 Arg Gly Pro Phe Leu Ser Ser Cys Arg Asn Asp Val Met Arg Asn Cys
 165 170 175
 Val Pro Arg His Ala Val Leu Val Thr Thr Cys Val Phe Val Ser Phe
 180 185 190
 Pro Thr His Cys Lys Val Gly Ile Thr Gly Pro Ile Thr Gln Val Lys
 195 200 205
 Gln Lys Pro Gly Asn His Ser Ser Pro Cys Pro Val Ile Gln Leu Val
 210 215 220
 Ala Lys Ala Glu Phe Glu Leu Met Leu Pro Ser Val Pro Lys Pro Val
 225 230 235 240
 Tyr Leu Thr Leu Val Leu Ser Cys Trp Cys Leu Cys Asp Val Pro Cys
 245 250 255
 Leu Ser Val Ser Leu
 260

<210> 402

<211> 17

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 402

Leu Ala Cys Cys Trp Leu Trp Ser Leu Ser Ser His Arg Ser Leu Gln
 1 5 10 15

216

Val

<210> 403
<211> 67
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 403
Met Gly Glu Ala Ser Pro Pro Ala Pro Ala Arg Arg His Leu Leu Val
1 5 10 15
Leu Leu Leu Leu Leu Ser Thr Leu Val Ile Pro Ser Ala Ala Ala Pro
20 25 30
Ile His Asp Ala Asp Ala Gln Glu Ser Ser Leu Gly Leu Thr Gly Leu
35 40 45
Gln Ser Leu Leu Gln Gly Phe Ser Arg Leu Phe Leu Lys Val Thr Cys
50 55 60
Phe Gly Ala
65

<210> 404
<211> 90
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 404
Met Leu Val Val Ser Thr Val Ile Ile Val Phe Trp Glu Phe Ile Asn
1 5 10 15
Ser Thr Glu Gly Ser Phe Leu Trp Ile Tyr His Ser Lys Asn Pro Glu
20 25 30
Val Asp Asp Ser Ser Ala Gln Lys Gly Trp Trp Phe Leu Ser Trp Phe
35 40 45
Asn Asn Gly Ile His Asn Tyr Gln Gln Gly Glu Glu Asp Ile Asp Lys
50 55 60
Glu Lys Gly Arg Glu Glu Thr Lys Gly Arg Lys Met Thr Gln Gln Ser
65 70 75 80
Phe Gly Tyr Gly Thr Gly Leu Ile Gln Thr
85 90

<210> 405
<211> 18
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 405
Phe Pro Gly Arg Thr His Ala Ser Gly Asn Val Lys Gly Lys Val Ile
1 5 10 15
Leu Ser

217

<210> 406

<211> 106

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 406

Ala Asp Gln Glu Lys Ile Arg Asn Val Lys Gly Lys Val Ile Leu Ser
 1 5 10 15

Met Leu Val Val Ser Thr Val Ile Ile Val Phe Trp Glu Phe Ile Asn
 20 25 30

Ser Thr Glu Gly Ser Phe Leu Trp Ile Tyr His Ser Lys Asn Pro Glu
 35 40 45

Val Asp Asp Ser Ser Ala Gln Lys Gly Trp Trp Phe Leu Ser Trp Phe
 50 55 60

Asn Asn Gly Ile His Asn Tyr Gln Gln Gly Glu Glu Asp Ile Asp Lys
 65 70 75 80

Glu Lys Gly Arg Glu Glu Thr Lys Gly Arg Lys Met Thr Gln Gln Ser
 85 90 95

Phe Gly Tyr Gly Thr Gly Leu Ile Gln Thr
 100 105

<210> 407

<211> 236

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (50)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<400> 407

Met Gln Ser Pro Leu Val Glu Cys Pro Pro Pro Ser Ile His Tyr Trp
 1 5 10 15

Pro Ser Val Pro Ala Gly Ala Gln Gly Ala Cys Ser Pro Met Phe His
 20 25 30

Ala Ala Gly Trp Ser Arg Ser Gln Pro Asn Gly Glu Ile Pro Ala Ser
 35 40 45

Ser Xaa Gly His Leu Ser Ile Gln Arg Ala Ala Leu Val Val Leu Glu
 50 55 60

Asn Tyr Tyr Lys Asp Phe Thr Ile Tyr Asn Pro Asn Leu Leu Thr Ala
 65 70 75 80

Ser Lys Phe Arg Ala Ala Lys His Met Ala Gly Leu Lys Val Tyr Asn
 85 90 95

Val Asp Gly Pro Ser Asn Asn Ala Thr Gly Gln Ser Arg Ala Met Ile
 100 105 110

218

Ala Ala Ala Ala Arg Arg Arg Asp Ser Ser His Asn Glu Leu Tyr Tyr
115 120 125

Glu Glu Ala Glu His Glu Arg Arg Val Lys Lys Arg Lys Ala Arg Leu
130 135 140

Val Val Ala Val Glu Glu Ala Phe Ile His Ile Gln Arg Leu Gln Ala
145 150 155 160

Glu Glu Gln Gln Lys Ala Pro Gly Glu Val Met Asp Pro Arg Glu Ala
165 170 175

Ala Gln Ala Ile Phe Pro Ser Met Ala Arg Ala Leu Gln Lys Tyr Leu
180 185 190

Arg Ile Thr Arg Gln Gln Asn Tyr His Ser Met Glu Ser Ile Leu Gln
195 200 205

Ala Pro Gly Leu Leu His His Gln Arg His Asp Pro Gln Gly Leu Pro
210 215 220

Arg Thr Val Pro Gln Cys Gly Pro His Pro Ala Ile
225 230 235

<210> 408

<211> 23

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 408

Leu Ser Ile Gln Arg Ala Ala Leu Val Val Leu Glu Asn Tyr Tyr Lys
1 5 10 15

Asp Phe Thr Ile Tyr Asn Pro
20

<210> 409

<211> 15

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 409

Asp Ser Ser His Asn Glu Leu Tyr Tyr Glu Glu Ala Glu His Glu
1 5 10 15

<210> 410

<211> 18

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 410

Phe Pro Ser Met Ala Arg Ala Leu Gln Lys Tyr Leu Arg Ile Thr Arg
1 5 10 15

Gln Gln

<210> 411

219

<211> 140

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (117)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<400> 411

Met Ala Phe Lys Leu Leu Ile Leu Leu Ile Gly Thr Trp Ala Leu Phe
 1 5 10 15

Phe Arg Lys Arg Arg Ala Asp Met Pro Arg Val Phe Val Phe Arg Ala
 20 25 30

Leu Leu Leu Val Leu Ile Phe Leu Phe Cys Gly Phe Pro Ile Gly Phe
 35 40 45

Phe Thr Gly Ser Ala Phe Trp Thr Leu Gly Asn Arg Asn Tyr Gln Gly
 50 55 60

Ile Val Gln Tyr Ala Val Ser Pro Cys Gly Met Pro Ser Ser Phe His
 65 70 75 80

Pro Leu Leu Ala Ile Arg Pro Cys Trp Ser Ser Gly Ser Leu Gln Pro
 85 90 95

Asn Val Pro Arg Cys Arg Leu Val Pro Leu Pro Thr Glu Trp Gly Asn
 100 105 110

Pro Arg Phe Gln Xaa Gly Thr Pro Glu Tyr Pro Ala Ser Ser Ile Gly
 115 120 125

Gly Pro Arg Lys Leu Leu Gln Arg Phe His His Leu
 130 135 140

<210> 412

<211> 37

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 412

Met Gly Leu Pro Val Ser Trp Ala Pro Pro Ala Leu Trp Val Leu Gly
 1 5 10 15

Cys Cys Ala Leu Leu Leu Ser Leu Trp Ala Leu Cys Thr Ala Cys Arg
 20 25 30

Ser Pro Arg Thr Leu
 35

<210> 413

<211> 20

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 413

Ile Tyr Gly Lys Thr Gly Gln Pro Asp Lys Ile Tyr Val Glu Leu His

1 5 220 15
 10
 Gln Asn Ser Pro
 20
 <210> 414
 <211> 16
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens
 <400> 414
 Phe Leu Glu Pro Leu Ser Gly Leu Tyr Thr Cys Thr Leu Ser Tyr Lys
 1 5 10 15
 <210> 415
 <211> 16
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens
 <400> 415
 Leu Gln Val Val Arg Leu Asp Ser Cys Arg Pro Gly Phe Gly Lys Asn
 1 5 10 15
 <210> 416
 <211> 12
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens
 <400> 416
 Cys Val Ser Val Leu Thr Tyr Gly Ala Lys Ser Cys
 1 5 10
 <210> 417
 <211> 308
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens
 <400> 417
 Pro Ala Lys Gly Glu Gly Cys Arg Arg Leu His Asp His Pro His Ile
 1 5 10 15
 Trp Arg Leu Leu Trp Ala His Ser Asp Pro Asp Pro Leu Pro Thr Gln
 20 25 30
 Pro Arg Ala Glu Gln Gly Glu Thr Glu Phe Cys Val Pro Val Gly Pro
 35 40 45
 Leu Cys His Asp Trp His Pro Leu Pro Val Asp Val Leu Ala Gln Leu
 50 55 60
 Gln Leu Ser His Ile Leu Pro Trp Gly Gln Pro Ala Pro Ser Arg His
 65 70 75 80

221
 Gln His Leu Leu Leu Leu Gly Ser Leu Arg Ala Tyr Leu Gly Gly Asn
 85 90 95
 Ile Gln Cys Pro Ala Lys Lys Gly Lys Leu Asp Met Val His Ile Gln
 100 105 110
 Asn Ala Thr Leu Ala Gly Gly Val Ala Val Gly Thr Ala Ala Glu Met
 115 120 125
 Met Leu Met Pro Tyr Gly Ala Leu Ile Ile Gly Phe Val Cys Gly Ile
 130 135 140
 Ile Ser Thr Leu Gly Phe Val Tyr Leu Thr Pro Phe Leu Glu Ser Arg
 145 150 155 160
 Leu His Ile Gln Asp Thr Cys Gly Ile Asn Asn Leu His Gly Ile Pro
 165 170 175
 Gly Ile Ile Gly Gly Ile Val Gly Ala Val Thr Ala Ala Ser Ala Ser
 180 185 190
 Leu Glu Val Tyr Gly Lys Glu Gly Leu Val His Ser Phe Asp Phe Gln
 195 200 205
 Gly Phe Asn Gly Asp Trp Thr Ala Arg Thr Gln Gly Lys Phe Gln Ile
 210 215 220
 Tyr Gly Leu Leu Val Thr Leu Ala Met Ala Leu Met Gly Gly Ile Ile
 225 230 235 240
 Val Gly Leu Ile Leu Arg Leu Pro Phe Trp Gly Gln Pro Ser Asp Glu
 245 250 255
 Asn Cys Phe Glu Asp Ala Val Tyr Trp Glu Met Pro Glu Gly Asn Ser
 260 265 270
 Thr Val Tyr Ile Pro Glu Asp Pro Thr Phe Lys Pro Ser Gly Pro Ser
 275 280 285
 Val Pro Ser Val Pro Met Val Ser Pro Leu Pro Met Ala Ser Ser Val
 290 295 300

Pro Leu Val Pro
 305

<210> 418
 <211> 108
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 418
 Pro Arg Val Arg Thr Arg Ala Pro Val Val Pro Pro Ala Gly His Arg
 1 5 10 15
 Ala Leu Ser Pro Ala Gly Val Leu Leu Ala Val Pro Ala Met Leu Ser
 20 25 30
 Leu Asp Phe Leu Asp Asp Val Arg Arg Met Asn Lys Arg Gln Val Ser
 35 40 45

222

Leu Ser Val Leu Phe Phe Ser Trp Leu Phe Leu Ser Leu Arg Gly Cys
50 55 60

Cys Cys Gly Ala Arg Arg Thr Pro Gly Phe Trp Cys Glu Gly Leu Ser
65 70 75 80

Trp Ser Asp Thr Arg Val Ile Arg Phe Leu Trp Arg Leu Trp Pro Glu
85 90 95

Ala Ala Leu Ser Ala Ser Leu Phe Leu Thr Pro Asn
100 105

<210> 419

<211> 16

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 419

His Ala Ser Ala Trp Asn Leu Ile Leu Leu Thr Val Phe Thr Leu Ser
1 5 10 15

<210> 420

<211> 24

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 420

Val Tyr Ala Ala Leu Gly Ala Gly Val Phe Thr Leu Phe Leu Ala Leu
1 5 10 15

Asp Thr Gln Leu Leu Met Gly Asn
20

<210> 421

<211> 18

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 421

Glu Glu Tyr Ile Phe Gly Ala Leu Asn Ile Tyr Leu Asp Ile Ile Tyr
1 5 10 15

Ile Phe

<210> 422

<211> 26

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 422

Trp Asn Leu Ile Leu Leu Thr Val Phe Thr Leu Ser Met Ala Tyr Leu
1 5 10 15

Thr Gly Met Leu Ser Ser Tyr Tyr Asn Thr

20 223
25

<210> 423
 <211> 11
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 423
 Thr Leu Ser Leu Leu Val Ser Leu His Thr Val
 1 5 10

<210> 424
 <211> 241
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 424
 Met Ser Ser Ser Gly Thr Ser Asp Ala Ser Pro Ser Gly Ser Pro Val
 1 5 10 15
 Leu Ala Ser Tyr Lys Pro Ala Pro Pro Lys Asp Lys Leu Pro Glu Thr
 20 25 30
 Pro Arg Arg Arg Met Lys Lys Ser Leu Ser Ala Pro Leu His Pro Glu
 35 40 45
 Phe Glu Glu Val Tyr Arg Phe Gly Ala Glu Ser Arg Lys Leu Leu Leu
 50 55 60
 Arg Glu Pro Val Asp Ala Met Pro Asp Pro Thr Pro Phe Leu Leu Ala
 65 70 75 80
 Arg Glu Ser Ala Glu Val His Leu Ile Lys Glu Arg Pro Leu Val Ile
 85 90 95
 Pro Pro Ile Ala Ser Asp Arg Ser Gly Glu Gln His Ser Pro Ala Arg
 100 105 110
 Glu Lys Pro His Lys Ala His Val Gly Val Ala His Arg Ile His His
 115 120 125
 Ala Thr Pro Pro Gln Pro Ala Arg Gly Glu Asp Pro Gly Gly Arg Pro
 130 135 140
 Gly Glu Arg Arg Gln Gly Gly Glu Glu Ala Leu Arg Asp Gly Gln Asn
 145 150 155 160
 Cys Val Lys Pro Ala Val Pro His Pro Ala Leu Ser Met His Cys Glu
 165 170 175
 His His Trp Glu Ile Ser Ala Thr Pro Phe Leu Phe Asn Pro Met His
 180 185 190
 Ala Lys His Phe Ser His Leu Pro Thr His Ser Pro Ser Ala Ser Leu
 195 200 205
 Ala Leu Phe Phe Thr Pro Lys Tyr Asp Arg Val Pro Ala Ala Glu Tyr
 210 215 220

224

Val Phe Pro Asn Cys Cys Gly Gln Thr Pro Val Cys Arg Ile Ala Cys
 225 230 235 240

Phe

<210> 425

<211> 85

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 425

Met Ser Ser Ser Gly Thr Ser Asp Ala Ser Pro Ser Gly Ser Pro Val
 1 5 10 15

Leu Ala Ser Tyr Lys Pro Ala Pro Pro Lys Asp Lys Leu Pro Glu Thr
 20 25 30

Pro Arg Arg Arg Met Lys Lys Ser Leu Ser Ala Pro Leu His Pro Glu
 35 40 45

Phe Glu Glu Val Tyr Arg Phe Gly Ala Glu Ser Arg Lys Leu Leu Leu
 50 55 60

Arg Glu Pro Val Asp Ala Met Pro Asp Pro Thr Pro Phe Leu Leu Ala
 65 70 75 80

Arg Glu Ser Ala Glu
 85

<210> 426

<211> 63

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 426

Val His Leu Ile Lys Glu Arg Pro Leu Val Ile Pro Pro Ile Ala Ser
 1 5 10 15

Asp Arg Ser Gly Glu Gln His Ser Pro Ala Arg Glu Lys Pro His Lys
 20 25 30

Ala His Val Gly Val Ala His Arg Ile His His Ala Thr Pro Pro Gln
 35 40 45

Pro Ala Arg Gly Glu Asp Pro Gly Gly Arg Pro Gly Glu Arg Arg
 50 55 60

<210> 427

<211> 93

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 427

Gln Gly Gly Glu Glu Ala Leu Arg Asp Gly Gln Asn Cys Val Lys Pro
 1 5 10 15

Ala Val Pro His Pro Ala Leu Ser Met His Cys Glu His His Trp Glu
 20 25 30

225

Ile Ser Ala Thr Pro Phe Leu Phe Asn Pro Met His Ala Lys His Phe
35 40 45

Ser His Leu Pro Thr His Ser Pro Ser Ala Ser Leu Ala Leu Phe Phe
50 55 60

Thr Pro Lys Tyr Asp Arg Val Pro Ala Ala Glu Tyr Val Phe Pro Asn
65 70 75 80

Cys Cys Gly Gln Thr Pro Val Cys Arg Ile Ala Cys Phe
85 90

<210> 428

<211> 59

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 428

Lys Arg Ala Ser Gln Pro Pro Cys Thr Arg Asn Leu Lys Arg Ser Thr
1 5 10 15

Asp Ser Gly Gln Arg Ala Gly Asn Ser Phe Cys Gly Asn Gln Trp Met
20 25 30

Leu Cys Pro Thr Pro Pro His Phe Cys Trp Leu Gly Ser Pro Pro Arg
35 40 45

Ser Thr Ser Ser Lys Arg Gly Pro Ser Ser Ser
50 55

<210> 429

<211> 65

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 429

Pro Pro Ser Pro Pro Thr Glu Ala Ala Ser Ser Thr Ala Arg Pro Ala
1 5 10 15

Lys Ser Arg Thr Arg Pro Thr Ser Gly Trp His Ile Gly Ser Thr Thr
20 25 30

Pro Pro Arg Arg Ser Gln Pro Glu Val Lys Thr Leu Ala Val Asp Gln
35 40 45

Val Asn Gly Gly Lys Val Val Arg Lys His Ser Gly Thr Asp Arg Thr
50 55 60

Val

65

<210> 430

<211> 148

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 430

Met Trp Asn Pro Asn Ala Gly Gln Pro Gly Pro Asn Pro Tyr Pro Pro

1 5 226 10 15
 Asn Ile Gly Cys Pro Gly Gly Ser Asn Pro Ala His Pro Pro Pro Ile
 20 25 30
 Asn Pro Pro Phe Pro Pro Gly Pro Cys Pro Pro Pro Pro Gly Ala Pro
 35 40 45
 His Gly Asn Pro Ala Phe Pro Pro Gly Gly Pro Pro His Pro Val Pro
 50 55 60
 Gln Pro Gly Tyr Pro Gly Cys Gln Pro Leu Gly Pro Tyr Pro Pro Pro
 65 70 75 80
 Tyr Pro Pro Pro Ala Pro Gly Ile Pro Pro Val Asn Pro Leu Ala Pro
 85 90 95
 Gly Met Val Gly Pro Ala Val Ile Val Asp Lys Lys Met Gln Lys Lys
 100 105 110
 Met Lys Lys Ala His Lys Lys Met His Lys His Gln Lys His His Lys
 115 120 125
 Tyr His Lys His Gly Lys His Ser Ser Ser Ser Ser Ser Ser Ser Ser
 130 135 140
 Ser Asp Ser Asp
 145

<210> 431
 <211> 58
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 431
 Arg Val Gly Pro Asp Ala Trp Ala Asp Ala Trp Glu Gln Ala Gln Ala
 1 5 10 15
 Ala Val Glu Arg Leu Glu Asp Thr Pro Lys His Val Glu Ser Gln Cys
 20 25 30
 Arg Ala Ala Arg Ala Lys Ser Ile Ser Pro Gln Tyr Trp Val Pro Trp
 35 40 45
 Arg Phe Gln Ser Cys Pro Pro Thr Thr Tyr
 50 55

<210> 432
 <211> 84
 <212> PRT
 <213> Homo sapiens

<400> 432
 Ser Thr Leu Ser Pro Arg Pro Leu Ser Ser Ser Pro Arg Ser Ser Pro
 1 5 10 15
 Trp Gln Ser Ser Phe Pro Pro Arg Trp Ala Pro Ser Ser Cys Ala Thr
 20 25 30

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<400> 434
Met Ala Ser Ile Pro Pro Leu Pro Pro Pro Leu Pro Ala Val Ile Leu
  1             5             10             15
Thr Glu Tyr Arg Pro Trp Thr Leu Pro Ser Ser Leu Thr Ser Ser Ala
      20             25             30
Leu Pro Ser Ser Phe Arg Cys His Val Val Leu Gly Glu Cys Ser Pro
      35             40             45
Cys Ala Pro His Pro Leu Pro Xaa Pro Glu Pro His Pro Ala Val Glu
      50             55             60

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228

Pro
65

<210> 435

<211> 147

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 435

Pro	Arg	His	Thr	Tyr	Trp	Gly	Ile	Trp	Leu	Val	Pro	Ala	Ala	Met	Ala
1				5					10					15	

Ser	Pro	His	Ser	His	Pro	Ala	Gln	Gly	Val	Leu	Gln	Pro	Pro	Gly	Pro
		20						25						30	

Gln	Pro	Arg	Trp	Glu	Asp	Arg	Val	Ala	Leu	Gly	Thr	Arg	Gly	Arg	Ser
		35					40					45			

Pro	Gly	Ala	Tyr	Leu	Thr	Glu	Ser	Ala	Pro	Gln	Gln	Ala	Ser	Thr	Thr
	50					55						60			

Pro	Gly	Pro	Pro	Thr	Cys	His	Gly	Lys	Val	Gly	Ser	Glu	Trp	Ala	Trp
65					70					75					80

Leu	Gly	Ala	Ala	Pro	Gly	Pro	Leu	Pro	Thr	His	Pro	Ser	His	Tyr	Ala
				85					90					95	

Ile	Arg	Val	Pro	Ser	Asn	Ile	Cys	Ser	Cys	Pro	Gly	Ala	Ser	Ser	Ala
		100						105					110		

Pro	Ala	Leu	Arg	Gly	Val	Val	Arg	Gln	Pro	Pro	Gly	Pro	Gln	Asn	Pro
		115					120					125			

Arg	Gln	Gly	Gly	Arg	Arg	Gly	Thr	Arg	Ala	Ser	Pro	Val	Gly	Ser	Leu
	130					135					140				

Phe Cys Val
145

<210> 436

<211> 105

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 436

Met	Phe	Ala	Val	Leu	Pro	Ala	Val	Glu	Gly	Arg	Ala	Thr	Pro	His	Gln
1				5						10				15	

Asp	Arg	Thr	Cys	Tyr	Pro	Ser	Arg	Ser	Arg	Pro	Trp	Pro	Ser	Gln	Pro
		20						25						30	

Ser	Pro	Arg	Gly	Ser	Met	Pro	Val	Pro	Arg	Pro	Gly	Ala	Ala	Arg	Gly
		35					40					45			

Gln	Leu	Asp	Gly	His	Val	Gln	Gly	Gln	Gly	Trp	Ala	Leu	Gln	Trp	Gly
	50					55					60				

Gly	Pro	Pro	Ala	Pro	Ala	Val	Tyr	Arg	Arg	Met	Ala	Leu	Pro	Pro	Arg
65						70				75					80

229

Ala Ala Gly Ser Tyr Leu Asp Arg Lys Cys Pro His Pro Leu Pro Gly
 85 90 95

Ala Arg Leu Cys Pro Gly Leu Pro Leu
 100 105

<210> 437

<211> 127

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 437

Val Phe Gly Ala Val Phe Leu Thr Thr Pro Ser His Asp Leu Ala Thr
 1 5 10 15

Pro Thr Gly Ala Ser Gly Trp Cys Leu Leu Pro Trp Pro Ala Pro Thr
 20 25 30

Leu Thr Leu His Arg Gly Ser Cys Ser Pro Gln Ala His Ser Leu Val
 35 40 45

Gly Arg Thr Gly Trp Pro Trp Gly Gln Glu Gly Gly Ala Gln Gly Leu
 50 55 60

Thr Ser Leu Arg Val Leu Pro Ser Arg His Pro Leu Pro Gln Gly Pro
 65 70 75 80

Pro His Val Met Ala Arg Leu Val Val Asn Gly Pro Gly Trp Glu Gln
 85 90 95

Pro Leu Ala His Cys Pro Pro Thr His Leu Thr Met Gln Phe Glu Phe
 100 105 110

Gln Ala Thr Phe Ala Pro Ala Leu Gly Pro Ala Leu Pro Gln Pro
 115 120 125

<210> 438

<211> 186

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 438

His Glu Glu Pro Pro Ala Gly Phe Gly Leu Arg Ser Leu Trp Arg Arg
 1 5 10 15

Ser Pro Pro His Glu Val Gly Ala Arg Leu Pro Asn Gly Ala Phe Gly
 20 25 30

Phe Ser Val Arg Cys Leu Leu Cys Phe Pro Pro Trp Arg Ala Glu Pro
 35 40 45

Pro His Ile Arg Ile Gly Arg Ala Thr Pro Pro Gly Pro Gly Pro Gly
 50 55 60

Pro Ala Ser Pro Ala Leu Glu Ala Arg Cys Leu Cys Gln Gly Gln Gly
 65 70 75 80

Gln Pro Glu Gly Ser Trp Met Ala Thr Cys Arg Val Lys Ala Gly Pro

85 230 95
 90
 Cys Ser Gly Ala Gly Arg Gln Pro Gln Gln Phe Thr Asp Ala Trp Leu
 100 105 110
 Phe Leu Pro Glu Gln Pro Ala Ala Thr Trp Thr Gly Asn Val Leu Ile
 115 120 125
 Pro Ser Leu Gly Pro Gly Ser Ala Leu Ala Phe Leu Cys Glu Pro Leu
 130 135 140
 Leu Ser Leu Cys Cys Leu Gly Thr Pro Asp Arg Gly Val Arg Val Cys
 145 150 155 160
 Pro Ser Val Thr Phe Tyr Ser Pro Arg Val Glu Glu Arg Lys Arg Gly
 165 170 175
 Lys Ser Lys Gly Val Gln Thr Pro Pro Gln
 180 185

<210> 439

<211> 100

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 439

Met Ala Thr Cys Arg Val Lys Ala Gly Pro Cys Ser Gly Ala Gly Arg
 1 5 10 15

Gln Pro Gln Gln Phe Thr Asp Ala Trp Leu Phe Leu Pro Glu Gln Pro
 20 25 30

Ala Ala Thr Trp Thr Gly Asn Val Leu Ile Pro Ser Leu Gly Pro Gly
 35 40 45

Ser Ala Leu Ala Phe Leu Cys Glu Pro Leu Leu Ser Leu Cys Cys Leu
 50 55 60

Gly Thr Pro Asp Arg Gly Val Arg Val Cys Pro Ser Val Thr Phe Tyr
 65 70 75 80

Ser Pro Arg Val Glu Glu Arg Lys Arg Gly Lys Ser Lys Gly Val Gln
 85 90 95

Thr Pro Pro Gln
 100

<210> 440

<211> 244

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 440

Met Lys Trp Phe Ser Thr Gln Pro Leu Trp Leu Asn Thr Lys Gln Arg
 1 5 10 15

Ser His Arg Arg Gly Pro Gly Pro Pro Pro Ala Pro Leu Ser Gly Val
 20 25 30

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<400> 441
Lys Val Thr Asp Gly His Thr Arg Thr Pro Arg Ser Gly Val Pro Arg
 1             5             10             15
Gln His Lys Glu Arg Arg Gly Ser Gln Arg Lys Ala Arg Ala Glu Pro
      20             25             30
Gly Pro Arg Glu Gly Met Arg Thr Phe Pro Val Gln Val Ala Ala Gly
      35             40             45
Cys Ser Gly Arg Lys Ser His Ala Ser Val Asn Cys Trp Gly Trp Arg
 50             55             60

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232

Pro Ala Pro Leu Gln Gly Pro Ala Leu Thr Leu His Val Ala Ile Gln
 65 70 75 80
 Leu Pro Ser Gly Cys Pro Trp Pro Trp His Arg His Arg Ala Ser Arg
 85 90 95
 Ala Gly Leu Ala Gly Pro Gly Pro Gly Pro Gly Gly Val Ala Arg Pro
 100 105 110
 Ile Leu Met Trp Gly Gly Ser Ala Leu His Gly Gly Lys His Ser Lys
 115 120 125
 His Arg Thr Leu Lys Pro Lys Ala Pro Leu Gly Ser Leu Ala Pro Thr
 130 135 140
 Ser Trp Gly Gly Asp Arg Arg His Arg Asp Leu Ser Pro Lys Pro Ala
 145 150 155 160
 Gly Gly Ser Ser Cys
 165

<210> 442

<211> 128

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 442

Met Arg Thr Phe Pro Val Gln Val Ala Ala Gly Cys Ser Gly Arg Lys
 1 5 10 15
 Ser His Ala Ser Val Asn Cys Trp Gly Trp Arg Pro Ala Pro Leu Gln
 20 25 30
 Gly Pro Ala Leu Thr Leu His Val Ala Ile Gln Leu Pro Ser Gly Cys
 35 40 45
 Pro Trp Pro Trp His Arg His Arg Ala Ser Arg Ala Gly Leu Ala Gly
 50 55 60
 Pro Gly Pro Gly Pro Gly Gly Val Ala Arg Pro Ile Leu Met Trp Gly
 65 70 75 80
 Gly Ser Ala Leu His Gly Gly Lys His Ser Lys His Arg Thr Leu Lys
 85 90 95
 Pro Lys Ala Pro Leu Gly Ser Leu Ala Pro Thr Ser Trp Gly Gly Asp
 100 105 110
 Arg Arg His Arg Asp Leu Ser Pro Lys Pro Ala Gly Gly Ser Ser Cys
 115 120 125

<210> 443

<211> 13

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

233

<400> 443

Gly Leu Met Glu Cys Leu Ile His Arg His Gly Ser His
 1 5 10

<210> 444

<211> 17

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 444

Ser Thr Lys Gly Met Gln Phe Ile Leu Thr Gly Ile Thr Leu Ser Gly
 1 5 10 15

Tyr

<210> 445

<211> 209

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 445

Pro Arg Val Arg Ala Leu Leu Phe Ala Arg Ser Leu Arg Leu Cys Arg
 1 5 10 15

Trp Gly Ala Lys Arg Leu Gly Val Ala Ser Thr Glu Ala Gln Arg Gly
 20 25 30

Val Ser Phe Lys Leu Glu Glu Lys Thr Ala His Ser Ser Leu Ala Leu
 35 40 45

Phe Arg Asp Asp Thr Gly Val Lys Tyr Gly Leu Val Gly Leu Glu Pro
 50 55 60

Thr Lys Val Ala Leu Asn Val Glu Arg Phe Arg Glu Trp Ala Val Val
 65 70 75 80

Leu Ala Asp Thr Ala Val Thr Ser Gly Arg His Tyr Trp Glu Val Thr
 85 90 95

Val Lys Arg Ser Gln Gln Phe Arg Ile Gly Val Ala Asp Val Asp Met
 100 105 110

Ser Arg Asp Ser Cys Ile Gly Val Asp Asp Arg Ser Trp Val Phe Thr
 115 120 125

Met Pro Ser Ala Ser Gly Thr Pro Cys Trp Pro Thr Arg Lys Pro Gln
 130 135 140

Leu Arg Val Leu Gly Ser Gln Glu Val Gly Leu Leu Leu Glu Tyr Glu
 145 150 155 160

Ala Gln Lys Leu Ser Leu Val Asp Val Ser Gln Val Ser Val Val His
 165 170 175

Thr Leu Gln Thr Asp Phe Arg Gly Pro Val Val Pro Ala Phe Ala Leu
 180 185 190

234

Trp Asp Gly Glu Leu Leu Thr His Ser Gly Leu Glu Val Pro Glu Gly
 195 200 205

Leu

<210> 446

<211> 98

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 446

Met Ser Arg Asp Ser Cys Ile Gly Val Asp Asp Arg Ser Trp Val Phe
 1 5 10 15

Thr Met Pro Ser Ala Ser Gly Thr Pro Cys Trp Pro Thr Arg Lys Pro
 20 25 30

Gln Leu Arg Val Leu Gly Ser Gln Glu Val Gly Leu Leu Leu Glu Tyr
 35 40 45

Glu Ala Gln Lys Leu Ser Leu Val Asp Val Ser Gln Val Ser Val Val
 50 55 60

His Thr Leu Gln Thr Asp Phe Arg Gly Pro Val Val Pro Ala Phe Ala
 65 70 75 80

Leu Trp Asp Gly Glu Leu Leu Thr His Ser Gly Leu Glu Val Pro Glu
 85 90 95

Gly Leu

<210> 447

<211> 1913

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 447

GCACGAGCGG CACGAGCGGA TCCTCACACG ACTGTGATCC GATTCTTTCC AGCGGCTTCT 60

GCAACCAAGC GGGTCTTACC CCCGGTCCTC CGCGTCTCCA GTCCTCGCAC CTGGAACCCC 120

AACGTCCCCG AGAGTCCCCG AATCCCCGCT CCCAGGCTAC CTAAGAGGAT GAGCGGTGCT 180

CCGACGGCCG GGGCAGCCCT GATGCTCTGC GCCGCCACCG CCGTGCTACT GAGCGCTCAG 240

GGCGGACCCG TGCAGTCCAA GTCGCCGCGC TTTGCGTCCT GGGACGAGAT GAATGTCCTG 300

GCGCACGGAC TCCTGCAGCT CGGCCAGGGG CTGCGCGAAC ACGCGGAGCG CACCCGAGT 360

CAGCTGAGCG CGCTGGAGCG GCGCCTGAGC GCGTGCGGGT CCGCCTGTCA GGGAACCGAG 420

GGGTCCACCG ACCTCCCGTT AGCCCCTGAG AGCCGGGTGG ACCCTGAGGT CCTTCACAGC 480

CTGCAGACAC AACTCAAGGC TCAGAACAGC AGGATCCAGC AACTCTTCCA CAAGGTGGCC 540

CAGCAGCAGC GGCACCTGGA GAAGCAGCAC CTGCGAATTC AGCATCTGCA AAGCCAGTTT 600

235

GGCCTCCTGG ACCACAAGCA CCTAGACCAT GAGGTGGCCA AGCCTGCCCC AAGAAAGAGG 660
CTGCCCCGAGA TGGCCCAGCC AGTTGACCCG GCTCACAATG TCAGCCGCCT GCACCGGCTG 720
CCCAGGGATT GCCAGGAGCT GTTCCAGGTT GGGGAGAGGC AGAGTGGACT ATTTGAAATC 780
CAGCCTCAGG GGTCTCCGCC ATTTTGGTG AACTGCAAGA TGACCTCAGA TGGAGGCTGG 840
ACAGTAATTC AGAGGCGCCA CGATGGCTCA GTGGACTTCA ACCGGCCCTG GGAAGCCTAC 900
AAGGCGGGGT TTGGGGATCC CCACGGCGAG TTCTGGCTGG GTCTGGAGAA GGTGCATAGC 960
ATCACGGGGG ACCGCAACAG CCGCCTGGCC GTGCAGCTGC GGGACTGGGA TGGCAACGCC 1020
GAGTTGCTGC AGTTCTCCGT GCACCTGGGT GCGCAGGACA CGGCCTATAG CCTGCAGCTC 1080
ACTGCACCCG TGGCCGGCCA GCTGGGCGCC ACCACCGTCC CACCCAGCGG CCTCTCCGTA 1140
CCCTTCTCCA CTTGGGACCA GGATCACGAC CTCCGAGGG ACAAGAACTG CGCCAAGAGC 1200
CTCTCTGGAG GCTGGTGGTT TGGCACCTGC AGCCATTCCA ACCTCAACGG CCAGTACTTC 1260
CGCTCCATCC CACAGCAGCG GCAGAAGCTT AAGAAGGGAA TCTTCTGGAA GACCTGGCGG 1320
GGCCGCTACT ACCCGCTGCA GGCCACCACC ATGTTGATCC AGCCCATGGC AGCAGAGGCA 1380
GCCTCCTAGC GTCCTGGCTG GGCCTGGTCC CAGGCCACG AAAGACGGTG ACTCTTGGCT 1440
CTGCCCCGAGG ATGTGGCCGT TCCCTGCCTG GGCAGGGGCT CCAAGGAGGG GCCATCTGGA 1500
AACTTGTTGA CAGAGAAGAA GACCACGACT GGAGAAGCCC CCTTCTGAG TGCAGGGGGG 1560
CTGCATGCGT TGCCTCCTGA GATCGAGGCT GCAGGATATG CTCAGACTCT AGAGGCGTGG 1620
ACCAAGGGGC ATGGAGCTTC ACTCCTTGCT GGCCAGGGAG TTGGGGACTC AGAGGGACCA 1680
CTTGGGGCCA GCCAGACTGG CCTCAATGGC GGA CTGAGTCA ACATTGACTG ACGGGGACCA 1740
GGGCTTGTGT GGGTCGAGAG CGCCCTCATG GTGCTGGTGC TGTGTGTGT AGGTCCCCTG 1800
GGGACACAAG CAGGCGCCAA TGGTATCTGG GCGGAGCTCA CAGAGTTCTT GGAATAAAAG 1860
CAACCTCAGA AAAAAAAAAA AAAAAAAAAA AAAAAAAAAA AAAAAAAAAA AAA 1913

<210> 448

<211> 1221

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 448

ATGAGCGGTG CTCCGACGGC CGGGGCAGCC CTGATGCTCT GCGCCGCCAC CGCCGTGCTA 60
CTGAGCGCTC AGGGCGGACC CGTGCACTCC AAGTCGCCG GCTTTGCGTC CTGGGACGAG 120
ATGAATGTCC TGGCGCACGG ACTCCTGCAG CTCGGCCAGG GGCTGCGCGA ACACGCGGAG 180
CGCACCCGCA GTCAGCTGAG CGCGCTGGAG CGGCGCCTGA GCGCGTGCGG GTCCGCCTGT 240

236

CAGGGAACCG AGGGGTCCAC CGACCTCCCG TTAGCCCCTG AGAGCCGGGT GGACCCTGAG 300
 GTCCTTCACA GCCTGCAGAC ACAACTCAAG GCTCAGAACA GCAGGATCCA GCAACTCTTC 360
 CACAAGGTGG CCCAGCAGCA GCGGCACCTG GAGAAGCAGC ACCTGCGAAT TCAGCATCTG 420
 CAAAGCCAGT TTGGCCTCCT GGACCACAAG CACCTAGACC ATGAGGTGGC CAAGCCTGCC 480
 CGAAGAAAGA GGCTGCCCCG GATGGCCCG CAGTTGACC CGGCTCACAA TGTCAGCCGC 540
 CTGCACCGGC TGCCCAGGGA TTGCCAGGAG CTGTTCCAGG TTGGGGAGAG GCAGAGTGA 600
 CTATTTGAAA TCCAGCCTCA GGGGTCTCCG CCATTTTGG TGAAGTCAA GATGACCTCA 660
 GATGGAGGCT GGACAGTAAT TCAGAGGCGC CACGATGGCT CAGTGGACTT CAACCGGCCC 720
 TGGGAAGCCT ACAAGGCGGG GTTTGGGGAT CCCCACGGCG AGTTCTGGCT GGGTCTGGAG 780
 AAGGTGCATA GCATCACGGG GGACCGCAAC AGCCGCCTGG CCGTGCAGCT GCGGGACTGG 840
 GATGGCAACG CCGAGTTGCT GCAGTTCTCC GTGCACCTGG GTGGCGAGGA CACGGCCTAT 900
 AGCCTGCAGC TCACTGCACC CGTGGCCGGC CAGCTGGGCG CCACCACCGT CCCACCCAGC 960
 GGCTCTCCG TACCTTCTC CACTTGGGAC CAGGATCAGC ACCTCCGAG GGACAAGAAC 1020
 TGCGCCAAGA GCCTCTCTGG AGGCTGGTGG TTTGGCACCT GCAGCCATTC CAACCTCAAC 1080
 GGCCAGTACT TCCGCTCCAT CCCACAGCAG CGGCAGAAGC TTAAGAAGGG AATCTTCTGG 1140
 AAGACCTGGC GGGGCCGCTA CTACCCGCTG CAGGCCACCA CCATGTTGAT CCAGCCCATG 1200
 GCAGCAGAGG CAGCCTCCTA G 1221

<210> 449

<211> 175

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 449

Met Ala Gln Trp Thr Ser Thr Gly Pro Gly Lys Pro Thr Arg Arg Gly
 1 5 10 15

Leu Gly Ile Pro Thr Ala Ser Ser Gly Trp Val Trp Arg Arg Cys Ile
 20 25 30

Ala Ser Trp Gly Thr Ala Thr Ala Ala Trp Pro Cys Ser Cys Gly Thr
 35 40 45

Gly Met Ala Thr Pro Ser Cys Cys Ser Ser Pro Cys Thr Trp Val Ala
 50 55 60

Arg Thr Arg Pro Ile Ala Cys Ser Ser Leu His Pro Trp Pro Ala Ser
 65 70 75 80

Trp Ala Pro Pro Pro Ser His Pro Ala Ala Ser Pro Tyr Pro Ser Pro
 85 90 95

237

Leu Gly Thr Arg Ile Thr Thr Ser Ala Gly Thr Arg Thr Ala Pro Arg
 100 105 110

Ala Ser Leu Glu Ala Gly Gly Leu Ala Pro Ala Ala Ile Pro Thr Phe
 115 120 125

Asn Gly Pro Val Leu Pro Ala Pro Ser His Ser Ser Gly Arg Ser Leu
 130 135 140

Arg Arg Glu Ser Ser Gly Arg Pro Ala Gly Arg Tyr Tyr Pro Leu Gln
 145 150 155 160

Ala Thr Thr Met Leu Ile Gln Pro Met Ala Ala Glu Ala Ala Ser
 165 170 175

<210> 450

<211> 32

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 450

Gly His Asp Leu Pro Gln Asp Ala Trp Leu Arg Trp Val Leu Ala Gly
 1 5 10 15

Ala Leu Cys Ala Gly Gly Trp Ala Val Asn Tyr Leu Pro Phe Phe Leu
 20 25 30

<210> 451

<211> 18

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 451

Phe Leu Tyr His Tyr Leu Pro Ala Leu Thr Phe Gln Ile Leu Leu Leu
 1 5 10 15

Pro Val

<210> 452

<211> 59

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (44)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (49)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<400> 452

Met Ser Pro Leu Pro Trp Pro Gly Pro Leu Pro Gly Gly Arg Gln Gly

Glu Gly Pro Leu Leu Thr Pro Thr Arg Ala Ser Val Gln Leu Ser His
85 90 95

239

Pro Ala Cys Leu Tyr Trp Ala Pro Leu Leu Trp Ile Arg Asp Pro Ala
 100 105 110

Ser Val

<210> 455

<211> 55

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (1)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (6)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<400> 455

Xaa Ala Pro Ala Thr Xaa Ala Trp Asp Thr Val Val Pro Pro Leu Pro
 1 5 10 15

Arg Lys Cys Gln Cys Ser Gly Ser Ala Arg Ser His Gly Ala Gly Arg
 20 25 30

Ser Ala Leu His Ser Pro Leu Glu Gly Ser Arg Pro Lys Val Pro Ala
 35 40 45

Gly Ala Val Gly Lys Ser Leu
 50 55

<210> 456

<211> 59

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 456

Pro Gly Gln Ser Arg Pro Gln His Cys Leu Pro Pro Lys Gln Pro Lys
 1 5 10 15

Gln Cys Arg Pro Gly Leu Glu Leu Lys Glu Gly Pro Leu Leu Thr Pro
 20 25 30

Thr Arg Ala Ser Val Gln Leu Ser His Pro Ala Cys Leu Tyr Trp Ala
 35 40 45

Pro Leu Leu Trp Ile Arg Asp Pro Ala Ser Val
 50 55

<210> 457

<211> 133

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

240

<221> SITE

<222> (55)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (61)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<400> 457

Asp Ile Cys Arg Leu Glu Arg Ala Val Cys Arg Asp Glu Pro Ser Ala
 1 5 10 15

Leu Ala Arg Ala Leu Thr Trp Arg Gln Ala Arg Ala Gln Ala Gly Ala
 20 25 30

Met Leu Leu Phe Gly Leu Cys Trp Gly Pro Tyr Val Ala Thr Leu Leu
 35 40 45

Leu Ser Val Leu Ala Tyr Xaa Gln Arg Pro Pro Leu Xaa Pro Gly Thr
 50 55 60

Leu Leu Ser Leu Leu Ser Leu Gly Ser Ala Ser Ala Ala Val Pro
 65 70 75 80

Val Ala Met Gly Leu Gly Asp Gln Arg Tyr Thr Ala Pro Trp Arg Ala
 85 90 95

Ala Ala Gln Arg Cys Leu Gln Gly Leu Trp Gly Arg Ala Ser Arg Asp
 100 105 110

Ser Pro Gly Pro Ser Ile Ala Tyr His Pro Ser Ser Gln Ser Ser Val
 115 120 125

Asp Leu Asp Leu Asn
 130

<210> 458

<211> 48

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (34)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (43)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<400> 458

Met Glu Arg Val Gly Met Glu Ser Gly Glu Met Val Cys Gly Leu Gly
 1 5 10 15

Ser Ala Cys Asn Asn Pro Ser Asp Leu Gly Gln Val Pro Val Pro Leu
 20 25 30

241

Trp Xaa Ser Val Ser Pro Pro Val Phe Gly Xaa Gly Trp Asn Gly His
 35 40 45

<210> 459

<211> 107

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (84)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<400> 459

Met Arg Ser Phe Gln Asp Val Ser Ala Leu Glu Glu Trp Arg Gly Gly
 1 5 10 15

Lys Asp Leu Glu Pro Thr His Ser Leu Leu Leu Leu Pro Leu Arg
 20 25 30

Asp Leu Leu Val Val Leu Gly Glu Ile Arg Lys Arg Gln Met Glu Gly
 35 40 45

Cys Val Trp Lys Gly Trp Gly Trp Asn Pro Glu Lys Trp Phe Ala Val
 50 55 60

Leu Ala Leu Pro Val Thr Thr Arg Val Thr Leu Gly Lys Ser Leu Ser
 65 70 75 80

Leu Ser Gly Xaa Gln Phe Leu His Leu Tyr Leu Glu Arg Val Gly Met
 85 90 95

Gly Thr Glu Val Leu Ser Ser Ser Asp Leu Leu
 100 105

<210> 460

<211> 118

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (62)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (70)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<400> 460

Met His Pro Ala Gly Pro Thr Phe Met Gly Ser Lys Pro Ile Arg Glu
 1 5 10 15

Gln Gln Phe Gly Pro Asp Ala Cys Leu Leu Leu Cys Val Ala Met
 20 25 30

242

Ala Gly Thr Glu Ala Ser Arg Ala Ala Gln Gln Cys Thr Ser Gln Lys
35 40 45

Val Arg Ala Gly Gln Asp Phe Ser Ala His Ser Asn Pro Xaa Gln Ile
50 55 60

Gln Val Glu Lys Leu Xaa Pro Arg Glu Gly Gln Gly Leu Ala Gln Gly
65 70 75 80

His Ser Gly Cys Tyr Arg Gln Ser Gln Asp Arg Lys Pro Phe Leu Arg
85 90 95

Ile Pro Ser Pro Pro Phe Pro Tyr Thr Thr Leu His Leu Pro Phe Pro
100 105 110

Asp Phe Ala Lys Asn His
115

<210> 461

<211> 61

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 461

Met His Pro Ala Gly Pro Thr Phe Met Gly Ser Lys Pro Ile Arg Glu
1 5 10 15

Gln Gln Phe Gly Pro Asp Ala Cys Leu Leu Leu Cys Val Ala Met
20 25 30

Ala Gly Thr Glu Ala Ser Arg Ala Ala Gln Gln Cys Thr Ser Gln Lys
35 40 45

Val Arg Ala Gly Gln Asp Phe Ser Ala His Ser Asn Pro
50 55 60

<210> 462

<211> 48

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 462

Pro Arg Glu Gly Gln Gly Leu Ala Gln Gly His Ser Gly Cys Tyr Arg
1 5 10 15

Gln Ser Gln Asp Arg Lys Pro Phe Leu Arg Ile Pro Ser Pro Pro Phe
20 25 30

Pro Tyr Thr Thr Leu His Leu Pro Phe Pro Asp Phe Ala Lys Asn His
35 40 45

<210> 463

<211> 22

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

243

<400> 463

Asp Pro Arg Val Arg Lys Pro Pro Thr Ala Thr Leu Thr Thr Ala Arg
1 5 10 15

Thr Arg Pro Thr Thr Asp
20

<210> 464

<211> 82

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (70)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (81)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (82)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<400> 464

Ala Ala Leu Glu Ala Ser Val Pro Ala Ile Ala Thr Gln Arg Ser Ser
1 5 10 15

Arg Gln Ala Ser Gly Pro Asn Cys Cys Ser Leu Met Gly Leu Asp Pro
20 25 30

Met Lys Val Gly Pro Ala Gly Cys Ile Ser Trp Asp Ser Val Glu Ala
35 40 45

Asp Gln Val Ala Gly Ala Ser Gly Gly Arg Ile Glu Val Lys Gly Cys
50 55 60

Gly Met Glu Asn Leu Xaa Arg Leu His Leu Gly Ser Gly Lys Gly Gln
65 70 75 80

Xaa Xaa

<210> 465

<211> 99

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 465

Met Leu His Arg Gln Trp Leu Thr Val Arg Arg Ala Gly Gly Pro Pro
1 5 10 15

Arg Thr Asp Gln Gln Arg Arg Thr Val Arg Cys Leu Arg Asp Thr Val
20 25 30

244

Leu Leu Leu His Gly Leu Ser Gln Lys Asp Lys Leu Phe Met Met His
 35 40 45

Cys Val Glu Val Leu His Gln Phe Asp Gln Val Met Pro Gly Val Ser
 50 55 60

Met Leu Ile Arg Gly Leu Pro Asp Val Thr Asp Cys Glu Glu Ala Ala
 65 70 75 80

Leu Asp Asp Leu Cys Ala Ala Glu Thr Asp Val Glu Asp Pro Glu Val
 85 90 95

Glu Cys Gly

<210> 466

<211> 62

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (2)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (58)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<400> 466

Gly Xaa Ala Asn Pro Glu Asp Ser Val Cys Ile Leu Glu Gly Phe Ser
 1 5 10 15

Val Thr Ala Leu Ser Ile Leu Gln His Leu Val Cys His Ser Gly Ala
 20 25 30

Val Arg Leu Pro Ile Thr Val Arg Ser Gly Gly Arg Phe Cys Cys Trp
 35 40 45

Gly Arg Lys Gln Glu Pro Gly Ser Gln Xaa Ser Asp Gly Asp
 50 55 60

<210> 467

<211> 65

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 467

Ala Val Gln Gln Gln His Arg Val Pro Gln Thr Ala His Cys Pro Pro
 1 5 10 15

Leu Leu Val Gly Pro Trp Gly Ser Pro Cys Pro Pro His Cys Gln Pro
 20 25 30

Leu Ser Val Gln His His Arg Glu Arg Ser Asp His Leu His Ile Thr
 35 40 45

Leu Ala Val Gly Ala Ser Asp Trp Gly Gln Gly Ala Leu Ala His Gln

<220>

246

<221> SITE

<222> (2)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (58)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<400> 469

Gly Xaa Ala Asn Pro Glu Asp Ser Val Cys Ile Leu Glu Gly Phe Ser
 1 5 10 15

Val Thr Ala Leu Ser Ile Leu Gln His Leu Val Cys His Ser Gly Ala
 20 25 30

Val Arg Leu Pro Ile Thr Val Arg Ser Gly Gly Arg Phe Cys Cys Trp
 35 40 45

Gly Arg Lys Gln Glu Pro Gly Ser Gln Xaa Ser Asp Gly Asp Met Thr
 50 55 60

Ser Ala Leu Arg Gly Val Ala Asp Asp Gln Gly Gln His Pro Leu Leu
 65 70 75 80

Lys Met Leu Leu His Leu Leu Ala Phe Ser Ser Ala Ala Thr Gly His
 85 90 95

Leu Gln Ala Ser Val Leu Thr Gln Cys Leu Lys Val Leu Val Lys Leu
 100 105 110

Ala Glu Asn Thr Ser Cys Asp Phe Leu Pro Arg Phe Gln Cys Val Phe
 115 120 125

Gln Val Leu Pro Lys Cys Leu Ser Pro Glu Thr Pro Leu Pro Ser Val
 130 135 140

Leu Leu Ala Val Glu Leu Leu Ser Leu Leu Ala Asp His Asp Gln Leu
 145 150 155 160

Ala Pro Gln Leu Cys Ser His Ser Glu Gly Cys Leu Leu Leu Leu
 165 170 175

Tyr Met Tyr Ile Thr Ser Arg Pro Asp Arg Val Ala Leu Glu Thr Gln
 180 185 190

Trp Leu Gln Leu Glu Gln Glu Val Val Trp Leu Leu Ala Lys Leu Gly
 195 200 205

Val Gln Glu Pro Leu Ala Pro Ser His Trp Leu Gln Leu Pro Val
 210 215 220

<210> 470

<211> 102

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 470

Met Ser Gly Gln Leu Asp Ala Arg Pro Ala Ala Ala Leu His Pro Gln

<400> 474

248

Met Leu Gly Leu Leu Leu Leu Cys Thr Pro Arg Ala Trp Leu Thr Leu
1 5 10 15

Ser Gly Pro Val Cys Phe Gln Gly Arg Asp Pro Leu Arg Ser His Arg
20 25 30

Gly His Pro Ser Cys Gly Ser
35

<210> 475

<211> 11

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 475

His Gly Phe Pro Glu Phe Trp Tyr Ser Trp Arg
1 5 10

<210> 476

<211> 10

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 476

Ala Ser His Trp Leu Gln Gln Asp Gln Pro
1 5 10

<210> 477

<211> 9

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 477

Pro Ile Asn His Tyr Arg Asn Ile Phe
1 5

<210> 478

<211> 9

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 478

Tyr Pro Glu Met Val Met Lys Leu Ile
1 5

<210> 479

<211> 14

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 479

Pro Glu Phe Trp Tyr Ser Trp Arg Tyr Gln Leu Arg Glu Phe
1 5 10

<210> 480

<211> 9

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

249

<400> 480

His Asp Trp Gly Gly Met Ile Ala Trp

1 5

<210> 481

<211> 14

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 481

Gly Ser Leu Pro Pro Lys Pro Ile Tyr Leu Val Val Pro Arg

1 5 10

<210> 482

<211> 16

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 482

Leu Val Phe Ala Glu His Arg Tyr Tyr Gly Lys Ser Leu Pro Phe Gly

1 5 10 15

<210> 483

<211> 10

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 483

Glu Gln Ala Leu Ala Asp Phe Ala Glu Leu

1 5 10

<210> 484

<211> 18

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 484

Gly Gly Ser Tyr Gly Gly Met Leu Ser Ala Tyr Leu Arg Met Lys Tyr

1 5 10 15

Pro His

<210> 485

<211> 16

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 485

Asn Ile Ile Phe Ser Asn Gly Asn Leu Asp Pro Trp Ala Gly Gly Gly

1 5 10 15

<210> 486

250

<211> 22

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 486

Ala Met Met Asp Tyr Pro Tyr Pro Thr Asp Phe Leu Gly Pro Leu Pro
1 5 10 15

Ala Asn Pro Val Lys Val
20

<210> 487

<211> 8

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 487

Phe Tyr Thr Gly Asn Glu Gly Asp
1 5

<210> 488

<211> 490

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 488

Met Gly Ser Ala Pro Trp Ala Pro Val Leu Leu Leu Ala Leu Gly Leu
1 5 10 15

Arg Gly Leu Gln Ala Gly Ala Arg Ser Gly Pro Arg Leu Pro Gly Ala
20 25 30

Leu Leu Pro Ala Ala Ser Gly Pro Leu Gln Leu Arg Ala Leu Arg Gln
35 40 45

Gln Asp Leu Pro Ser Ala Leu Pro Gly Val Gly Gln Val Leu Gly Pro
50 55 60

Gly Arg Gly Ala His Leu Leu Leu His Trp Glu Arg Gly Arg Arg Val
65 70 75 80

Gly Leu Arg Gln Gln Leu Gly Leu Arg Arg Gly Leu Ala Ala Glu Arg
85 90 95

Gly Ala Leu Leu Val Phe Ala Glu His Arg Tyr Tyr Gly Lys Ser Leu
100 105 110

Pro Phe Gly Ala Gln Ser Thr Gln Arg Gly His Thr Glu Leu Leu Thr
115 120 125

Val Glu Gln Ala Leu Ala Asp Phe Ala Glu Leu Leu Arg Ala Leu Arg
130 135 140

Arg Asp Leu Gly Ala Gln Asp Ala Pro Ala Ile Ala Phe Gly Gly Ser
145 150 155 160

Tyr Gly Gly Met Leu Ser Ala Tyr Leu Arg Met Lys Tyr Pro His Leu
165 170 175

251

Val Ala Gly Ala Leu Ala Ala Ser Ala Pro Val Leu Ser Val Ala Gly
 180 185 190

Leu Gly Asp Ser Asn Gln Phe Phe Arg Asp Val Thr Ala Asp Phe Glu
 195 200 205

Gly Gln Ser Pro Lys Cys Thr Gln Gly Val Arg Glu Ala Phe Arg Gln
 210 215 220

Ile Lys Asp Leu Phe Leu Gln Gly Ala Tyr Asp Thr Val Arg Trp Glu
 225 230 235 240

Phe Gly Thr Cys Gln Pro Leu Ser Asp Glu Lys Asp Leu Thr Gln Leu
 245 250 255

Phe Met Phe Ala Arg Asn Ala Phe Thr Val Leu Ala Met Met Asp Tyr
 260 265 270

Pro Tyr Pro Thr Asp Phe Leu Gly Pro Leu Pro Ala Asn Pro Val Lys
 275 280 285

Val Gly Cys Asp Arg Leu Leu Ser Glu Ala Gln Arg Ile Thr Gly Leu
 290 295 300

Arg Ala Leu Ala Gly Leu Val Tyr Asn Ala Ser Gly Ser Glu His Cys
 305 310 315 320

Tyr Asp Ile Tyr Arg Leu Tyr His Ser Cys Ala Asp Pro Thr Gly Cys
 325 330 335

Gly Thr Gly Pro Asp Ala Arg Ala Trp Asp Tyr Gln Ala Cys Thr Glu
 340 345 350

Ile Asn Leu Thr Phe Ala Ser Asn Asn Val Thr Asp Met Phe Pro Asp
 355 360 365

Leu Pro Phe Thr Asp Glu Leu Arg Gln Arg Tyr Cys Leu Asp Thr Trp
 370 375 380

Gly Val Trp Pro Arg Pro Asp Trp Leu Leu Thr Ser Phe Trp Gly Gly
 385 390 395 400

Asp Leu Arg Ala Ala Ser Asn Ile Ile Phe Ser Asn Gly Asn Leu Asp
 405 410 415

Pro Trp Ala Gly Gly Gly Ile Arg Arg Asn Leu Ser Ala Ser Val Ile
 420 425 430

Ala Val Thr Ile Gln Gly Gly Ala His His Leu Asp Leu Arg Ala Ser
 435 440 445

His Pro Glu Asp Pro Ala Ser Val Val Glu Ala Arg Lys Leu Glu Ala
 450 455 460

Thr Ile Ile Gly Glu Trp Val Lys Ala Ala Arg Arg Glu Gln Gln Pro
 465 470 475 480

Ala Leu Arg Gly Gly Pro Arg Leu Ser Leu
 485 490

252

<210> 489

<211> 22

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 489

Cys Ser Val Phe Pro Pro Ser Leu Trp Phe Tyr Leu Pro Leu Val Phe
1 5 10 15

Asp Asp Gly Asp Val Gln
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<210> 490

<211> 122

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (46)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (113)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<400> 490

Gly Val Ser Leu Pro Leu Leu Gly Asp Ala Ser Gln Leu Gly Tyr Leu
1 5 10 15

Gly Val Arg Asp Ala Leu Glu Glu Ala Leu Cys Leu Phe Ser Asp Val
20 25 30

Gln Leu Cys Ala Gly Arg Thr Ser Ala Leu Phe Lys Ala Xaa Arg Gln
35 40 45

Gly Arg Leu Ser Leu Gln Arg Ile Leu Leu Pro Phe Val Trp Leu Cys
50 55 60

Pro Ala Pro Gln Arg Trp Ser Leu Gln Arg Gln Ala Gly Leu Leu Glu
65 70 75 80

Leu Arg Trp Ala Pro Pro Ser Ser Ser Phe Leu Ala Ala Leu Phe Thr
85 90 95

Pro Ser Ser Leu Gly Asn Gly Gly Arg Pro Ser Pro Ser Leu Thr Ala
100 105 110

Xaa Leu Gln Phe Asp Leu Arg Leu Leu Cys
115 120

<210> 491

<211> 74

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

253

<221> SITE

<222> (62)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (74)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<400> 491

Val Cys Arg Gly Phe Cys Cys Leu Leu Phe Gly Cys Ala Leu Pro Pro
1 5 10 15

Arg Gly Gly Val Tyr Arg Gly Arg Gln Ala Ser Leu Asn Cys Gly Gly
20 25 30

Leu His Arg Val Arg Val Ser Trp Pro Leu Cys Leu Pro Pro Gln Ala
35 40 45

Ser Ala Met Val Gly Ala Pro Pro Pro Ala Ser Leu Pro Xaa Cys Ser
50 55 60

Leu Ile Ser Asp Cys Cys Ala Ser Asn Xaa
65 70

<210> 492

<211> 34

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 492

Met Ser His Lys His Met Arg Arg Ser Ala Thr Ser Tyr Ile Ile Arg
1 5 10 15

Glu Arg Gln Ile Lys Ile Ile Val Arg Tyr His Tyr Thr Pro Ile Met
20 25 30

Thr Thr

<210> 493

<211> 16

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 493

Ile Arg Glu Arg Gln Ile Lys Ile Ile Val Arg Tyr His Tyr Thr Pro
1 5 10 15

<210> 494

<211> 13

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 494

Lys Lys Thr Cys Thr Met Phe Ile Ala Thr Leu Phe Thr

254

1

5

10

<210> 495

<211> 13

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 495

Glu Lys Ile Phe Ala Lys His Leu Ser Val Lys Gly Leu

1

5

10

<210> 496

<211> 85

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (21)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<220>

<221> SITE

<222> (39)

<223> Xaa equals any of the naturally occurring L-amino acids

<400> 496

Ser Val Ala Ser Val Phe Ile Pro Leu Lys Val Ser Val Thr Lys Gln

1

5

10

15

Phe Ile Phe Phe Xaa Phe Phe Phe Phe Leu Arg Arg Ser Leu Ala Pro

20

25

30

Ala Trp Val Ala Glu Arg Xaa Thr Ser Gln Glu Thr Lys Gln Asn Lys

35

40

45

Lys Thr Pro Gln Leu Arg Gly Lys Val Ala His Ala Cys Asp Pro Ile

50

55

60

Thr Leu Gly Gly Arg Arg Trp Glu Val Gly Glu Ser Leu Glu Ala Arg

65

70

75

80

Ser Pro Ser Xaa Xaa

85

<210> 497

<211> 184

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 497

Tyr Met Cys Cys Pro Phe Val Leu Asp Lys Asp Gly Val Ser Ala Ala

1

5

10

15

Val Ile Ser Ala Glu Leu Ala Ser Phe Leu Ala Thr Lys Asn Leu Ser

20

25

30

Leu Ser Gln Gln Leu Lys Ala Ile Tyr Val Glu Tyr Gly Tyr His Ile

35

40

45

255

Thr Lys Ala Ser Tyr Phe Ile Cys His Asp Gln Glu Thr Ile Lys Lys
 50 55 60
 Leu Phe Glu Asn Leu Arg Asn Tyr Asp Gly Lys Asn Asn Tyr Pro Lys
 65 70 75 80
 Ala Cys Gly Lys Phe Glu Ile Ser Ala Ile Arg Asp Leu Thr Thr Gly
 85 90 95
 Tyr Asp Asp Ser Gln Pro Asp Lys Lys Ala Val Leu Pro Thr Ser Lys
 100 105 110
 Ser Ser Gln Met Ile Thr Phe Thr Phe Ala Asn Gly Gly Val Ala Thr
 115 120 125
 Met Arg Thr Ser Gly Thr Glu Pro Lys Ile Lys Tyr Tyr Ala Glu Leu
 130 135 140
 Cys Ala Pro Pro Gly Asn Ser Asp Pro Glu Gln Leu Lys Lys Glu Leu
 145 150 155 160
 Asn Glu Leu Val Ser Ala Ile Glu Glu His Phe Phe Gln Pro Gln Lys
 165 170 175
 Tyr Asn Leu Gln Pro Lys Ala Asp
 180

<210> 498

<211> 199

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 498

Ala Arg Gly Lys Thr Val Leu Phe Ala Phe Glu Glu Ala Ile Gly Tyr
 1 5 10 15
 Met Cys Cys Pro Phe Val Leu Asp Lys Asp Gly Val Ser Ala Ala Val
 20 25 30
 Ile Ser Ala Glu Leu Ala Ser Phe Leu Ala Thr Lys Asn Leu Ser Leu
 35 40 45
 Ser Gln Gln Leu Lys Ala Ile Tyr Val Glu Tyr Gly Tyr His Ile Thr
 50 55 60
 Lys Ala Ser Tyr Phe Ile Cys His Asp Gln Glu Thr Ile Lys Lys Leu
 65 70 75 80
 Phe Glu Asn Leu Arg Asn Tyr Asp Gly Lys Asn Asn Tyr Pro Lys Ala
 85 90 95
 Cys Gly Lys Phe Glu Ile Ser Ala Ile Arg Asp Leu Thr Thr Gly Tyr
 100 105 110
 Asp Asp Ser Gln Pro Asp Lys Lys Ala Val Leu Pro Thr Ser Lys Ser
 115 120 125
 Ser Gln Met Ile Thr Phe Thr Phe Ala Asn Gly Gly Val Ala Thr Met

130 135 256 140

Arg Thr Ser Gly Thr Glu Pro Lys Ile Lys Tyr Tyr Ala Glu Leu Cys
145 150 155 160

Ala Pro Pro Gly Asn Ser Asp Pro Glu Gln Leu Lys Lys Glu Leu Asn
165 170 175

Glu Leu Val Ser Ala Ile Glu Glu His Phe Phe Gln Pro Gln Lys Tyr
180 185 190

Asn Leu Gln Pro Lys Ala Asp
195

<210> 499
<211> 18
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 499
Asp Lys Asp Gly Val Ser Ala Ala Val Ile Ser Ala Glu Leu Ala Ser
1 5 10 15

Phe Leu

<210> 500
<211> 13
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 500
Arg Asp Leu Thr Thr Gly Tyr Asp Asp Ser Gln Pro Asp
1 5 10

<210> 501
<211> 15
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 501
Lys Ala Val Leu Pro Thr Ser Lys Ser Ser Gln Met Ile Thr Phe
1 5 10 15

<210> 502
<211> 17
<212> PRT
<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 502
Thr Met Arg Thr Ser Gly Thr Glu Pro Lys Ile Lys Tyr Tyr Ala Glu
1 5 10 15

Leu

INDICATIONS RELATING TO A DEPOSITED MICROORGANISM

(PCT Rule 13bis)

A. The indications made below relate to the microorganism referred to in the description on page <u>199</u> , line <u>N/A</u>	
B. IDENTIFICATION OF DEPOSIT Further deposits are identified on an additional sheet <input type="checkbox"/>	
Name of depositary institution <u>American Type Culture Collection</u>	
Address of depositary institution (including postal code and country) <u>10801 University Boulevard</u> <u>Manassas, Virginia 20110-2209</u> <u>United States of America</u>	
Date of deposit <u>August 28, 1997</u>	Accession Number <u>209226</u>
C. ADDITIONAL INDICATIONS (leave blank if not applicable) This information is continued on an additional sheet <input type="checkbox"/>	
D. DESIGNATED STATES FOR WHICH INDICATIONS ARE MADE (if the indications are not for all designated States)	
Europe In respect to those designations in which a European Patent is sought a sample of the deposited microorganism will be made available until the publication of the mention of the grant of the European patent or until the date on which application has been refused or withdrawn or is deemed to be withdrawn, only by the issue of such a sample to an expert nominated by the person requesting the sample (Rule 28 (4) EPC).	
E. SEPARATE FURNISHING OF INDICATIONS (leave blank if not applicable)	
The indications listed below will be submitted to the International Bureau later (specify the general nature of the indications e.g., "Accession Number of Deposit")	

<p style="text-align: center;">For receiving Office use only</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This sheet was received with the international application</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Elnora Rivera</u></p> <p>Authorized PCT Operations - IAPD Team 1 (703) 305-3678 (703) 305-3230 (FAX)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">For International Bureau use only</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> This sheet was received by the International Bureau on:</p> <p>Authorized officer</p>
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ATCC Deposit 209226

Page 2

CANADA

The applicant requests that, until either a Canadian patent has been issued on the basis of an application or the application has been refused, or is abandoned and no longer subject to reinstatement, or is withdrawn, the Commissioner of Patents only authorizes the furnishing of a sample of the deposited biological material referred to in the application to an independent expert nominated by the Commissioner, the applicant must, by a written statement, inform the International Bureau accordingly before completion of technical preparations for publication of the international application.

NORWAY

The applicant hereby requests that the application has been laid open to public inspection (by the Norwegian Patent Office), or has been finally decided upon by the Norwegian Patent Office without having been laid open inspection, the furnishing of a sample shall only be effected to an expert in the art. The request to this effect shall be filed by the applicant with the Norwegian Patent Office not later than at the time when the application is made available to the public under Sections 22 and 33(3) of the Norwegian Patents Act. If such a request has been filed by the applicant, any request made by a third party for the furnishing of a sample shall indicate the expert to be used. That expert may be any person entered on the list of recognized experts drawn up by the Norwegian Patent Office or any person approved by the applicant in the individual case.

AUSTRALIA

The applicant hereby gives notice that the furnishing of a sample of a microorganism shall only be effected prior to the grant of a patent, or prior to the lapsing, refusal or withdrawal of the application, to a person who is a skilled addressee without an interest in the invention (Regulation 3.25(3) of the Australian Patents Regulations).

FINLAND

The applicant hereby requests that, until the application has been laid open to public inspection (by the National Board of Patents and Regulations), or has been finally decided upon by the National Board of Patents and Registration without having been laid open to public inspection, the furnishing of a sample shall only be effected to an expert in the art.

UNITED KINGDOM

The applicant hereby requests that the furnishing of a sample of a microorganism shall only be made available to an expert. The request to this effect must be filed by the applicant with the International Bureau before the completion of the technical preparations for the international publication of the application.

ATCC Deposit No. 209226

Page 3

DENMARK

The applicant hereby requests that, until the application has been laid open to public inspection (by the Danish Patent Office), or has been finally decided upon by the Danish Patent office without having been laid open to public inspection, the furnishing of a sample shall only be effected to an expert in the art. The request to this effect shall be filed by the applicant with the Danish Patent Office not later than at the time when the application is made available to the public under Sections 22 and 33(3) of the Danish Patents Act. If such a request has been filed by the applicant, any request made by a third party for the furnishing of a sample shall indicate the expert to be used. That expert may be any person entered on a list of recognized experts drawn up by the Danish Patent Office or any person by the applicant in the individual case.

SWEDEN

The applicant hereby requests that, until the application has been laid open to public inspection (by the Swedish Patent Office), or has been finally decided upon by the Swedish Patent Office without having been laid open to public inspection, the furnishing of a sample shall only be effected to an expert in the art. The request to this effect shall be filed by the applicant with the International Bureau before the expiration of 16 months from the priority date (preferably on the Form PCT/RO/134 reproduced in annex Z of Volume I of the PCT Applicant's Guide). If such a request has been filed by the applicant any request made by a third party for the furnishing of a sample shall indicate the expert to be used. That expert may be any person entered on a list of recognized experts drawn up by the Swedish Patent Office or any person approved by a applicant in the individual case.

NETHERLANDS

The applicant hereby requests that until the date of a grant of a Netherlands patent or until the date on which the application is refused or withdrawn or lapsed, the microorganism shall be made available as provided in the 31F(1) of the Patent Rules only by the issue of a sample to an expert. The request to this effect must be furnished by the applicant with the Netherlands Industrial Property Office before the date on which the application is made available to the public under Section 22C or Section 25 of the Patents Act of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, whichever of the two dates occurs earlier.

INDICATIONS RELATING TO A DEPOSITED MICROORGANISM

(PCT Rule 13bis)

A. The indications made below relate to the microorganism referred to in the description on page <u>201</u> , line <u>N/A</u>	
B. IDENTIFICATION OF DEPOSIT Further deposits are identified on an additional sheet <input type="checkbox"/>	
Name of depositary institution <u>American Type Culture Collection</u>	
Address of depositary institution (including postal code and country) <u>10801 University Boulevard</u> <u>Manassas, Virginia 20110-2209</u> <u>United States of America</u>	
Date of deposit <u>May 7, 1998</u>	Accession Number <u>209852</u>
C. ADDITIONAL INDICATIONS (leave blank if not applicable) This information is continued on an additional sheet <input type="checkbox"/>	
D. DESIGNATED STATES FOR WHICH INDICATIONS ARE MADE (if the indications are not for all designated States)	
Europe In respect to those designations in which a European Patent is sought a sample of the deposited microorganism will be made available until the publication of the mention of the grant of the European patent or until the date on which application has been refused or withdrawn or is deemed to be withdrawn, only by the issue of such a sample to an expert nominated by the person requesting the sample (Rule 28 (4) EPC).	
E. SEPARATE FURNISHING OF INDICATIONS (leave blank if not applicable)	
The indications listed below will be submitted to the International Bureau later (specify the general nature of the indications e.g., "Accession Number of Deposit")	

<p style="text-align: center;">For receiving Office use only</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This sheet was received with the international application</p> <hr/> <p>Authorized officer: <u>Enora Rivera</u> <u>PCT Operations - IAPD Team 1</u> <u>(703) 305-3678 (703) 305-3230 (FAX)</u></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">For International Bureau use only</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> This sheet was received by the International Bureau on:</p> <hr/> <p>Authorized officer</p>
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ATCC Deposit 209852

Page 2

CANADA

The applicant requests that, until either a Canadian patent has been issued on the basis of an application or the application has been refused, or is abandoned and no longer subject to reinstatement, or is withdrawn, the Commissioner of Patents only authorizes the furnishing of a sample of the deposited biological material referred to in the application to an independent expert nominated by the Commissioner, the applicant must, by a written statement, inform the International Bureau accordingly before completion of technical preparations for publication of the international application.

NORWAY

The applicant hereby requests that the application has been laid open to public inspection (by the Norwegian Patent Office), or has been finally decided upon by the Norwegian Patent Office without having been laid open inspection, the furnishing of a sample shall only be effected to an expert in the art. The request to this effect shall be filed by the applicant with the Norwegian Patent Office not later than at the time when the application is made available to the public under Sections 22 and 33(3) of the Norwegian Patents Act. If such a request has been filed by the applicant, any request made by a third party for the furnishing of a sample shall indicate the expert to be used. That expert may be any person entered on the list of recognized experts drawn up by the Norwegian Patent Office or any person approved by the applicant in the individual case.

AUSTRALIA

The applicant hereby gives notice that the furnishing of a sample of a microorganism shall only be effected prior to the grant of a patent, or prior to the lapsing, refusal or withdrawal of the application, to a person who is a skilled addressee without an interest in the invention (Regulation 3.25(3) of the Australian Patents Regulations).

FINLAND

The applicant hereby requests that, until the application has been laid open to public inspection (by the National Board of Patents and Regulations), or has been finally decided upon by the National Board of Patents and Registration without having been laid open to public inspection, the furnishing of a sample shall only be effected to an expert in the art.

UNITED KINGDOM

The applicant hereby requests that the furnishing of a sample of a microorganism shall only be made available to an expert. The request to this effect must be filed by the applicant with the International Bureau before the completion of the technical preparations for the international publication of the application.

ATCC Deposit No. 209852

Page 3

DENMARK

The applicant hereby requests that, until the application has been laid open to public inspection (by the Danish Patent Office), or has been finally decided upon by the Danish Patent office without having been laid open to public inspection, the furnishing of a sample shall only be effected to an expert in the art. The request to this effect shall be filed by the applicant with the Danish Patent Office not later than at the time when the application is made available to the public under Sections 22 and 33(3) of the Danish Patents Act. If such a request has been filed by the applicant, any request made by a third party for the furnishing of a sample shall indicate the expert to be used. That expert may be any person entered on a list of recognized experts drawn up by the Danish Patent Office or any person by the applicant in the individual case.

SWEDEN

The applicant hereby requests that, until the application has been laid open to public inspection (by the Swedish Patent Office), or has been finally decided upon by the Swedish Patent Office without having been laid open to public inspection, the furnishing of a sample shall only be effected to an expert in the art. The request to this effect shall be filed by the applicant with the International Bureau before the expiration of 16 months from the priority date (preferably on the Form PCT/RO/134 reproduced in annex Z of Volume I of the PCT Applicant's Guide). If such a request has been filed by the applicant any request made by a third party for the furnishing of a sample shall indicate the expert to be used. That expert may be any person entered on a list of recognized experts drawn up by the Swedish Patent Office or any person approved by a applicant in the individual case.

NETHERLANDS

The applicant hereby requests that until the date of a grant of a Netherlands patent or until the date on which the application is refused or withdrawn or lapsed, the microorganism shall be made available as provided in the 31F(1) of the Patent Rules only by the issue of a sample to an expert. The request to this effect must be furnished by the applicant with the Netherlands Industrial Property Office before the date on which the application is made available to the public under Section 22C or Section 25 of the Patents Act of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, whichever of the two dates occurs earlier.

INDICATIONS RELATING TO A DEPOSITED MICROORGANISM

(PCT Rule 13bis)

A. The indications made below relate to the microorganism referred to in the description on page <u>204</u> , line <u>N/A</u>	
B. IDENTIFICATION OF DEPOSIT Further deposits are identified on an additional sheet <input type="checkbox"/>	
Name of depositary institution <u>American Type Culture Collection</u>	
Address of depositary institution (including postal code and country) <u>10801 University Boulevard</u> <u>Manassas, Virginia 20110-2209</u> <u>United States of America</u>	
Date of deposit <u>May 7, 1998</u>	Accession Number <u>209853</u>
C. ADDITIONAL INDICATIONS (leave blank if not applicable) This information is continued on an additional sheet <input type="checkbox"/>	
D. DESIGNATED STATES FOR WHICH INDICATIONS ARE MADE (if the indications are not for all designated States)	
Europe In respect to those designations in which a European Patent is sought a sample of the deposited microorganism will be made available until the publication of the mention of the grant of the European patent or until the date on which application has been refused or withdrawn or is deemed to be withdrawn, only by the issue of such a sample to an expert nominated by the person requesting the sample (Rule 28 (4) EPC).	
E. SEPARATE FURNISHING OF INDICATIONS (leave blank if not applicable)	
The indications listed below will be submitted to the International Bureau later (specify the general nature of the indications e.g., "Accession Number of Deposit")	

<p style="text-align: center;">For receiving Office use only</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This sheet was received with the international application</p> <hr/> <p>Authorized officer <u>Elnora Rivera</u> <u>PCT Operations - IAPD Team 1</u> <u>(703) 305-3676 (703) 305-3230 (FAX)</u></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">For International Bureau use only</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> This sheet was received by the International Bureau on:</p> <hr/> <p>Authorized officer</p>
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ATCC Deposit 209853

Page 2

CANADA

The applicant requests that, until either a Canadian patent has been issued on the basis of an application or the application has been refused, or is abandoned and no longer subject to reinstatement, or is withdrawn, the Commissioner of Patents only authorizes the furnishing of a sample of the deposited biological material referred to in the application to an independent expert nominated by the Commissioner, the applicant must, by a written statement, inform the International Bureau accordingly before completion of technical preparations for publication of the international application.

NORWAY

The applicant hereby requests that the application has been laid open to public inspection (by the Norwegian Patent Office), or has been finally decided upon by the Norwegian Patent Office without having been laid open inspection, the furnishing of a sample shall only be effected to an expert in the art. The request to this effect shall be filed by the applicant with the Norwegian Patent Office not later than at the time when the application is made available to the public under Sections 22 and 33(3) of the Norwegian Patents Act. If such a request has been filed by the applicant, any request made by a third party for the furnishing of a sample shall indicate the expert to be used. That expert may be any person entered on the list of recognized experts drawn up by the Norwegian Patent Office or any person approved by the applicant in the individual case.

AUSTRALIA

The applicant hereby gives notice that the furnishing of a sample of a microorganism shall only be effected prior to the grant of a patent, or prior to the lapsing, refusal or withdrawal of the application, to a person who is a skilled addressee without an interest in the invention (Regulation 3.25(3) of the Australian Patents Regulations).

FINLAND

The applicant hereby requests that, until the application has been laid open to public inspection (by the National Board of Patents and Regulations), or has been finally decided upon by the National Board of Patents and Registration without having been laid open to public inspection, the furnishing of a sample shall only be effected to an expert in the art.

UNITED KINGDOM

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ATCC Deposit No. 209853

Page 3

DENMARK

The applicant hereby requests that, until the application has been laid open to public inspection (by the Danish Patent Office), or has been finally decided upon by the Danish Patent office without having been laid open to public inspection, the furnishing of a sample shall only be effected to an expert in the art. The request to this effect shall be filed by the applicant with the Danish Patent Office not later than at the time when the application is made available to the public under Sections 22 and 33(3) of the Danish Patents Act. If such a request has been filed by the applicant, any request made by a third party for the furnishing of a sample shall indicate the expert to be used. That expert may be any person entered on a list of recognized experts drawn up by the Danish Patent Office or any person by the applicant in the individual case.

SWEDEN

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NETHERLANDS

The applicant hereby requests that until the date of a grant of a Netherlands patent or until the date on which the application is refused or withdrawn or lapsed, the microorganism shall be made available as provided in the 31F(1) of the Patent Rules only by the issue of a sample to an expert. The request to this effect must be furnished by the applicant with the Netherlands Industrial Property Office before the date on which the application is made available to the public under Section 22C or Section 25 of the Patents Act of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, whichever of the two dates occurs earlier.

INDICATIONS RELATING TO A DEPOSITED MICROORGANISM

(PCT Rule 13bis)

A. The indications made below relate to the microorganism referred to in the description on page <u>200</u> , line <u>N/A</u>	
B. IDENTIFICATION OF DEPOSIT Further deposits are identified on an additional sheet <input type="checkbox"/>	
Name of depositary institution American Type Culture Collection	
Address of depositary institution (including postal code and country) 10801 University Boulevard Manassas, Virginia 20110-2209 United States of America	
Date of deposit March 13, 1997	Accession Number 97958
C. ADDITIONAL INDICATIONS (leave blank if not applicable) This information is continued on an additional sheet <input type="checkbox"/>	
D. DESIGNATED STATES FOR WHICH INDICATIONS ARE MADE (if the indications are not for all designated States)	
Europe In respect to those designations in which a European Patent is sought a sample of the deposited microorganism will be made available until the publication of the mention of the grant of the European patent or until the date on which application has been refused or withdrawn or is deemed to be withdrawn, only by the issue of such a sample to an expert nominated by the person requesting the sample (Rule 28 (4) EPC).	
E. SEPARATE FURNISHING OF INDICATIONS (leave blank if not applicable)	
The indications listed below will be submitted to the International Bureau later (specify the general nature of the indications e.g., "Accession Number of Deposit")	

<p style="text-align: center;">For receiving Office use only</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This sheet was received with the international application</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Elvira Rivera</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Authorized officer - IAPD Team 1 (703) 305-3678 (703) 305-3230 (FAX)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">For International Bureau use only</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> This sheet was received by the International Bureau on:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Authorized officer</p>
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ATCC Deposit 97958

Page 2

CANADA

The applicant requests that, until either a Canadian patent has been issued on the basis of an application or the application has been refused, or is abandoned and no longer subject to reinstatement, or is withdrawn, the Commissioner of Patents only authorizes the furnishing of a sample of the deposited biological material referred to in the application to an independent expert nominated by the Commissioner, the applicant must, by a written statement, inform the International Bureau accordingly before completion of technical preparations for publication of the international application.

NORWAY

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AUSTRALIA

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FINLAND

The applicant hereby requests that, until the application has been laid open to public inspection (by the National Board of Patents and Regulations), or has been finally decided upon by the National Board of Patents and Registration without having been laid open to public inspection, the furnishing of a sample shall only be effected to an expert in the art.

UNITED KINGDOM

The applicant hereby requests that the furnishing of a sample of a microorganism shall only be made available to an expert. The request to this effect must be filed by the applicant with the International Bureau before the completion of the technical preparations for the international publication of the application.

ATCC Deposit No. 97958

Page 3

DENMARK

The applicant hereby requests that, until the application has been laid open to public inspection (by the Danish Patent Office), or has been finally decided upon by the Danish Patent office without having been laid open to public inspection, the furnishing of a sample shall only be effected to an expert in the art. The request to this effect shall be filed by the applicant with the Danish Patent Office not later than at the time when the application is made available to the public under Sections 22 and 33(3) of the Danish Patents Act. If such a request has been filed by the applicant, any request made by a third party for the furnishing of a sample shall indicate the expert to be used. That expert may be any person entered on a list of recognized experts drawn up by the Danish Patent Office or any person by the applicant in the individual case.

SWEDEN

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NETHERLANDS

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INDICATIONS RELATING TO A DEPOSITED MICROORGANISM

(PCT Rule 13bis)

A. The indications made below relate to the microorganism referred to in the description on page <u>198</u> , line <u>N/A</u>	
B. IDENTIFICATION OF DEPOSIT Further deposits are identified on an additional sheet <input type="checkbox"/>	
Name of depositary institution <u>American Type Culture Collection</u>	
Address of depositary institution (including postal code and country) <u>10801 University Boulevard</u> <u>Manassas, Virginia 20110-2209</u> <u>United States of America</u>	
Date of deposit <u>April 20, 1998</u>	Accession Number <u>209782</u>
C. ADDITIONAL INDICATIONS (leave blank if not applicable) This information is continued on an additional sheet <input type="checkbox"/>	
D. DESIGNATED STATES FOR WHICH INDICATIONS ARE MADE (if the indications are not for all designated States)	
<u>Europe</u> In respect to those designations in which a European Patent is sought a sample of the deposited microorganism will be made available until the publication of the mention of the grant of the European patent or until the date on which application has been refused or withdrawn or is deemed to be withdrawn, only by the issue of such a sample to an expert nominated by the person requesting the sample (Rule 28 (4) EPC).	
E. SEPARATE FURNISHING OF INDICATIONS (leave blank if not applicable)	
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ATCC Deposit 209782

Page 2

CANADA

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FINLAND

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UNITED KINGDOM

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ATCC Deposit No. 209782

Page 3

DENMARK

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/US99/13418

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC(6) : C12N 15/12, 15/63, 1/21, 5/00; C07K 7/00, 14/435

US CL : Please See Extra Sheet.

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

U.S. : 435/69.1, 69.3, 70.1, 325, 243, 320.1; 530/300, 350, 399; 536/23.1

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

NONE

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

APS, MEDLINE, EMBASE, WPIDS, BIOSIS

search terms: secreted protein, antigenic, antigen

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	JACOBS et al. A genetic selection for isolating cDNAs encoding secreted proteins. Gene. 1997, Vol. 198, pages 289-296.	1-12, 14-16, 21
X	US 5,534,409 A (GRONER et al) 09 July 1996, columns 21-26, especially see SEQ ID NO:2.	1-3, 7-11, 14-16

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☐ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:	*T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
A document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	*X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
B earlier document published on or after the international filing date	*Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
L document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	*A* document member of the same patent family
O document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	
P document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search

02 SEPTEMBER 1999

Date of mailing of the international search report

29 OCT 1999

Name and mailing address of the ISA/US
Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
Box PCT
Washington, D.C. 20231

Facsimile No. (703) 305-3230

Authorized officer

CHRISTINE SAOUD

Telephone No. (703) 308-0196

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US99/13418

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This international report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:

3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

Please See Extra Sheet.

1. ☐ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this international search report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4. ☒ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this international search report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:
1-12, 14-16 and 21 with regard to SEQ ID NO:11, 130

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
☐ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER:

US CL :

435/69.1, 69.3, 70.1, 325, 243, 320.1; 530/300, 350, 399; 536/23.1

BOX II. OBSERVATIONS WHERE UNITY OF INVENTION WAS LACKING

This ISA found multiple inventions as follows:

This application contains the following inventions or groups of inventions which are not so linked as to form a single inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1. In order for all inventions to be searched, the appropriate additional search fees must be paid.

Group I, claim(s) 1-12, 14-16 and 21, drawn to polynucleotides, polypeptides, and recombinant methods of production.

Group II, claim(s) 13, drawn to an antibody.

Group III, claim(s) 17, drawn to methods of treatment by administering the polypeptide.

Group IV, claim(s) 17, drawn to methods of treatment by administering the polynucleotides.

Group V, claim(s) 18, drawn to methods of diagnosing by detecting the polynucleotide.

Group VI, claim(s) 19, drawn to methods of diagnosing by detecting the polypeptide.

Group VII, claim(s) 20, drawn to methods of determining a binding partner.

Group VIII, claim(s) 22, drawn to methods of identifying an activity in an assay.

Group IX, claim(s) 23, drawn to a binding partner.

In addition to the 11 groups listed above, each group is further directed to 94 distinct embodiments corresponding to the 94 pairs of sequence identifiers for the 94 different polynucleotides and polypeptides encoded thereby. Each polynucleotide and encoded polypeptides lack unity of invention because they do not share the same special technical feature. A special technical feature means those features that define a contribution which each of the claimed inventions, considered as a whole, makes over the prior art. The special technical feature of each polynucleotide is the specific nucleic acid sequence of the polynucleotide molecule. Unity of invention is found between the polynucleotide, the polypeptide and the recombinant methods of use of the polynucleotide to make the polypeptide because claims to these categories of invention all share the special technical feature of the polynucleotide.

The inventions listed as Groups II-IX do not relate to a single inventive concept under PCT Rule 13.1 because, under PCT Rule 13.2, they lack the same or corresponding special technical features for the following reasons: the inventions of Groups II and IX do not share the special technical feature of Group I, which is the nucleic acid sequence of the polynucleotide. Groups III-VIII are directed to additional methods, however, PCT Article 17(3)(a) does not provide for multiple products, processes of manufacture or uses which are claimed. Therefore, the first invention of the category first mentioned in the claims of the application and the first recited invention of each of the other categories related thereto is considered the main invention of the claims.